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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-49
H.R. 6871

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Index and Summary of H. R. 6871

- April 12, 1957 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 6871 without amendment. House Report No. 351. Print of bill and report.
- April 16, 1957 House began debate on H. R. 6871.
- April 17, 1957 House passed H. R. 6871 with amendments.
- April 18, 1957 H. R. 6871 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- May 14, 1957 Senate committee reported H. R. 6871 with amendments. Senate Report No. 303. Print of bill and report.
- May 15, 1957 Senate passed H. R. 6871 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- May 17, 1957 Sen. Fulbright replaced Sen. Mansfield as a conferee.
- May 22, 1957 House conferees appointed.
- May 28, 1957 House received conference report. House Report No. 492. Print of report.
- May 29, 1957 Both Houses agreed to conference report.
- June 11, 1957 Approved: Public Law 85-49.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-49

STATE-JUSTICE-JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
BILL FOR 1958.

Includes funds for international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council; the Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, and the International Educational Exchange program.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

The Board of Directors of the International Institute of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, established in 1949, has the honor to report to the General Assembly for the year 1958. The Board has the pleasure to inform the Assembly that the Institute has continued its work in the field of agricultural economics and statistics, and has made significant progress in its research and publication program. The Board has also been successful in securing additional financial resources to support the Institute's activities. The Board is confident that the Institute will continue to make valuable contributions to the field of agricultural economics and statistics in the future.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 16, 1957
For actions of April 15, 1957
85th, 1st, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed following bills: Second urgent deficiency appropriation. To extend 1956 price supports for extra long staple cotton. To make permanent Federal administration of ACP. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to provide self-help meat promotion program. House committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Symington urged transfer of Midwest Claypan Research Station to U. of Mo. Sen. Symington submitted and discussed resolution requesting USDA to make study of feed grain program.

SENATE

1. PROPERTY. Sen. Symington discussed S. 1034, to authorize this Department to transfer the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, McCredie, Mo., to the U. of Mo. He inserted excerpts from the Committee report, and letters from the University and this Department in favor of passage. He presented an amendment to limit such conveyance to conditions set by the Secretary and urged Sen. Morse to withdraw his objection. pp. 5059-62
2. TAXATION. Sen. Wiley urged passage of S. 769, to provide a Federal Tax Commission. pp. 5054-6
3. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church inserted a letter he sent to the President urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. 5056
4. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston declared "there is . . . a glaring need for a labor-management law in Government" and cited the Justice Department's brief opposing additional benefits for Government workers. He inserted Joseph Young's column, "Justice Brief Puts Economy Above Benefits--Savings Get Priority Over Government Work Conditions." pp. 5056-7

5. BUDGETING. Sen. Johnston criticized "the mess in the Post Office Department" and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget claiming this had been a violation of the anti-deficiency law. He inserted the Comptroller General's decision, which concluded that the actions were "inconsistent with the spirit and purpose of the act," if not technically a violation. pp. 5057-9
6. INFORMATION. Sen. Williams criticized the Internal Revenue Service for issuing an order that Sen. William's letters be transmitted to Washington for a reply. p. 5059
7. RECLAMATION. S. J. Res. 12, to transfer the right-of-way for Yellowtail dam and reservoir, was made the unfinished business. p. 5052
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated the Senate would consider S. 1034, to convey the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the U. of Mo., and S. J. Res. 12, to transfer right-of-way for Yellowtail dam and reservoir, and that if the bill to provide a deficiency appropriation for the Post Office were ready it would be considered promptly. p. 5051

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H.R. 6870, the second urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 350). (pp. 5071, 5079-99). A motion to recommit the bill was rejected by a vote of 12 to 121 (p. 5099). A point of order by Rep. Jones, Ala., to strike out the language in the bill which provided that the \$200 million for REA loans may be made available from farm housing funds, was sustained (pp. 5093-5). Also sustained was a point of order by Rep. Bow against the entire REA item because of the provision referred to by Rep. Jones (p. 5095). An amendment by Rep. Marshall, to restore the REA item without the provision regarding farm housing funds, was then agreed to by a vote of 55 to 49 (pp. 5095-6).
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6871, the State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 351). p. 5112 (*Reported April 12*).
10. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed as reported H.R. 1045, to remove the time limit on Federal administration of the ACP but to retain the authority for State administration if State plans are submitted and approved. p. 5077
11. COTTON. Passed without amendment S. 812, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to continue the price support for extra long staple cotton at the 1956 rate. A similar bill (H.R. 3654) was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 5078
12. FARM LOANS. Passed over, at the request of Reps. Marshall and Lanham, H.R. 3753, to enable this Department to extend financial assistance to desertland entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. p. 5076
13. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a notice of the intention of the Departments of Army and Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of military and national forest lands; to Agriculture Committee. p. 5112
Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to establish uniform procedures relating to the acquisition of non-Federal land for purposes of the national park system; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 5112
Received an Alaska Legislature memorial requesting that Alaska be granted title to its shorelands, tide and submerged lands, and its inland waters. p. 5114

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1958

APRIL 12, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6871]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related
Agencies for the fiscal year 1958.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1958 on the following
pages:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Pages of the budget document</i>
Department of State.....	860-887, inclusive
Department of Justice.....	804-824, inclusive
The Judiciary.....	40-51, inclusive
United States Information Agency.....	170-174, inclusive
Funds appropriated to the President.....	84-85, inclusive

The Committee also considered the budget amendments contained
in House Document No. 116.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the
bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1957
appropriations.

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimates
Department of State.....	\$221,700,072	\$227,714,552	\$180,382,743	-\$41,317,329	-\$47,331,809
Department of Justice.....	216,043,650	234,655,000	227,855,000	+11,811,350	-6,890,000
The Judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,780,250	38,562,050	+2,240,615	-2,218,200
United States Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	-6,900,000	-37,900,000
Funds Appropriated To The President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	-7,500,000	-7,600,000
Total.....	605,465,157	665,649,802	563,799,793	-41,665,364	-101,850,009

It may be noted from the above table that the total recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill is \$563,799,793. This is a reduction of \$101,850,009 or over 15 percent in the amount of the President's budget estimates. The amount allowed is \$41,665,364 below the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. Supplemental estimates totaling over \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1957 are presently pending before the Committee. Included in the individual appropriation items in this bill for the first time are funds totaling in excess of \$15,200,000 for contributions to the employees' Civil Service retirement fund.

The examination by the Committee of the justifications presented in connection with the 1958 fiscal year budget requests disclosed a most amazing and unprecedented situation in that, despite the fact that Congress had made sizeable reductions in the 1957 fiscal year budgets for salaries and expenses in the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, they proceeded to establish in 1957 over 950 positions more than they had requested in their 1957 budget presentations. These agencies now come along and request funds to "annualize" these positions in fiscal year 1958, which is merely a means of obtaining funds to continue these positions on the public pay roll. The justifications did not state that these positions had not been previously approved by the Congress and did not disclose that they were actual increases. Not content with endeavoring to obtain increases of approximately 950 positions by this astounding mathematical manipulation, the Department of State and the United States Information Agency requested still further additional personnel to the extent of 2,123 positions.

The Committee was at a loss to understand how it was that the President's Bureau of the Budget would permit such a thing, until it was discovered that they too had resorted to this same device in their own 1958 budget presentation although on a smaller scale.

The Committee has not only disallowed the funds requested for the 2123 new positions, but it has also disallowed the funds for "annualizing" the 950 positions established during the current fiscal year without prior consideration or appropriations therefor by the Congress.

If in the future justifications are presented to this Committee containing requests for so-called "annualization" of positions not previously considered and appropriated for by the Congress, they will be rejected and returned to the Department or Agency. Such attempts contribute nothing toward good budgeting procedures and

are not in keeping with the practices to be expected of responsible public officials.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for 1957, the budget estimates for 1958, the amounts in the bill for 1958, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The budget estimates submitted by the President for the Department of State total \$227,714,552 which is \$6,014,480 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year since the current fiscal year's appropriation included the major portion of the construction of the new State Department building. When the funds for the new building are eliminated from both totals, the request is \$43,934,480 over the appropriation for the Department of State in the present fiscal year.

The amounts recommended in the bill for the Department of State total \$180,382,743, a reduction of \$41,317,329 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$47,331,809 in the amount of the budget estimates. When the new building funds are excluded from both the 1957 and 1958 figures the amount allowed is \$1,102,671 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. However, included in this bill for the first time are the contributions to the retirement fund which total approximately \$2,900,000 for the State Department. Therefore, the net comparable amount recommended for fiscal year 1958 is actually less than that appropriated for the present year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$93,088,500 for this item which is to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses in the conduct of foreign affairs. The amount allowed is \$2,588,500 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. This increase is the exact sum estimated to cover the cost of retirement fund contributions. The amount allowed is \$18,911,500 below the amount of the budget estimate but there was included in that estimate \$4,194,388 for activities previously financed from Mutual Security Appropriations, the so-called Category A and United States Regional Organization expenses. The Committee is of the opinion that these funds should continue to be a part of the administrative expenses of Mutual Security and this amount should be requested and presented to the Congress as a part thereof.

There is included in the \$93,088,500 recommended, necessary funds for the opening of 10 new consular and reporting posts, and the establishment of the Bureau of African Affairs. The funds for these new activities shall be obtained by reducing so-called "transfer allowances" to the 1955 level. Despite the fact that the Committee pointed out last year the exorbitant increase requested for "transfer allowanees" the Department proceeded to increase such allowanees from the previous all time high of \$75,890 in 1955 to an estimated \$595,235 in the current fiscal year and requested \$632,594 for these purposes in 1958. It is the express intent of the Committee that not more than the previous all-time high of 1955 be expended for this purpose in fiscal year 1958.

When Department of State officials appeared before this Committee last year, they requested \$92,210,000 for salaries and expenses and 12,840 positions. No mention was made of the so-called "annualization" by the witnesses at that time. The Congress finally allowed \$90,500,000 which was a reduction of \$1,710,000. Notwithstanding this reduction in funds, the Department then proceeded to establish 13,286 positions, 446 more than they had originally requested. Their budget request for fiscal year 1958 proposes a further increase of 1,272 positions over and beyond the 446 positions they had established without funds appropriated therefor. Included in the new request is the sum of \$4,919,852 for the so-called "annualization" of the 1957 increases.

The increases in positions arbitrarily made during the current fiscal year without notice to or consent of the Appropriations Committees in Congress were widespread in area. Included therein were the Office of the Secretary including Protocol, Congressional Relations, Legal Adviser, Passport Division, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget and Finance, Public Affairs, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel, Foreign Service Institute, and various areas in the Foreign Service.

The Director of the Passport Office when appearing before the Committee last year stated:

"I don't think that the answer to more work in the Passport Office is more people, and that is why this year I am not asking for additional Passport Office help. The eight persons being requested are for the Chinese Fraud Branch, and that is a project apart."

Last year the Committee was requested to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for equipment for the Passport Office. The following is a quotation from last year's hearings in regard thereto:

Mr. SIKES. Ordinarily in industry, when new equipment is installed, it is assumed that such installation will be accompanied by a decrease in labor and personnel requirements. That does not seem to be the case in your office.

Miss KNIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Why not?

Miss KNIGHT. I do not think it will be necessary to increase the personnel because the type of machinery——

Mr. SIKES. I said a decrease in personnel requirements would be anticipated.

Miss KNIGHT. It will not decrease during this conversion period, but I would say next year it might very well decrease in number of employees despite the fact that we expect to have more passport applications.

When we get the machinery in operation, it seems to me we could decrease the number of persons we have even if we increase the number of passport applications.

The Congress thereupon appropriated the full amount requested for this Office including the \$250,000 for new equipment, with these results: Fifty-five additional positions were established, over and above the number then requested of and allowed by the Congress. A new

passport office was opened in Los Angeles at a cost of \$110,601.51 without notifying the Committee, by the use of funds appropriated for other purposes. The new equipment has not been placed on order and money appropriated for this equipment has been spent for additional personnel.

Such fiscal irresponsibility on the part of the State Department cannot be tolerated. The Committee should not be asked to spend day after day and week after week listening to testimony as to what the funds are required for, if at the conclusion of the hearings and passage of the bill and approval by the President the Department then proceeds to spend the money as it sees fit without regard to the justifications presented the Committee during the hearings.

The requests for funds for 1958 included such niceties abroad as swimming pools, club houses, cabin boats, mountain retreats, beach huts and cabanas. With the highest peacetime budget in history facing the American taxpayers, it appears to be completely unrealistic to make such requests. Needless to say, no funds are recommended for such purposes.

A list of Foreign Service transfers for calendar years 1955 and 1956 have been incorporated in the hearings and appear on pages 424 through 512. The Committee is of the opinion that considerable savings in travel costs can be made by reducing the number of personnel transferred and the costs of such travel.

The request for funds for the Foreign Service Institute is inordinate. The following table shows the amounts for the past four years and the amount requested for 1958:

Fiscal year:	Amount
1954-----	\$768, 451
1955-----	907, 143
1956-----	2, 007, 953
1957-----	3, 747, 145
1958-----	5, 183, 840

Substantial savings may be made from this unprecedented amount.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The bill includes the sum of \$600,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$600,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and is \$200,000 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The purpose of this appropriation is to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their posts of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasion of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions.

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

There is included in the bill the sum of \$18,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and a decrease of \$500,000 below the amount appropriated for the current

fiscal year. It should be pointed out that the language recommended in the bill provides that not less than \$15,000,000 of the total amount shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. Hence, the amount available for actual dollar obligations is \$3,500,000 which is \$1,500,000 less than for the current fiscal year. Every effort must be made by the Department to hold the dollar expenditures of this program to the absolute minimum.

The object of the State Department's foreign building program is to provide consolidated office space to house the Foreign Service and other agencies of the United States Government abroad, as well as living quarters for American employees in localities where suitable facilities are not available. Through this program the Government has acquired real property valued in excess of \$150,000,000 consisting of some 201 office buildings, 128 principal officer residences, 162 residences for senior officers and attachés and 1,999 staff living units. Since 1946 the program has been financed primarily through the acquisition of foreign currency credits held by the Treasury Department resulting from lend-lease settlements, sale of surplus war property, and other sources.

The Committee is convinced that it is good business to obtain valuable and necessary real estate holdings in the various countries in exchange for these foreign credits.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$150,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. The amount allowed is the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year. This fund is used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies in the Department. Repayments of loans are deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The bill includes \$1,667,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The bill includes \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$4,500,000 in the amount of the budget estimate for remodeling the existing main building of the Department of State and constructing an addition. The planned construction will provide space to accommodate in one building the present components of the Department, now located in numerous widely scattered buildings, including the International Cooperation Administration. The sum of \$46,720,000 previously appropriated for the project together with the \$2,500,000 included in the bill should permit the awarding of construction contracts covering the basic structure and certain other items. The Committee reiterates its previous position that the maximum total cost of the entire project is not to exceed \$57,400,000 and that every effort must be made to reduce same in keeping with the needs of the Department.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$35,899,243 to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is \$2,039,958 over the amount appropriated to date for the present fiscal year and is \$1,576,309 below the amount of the budget estimate. The Committee has eliminated from this particular appropriation bill the \$1,500,000 additional requested for the construction of a new civilian headquarters building for NATO in Paris, France. A total of \$2,800,000 has already been provided for this purpose out of funds in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act. Additional funds to be granted for this purpose should be provided in the same bill and considered by the Foreign Aid Subcommittee.

At the time of the Committee hearing on this matter of contributions to international organizations final action on the United Nations budget had not been completed. Since that time, the Committee has been informed that a reduction of \$76,309 could be made in the United States contribution to the United Nations.

For the past several years now, the Committee has expressed its concern over the ever increasing amounts required for this item. It recognizes that a portion of the increase is due to the enactment of laws authorizing larger contributions. However, the Department of State is expected to make every effort to hold these contributions to the absolute minimum required.

In its report last year the Committee pointed out that the number of American personnel on the payroll of the various international organizations to which we contribute is in most cases entirely inadequate in comparison with the amount we contribute. An examination of the hearings of the Committee in this regard will disclose that this situation is no better than it was a year ago.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of each of these organizations:

A. United Nations and Specialized Agencies:	
1. United Nations-----	\$16,361,047
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-----	3,382,999
3. International Civil Aviation Organization-----	1,968,758
4. World Health Organization-----	3,867,610
5. Food and Agriculture Organization-----	1,980,245
6. International Labor Organization-----	1,750,000
7. International Telecommunication Union-----	153,200
8. World Meteorological Organization-----	63,169
Subtotal-----	<u>29,527,028</u>
B. Inter-American Organizations:	
1. American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood-----	22,000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4,800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences-----	214,008
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	48,780
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association-----	5,000
6. Pan American Sanitary Organization-----	1,518,000
7. Organization of American States-----	2,829,609
8. Inter-American Radio Office-----	5,682
Subtotal-----	<u>4,647,879</u>

C. Other International Organizations:

1. Interparliamentary Union.....	\$18, 000
2. Cape Spartel and Tangier Light.....	2, 026
3. Caribbean Commission.....	140, 898
4. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.....	1, 282
5. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.....	1, 767
6. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	8, 658
7. International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	14, 700
8. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions.....	9, 000
9. International Hydrographic Bureau.....	9, 997
10. International Sugar Council.....	17, 150
11. International Wheat Council.....	24, 666
12. South Pacific Commission.....	69, 787
13. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	1, 300, 405
14. North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference.....	6, 000
15. Southeast Asia Treaty Council (SEATO).....	100, 000
Subtotal.....	1, 724, 336
Total.....	35, 899, 243

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee has included the sum of \$1,350,000 in the bill to provide for the expenses of the United States missions to seven international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is an increase of \$63,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$264,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. This granted increase is primarily to cover costs of contributions to the employees' retirement funds. No new positions have been allowed. The funds requested for furnishings and equipment for a new United States Mission Building have been eliminated from this bill inasmuch as no contract has been let for the building which was to be constructed under the lease-purchase plan.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The Committee recommends \$1,500,000 to provide for United States participation in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided. This appropriation is used to finance (1) participation in international conferences; (2) United States missions on special assignment; and (3) participation in temporary international organizations. The amount allowed is the same as appropriated to date for the current fiscal year and is \$1,100,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

There is included in the bill the sum of \$2,338,000 for this international Commission. Of this total, \$505,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and \$1,000 less than the appropriation for the current

fiscal year, is for the item, "Salaries and expenses" which finances the regular boundary activities, consisting of general administration, general engineering, and project investigations. The sum of \$1,533,000 is included for "Operation and maintenance" which finances the costs of operating and maintaining the American Dam and Canal, El Paso-Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects, completed portions of the lower Rio Grande flood control and bank protection projects, Falcon Dam and powerplant, and stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries. The increase allowed over the current fiscal year is primarily to cover the costs of the contributions to the employees' retirement fund. The Committee has reduced the budget request for the item "Construction" from \$700,000 to \$300,000 on the basis of information received from the Department subsequent to the date of the hearings to the effect that the anticipated unobligated balance as of June 30, 1957 would be \$400,000 more than originally estimated.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

There is included in the bill the amount of \$330,000 to provide for the payment of the United States' share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission. The International Boundary Commission's function is to keep the United States-Canadian boundary line marked in accordance with existing treaties. The International Joint Commission participates in studies of smoke pollution, performs technical investigations concerning stream flow data in specific river basins, and makes studies of water utilization and pollution along the United States-Canadian border. It also acts to insure appropriate apportionment of international waters and in cases referred to it, investigates, and makes recommendations for remedial action. The increase of \$34,000 allowed by the Committee over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year is to cover the contribution to the retirement system and increased costs.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

There is included in the bill the sum of \$935,000, the same amount as provided for this survey in the current fiscal year. This is a survey fostered by the administration to determine the cost of construction of a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine; to determine whether or not such cost would allow hydroelectric power to be produced at an economically feasible price; and to determine what contribution such project would make to the national economy and the national defense.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Included in the bill is the sum of \$1,600,000 for payment of the United States' shares of the expenses of seven international fisheries commissions and the costs of travel of United States fisheries commissioners and their advisers. The amount allowed is \$334,413 over

the amount provided for the current fiscal year and is \$54,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. Practically all of the increase allowed by the committee is to cover the accelerated sea lamprey control program. The committee was advised that if this program is to be a success it should be continued in maximum operation.

The following table sets forth the various commissions and the amounts allowed for each:

1. International Pacific Halibut Commission.....	\$109, 000
2. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.....	181, 050
3. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.....	362, 500
4. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries...	5, 030
5. International Whaling Commission.....	420
6. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.....	15, 650
7. Great Lakes Fishery Commission.....	915, 100
8. Expenses of the U. S. Commissioners.....	11, 250
Total requirements.....	1, 600, 000

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The 1958 budget request for this program is in the unprecedented amount of \$30,000,000. In addition to the dollars appropriated for this program, a portion of the foreign currencies generated from sales abroad of United States surplus agricultural commodities have been made available to finance exchange of persons. Since these foreign currencies have been obtained without dollar reimbursement, the overall program is increased by whatever amount is so derived.

The amount appropriated for the Exchange Program for the current fiscal year was \$20,000,000. At the time of the budget presentation last year, the Department of State estimated that it would obtain \$1,150,000 in Public Law 480 foreign currencies without dollar reimbursement, thus making a total of \$21,150,000 available for the 1957 program. In this year's budget presentation the State Department estimates that it will receive the amount of \$3,575,000 in foreign currencies pursuant to the aforesaid Public Law 480 without dollar reimbursement.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,575,000 in the coming fiscal year. This amount, when added to the \$3,575,000 in foreign currencies, totals \$21,150,000 or the same amount as was approved for this year.

RAMA ROAD

The bill includes \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$500,000 in the amount of the President's budget estimate, to provide for further construction of the Rama Road, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 as supplemented by Section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. This road is being constructed pursuant to international agreement and will connect the east coast river port of Rama, Nicaragua with the Inter-American Highway, 158 miles away.

CLEVELAND PAN AMERICAN GAMES

The request for \$4,900,000 to be made available to the Cleveland Pan American Games Foundation, to provide for a stadium, etc., in connection with the III Pan American Games is not allowed.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$227,855,000, an increase of \$11,811,350 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$6,800,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

It should be pointed out that over \$9,200,000 of the increase is for contributions to the employees' retirement fund as required by Public Law 854 and that over \$600,000 is for the extra day's pay in 1958 fiscal year.

Except for the 63 additional positions allowed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the total number of positions provided for the Department of Justice will be approximately the same as in the current fiscal year.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth herewith:

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

General administration.—The Committee recommends a total of \$3,250,000 to meet the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Library, and Administrative Division. The amount allowed is \$50,000 below the budget estimate but is \$350,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase allowed by the Committee is due primarily to the fact that the library funds for the Department of Justice will be consolidated in this appropriation and \$169,490 is provided for contributions to the retirement fund.

General legal activities.—The bill includes the sum of \$10,800,000 to provide the funds for necessary activities carried on by the Department's law offices, with the exception of the Anti-trust Division for which a separate appropriation is hereinafter made. The operating expenses of the following are provided for in this item: Office of the Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, and the Internal Security Division. While the amount recommended by the Committee is \$300,000 below the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget it is \$480,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Since \$467,910 is required for the contribution to the employees' retirement fund and the extra day's pay in fiscal year 1958 is estimated at \$33,855, none of the additional positions requested have been allowed. The Committee recognizes that in some Divisions additional employees may be required but it is believed such situations are offset by Divisions with substantially reduced workloads. The appropriation structure of this item provides sufficient flexibility to meet such situations.

United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the sum of \$20,150,000 for necessary salaries and expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals. The amount allowed is \$1,150,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is \$100,000 below the amount of the budget estimates. The reduction of \$100,000 made by the Committee is to be applied to travel costs. Of the increase granted, \$650,000 is to cover the cost of retirement contributions. The Committee has included funds for

the reallocation of field deputies and for the employment of ten additional field deputies. Despite the substantial increase in work the number of positions has not changed appreciably in the marshals' offices in the last 20 years.

Antitrust Division.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,785,000, for expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-trust and kindred laws. The amount allowed is \$191,350 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and is to provide funds for the Civil Service retirement fund contribution and regular pay in excess of the 52-week base. In recommending the full amount of the budget estimate, the Committee expects that a vigorous and effective program of enforcement of the antitrust laws will be carried out.

The following table shows the caseload over the past 3 years:

	1954	1955	1956
Cases:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	144	110	116
Filed.....	32	47	48
Terminated.....	66	41	67
Pending, end of year.....	110	116	97

Special temporary attorneys and assistants.—An appropriation of \$300,000 was made for this purpose in fiscal year 1956. A like amount was allowed for the current fiscal year for employment of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and the United States attorneys without regard to civil service and classification laws to reduce backlogs in certain areas. It was contended two years ago that this was purely a temporary item. Nevertheless, there is a budget request for \$300,000 for the next fiscal year. The Committee has included \$150,000, one-half of the amount requested.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The bill includes \$1,550,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear in behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. The amount allowed is \$100,000 below the budget estimate and is \$100,000 more than has been appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. However, a supplemental request for \$300,000 additional for the current year is presently pending before the Congress.

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$220,000 for administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948. The amount allowed is the same as for the current fiscal year plus \$10,000 for the retirement fund contribution. The Committee is in complete agreement with the statement of the Assistant Attorney General to the effect that the speed with which these claims are being disposed of is not satisfactory and that the activity should be completed within a period of two years.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee recommends \$101,450,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the F. B. I., which is the investigative branch of the Department of Justice and which has primary responsibility

for the internal security of the Nation. The amount allowed is an increase of \$5,940,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. However, of that amount, \$4,296,540 is for Civil Service retirement fund contributions, \$326,966 is for regular pay in excess of 52-week base, and \$991,462 is for maintenance of average employment and approved promotion policy. The increase allowed provides for 63 full year employees in the field service (42 special agents and 21 clerks) to discharge security responsibilities concerned with the protection of the Nation against its internal enemies. The Director advised the Committee that these needs have been accompanied by substantial increases in most classifications of major criminal offenses. Broadened investigative jurisdiction occasioned by newly enacted Federal legislation will further increase the workload volumes to be shouldered by the field investigative staff. The F. B. I. will be required to handle increasing workloads in its service functions pertaining to fingerprints, name checks and technical services of the F. B. I. Laboratory.

Recognizing that the F. B. I. has been a most effective force in maintaining the internal security of the Nation and that added responsibilities have been given it, the Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for this important service to administer and enforce the laws relating to immigration and naturalization. The amount allowed is \$500,000 below the budget estimate and is \$2,450,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The granted increase provides \$2,170,000 for Civil Service retirement fund contributions, \$140,000 for pay above 52-week base in 1958 fiscal year, and \$140,000 additional for communications, equipment, and other miscellaneous expenses. The request for \$450,000 for the construction of sixteen border inspection stations has been denied. This was to have been a joint venture with the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department, with each agency furnishing one-half the funds. The funds requested by the Treasury Department in this regard were previously denied in the regular annual 1958 appropriation bill for that Department.

The practice of mass transfers of Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel between various points and cities, necessitating serious domestic and personal difficulties to the personnel involved, should be drastically and immediately curtailed.

The following tables set forth the workload of the various activities of this Service:

1. Inspection for admission into the United States

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Aliens admitted.....	1,007,884	1,073,000	1,077,000
Stowaways found.....	253	300	300
Citizens arrived.....	1,281,110	1,400,000	1,500,000
Alien crewmen examined on arrival.....	1,533,249	1,735,000	1,932,000
Reentry permits issued, extended, or denied.....	80,131	82,500	82,500
Entries over land boundaries.....	129,656,312	136,150,000	143,367,000
Aliens denied entry on primary inspection.....	168,811	169,000	169,000

2. Detention and deportation

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Orders to show cause.....	4, 403	14, 000	14, 000
Hearings.....	16, 336	13, 200	13, 200
Aliens deported.....	7, 297	6, 000	6, 000
Average number of aliens held in detention.....	1, 387	1, 300	1, 300

3. Naturalization

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Applications, petition for naturalization.....	173, 681	225, 500	145, 100
Applications, derivative citizenship.....	35, 577	37, 000	38, 000
Applications for new papers.....	10, 226	11, 000	12, 000

4. Patrol for prevention and detection of illegal entry

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Conveyances examined.....	2, 845, 746	2, 905, 000	3, 004, 000
Persons questioned.....	9, 890, 424	10, 100, 000	11, 000, 000
Persons apprehended.....	70, 846	58, 000	48, 000

5. Investigating aliens' status

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	27, 262	17, 972	9, 935
Received.....	62, 642	61, 771	63, 121
Terminated.....	71, 932	69, 808	66, 414
Pending, end of year.....	17, 972	9, 935	6, 642

6. Immigration and naturalization records

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
New files prepared.....	679, 948	680, 000	700, 000
Index searches.....	2, 673, 480	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000
Alien address reports.....	2, 622, 462	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—Included in the bill is the sum of \$32,200,000 to provide for the custody, care and treatment of prisoners in Federal institutions, maintenance and operation of the institutions, and medical expenses. This amount is an increase of \$1,465,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$100,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. Of the increase granted, the sum of \$1,278,500 is required for retirement fund contributions and the remainder is for pay in excess of the 52-week base, and increased costs.

Buildings and facilities.—The Committee recommends \$1,750,000 for constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and

facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions. This amount is a reduction of \$5,250,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

The request for \$3,500,000 for the aquisition of sites and commencing construction of two new institutions at a total estimated cost of \$18,000,000 is not approved at this time. The two jails in Alaska are also disallowed at this time. The highly eapable Director of the Federal Prison System estimates the prison population for 1958 to be 20,800 prisoners. This would be 600 less than estimated for the current year when the Bureau was before this Committee one year ago. The Committee was advised that the Bureau of Prisons is going to reaetivate the institution at Sandstone, Minnesota, which has a eapaeity of 527 prisoners. Funds were provided in the eurrent year's appropriation for the establishment of a new youth eamp. Statistics furnished by the Judieiary indieate that the number of criminal eases filed has been decreasing. All of the foregoing faets indicate that there is less need for the new institutions at the present time than there was approximately a year ago when they were not approved by the Congress.

The Committee has included in the bill \$750,000 for a new power-plant at the penitentiary at Lewisburg, with the understanding that the entire project is not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000.

The following table sets forth the projects and the amounts provided in the bill.

Project	Institution	Amount
Farm dormitory.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	\$125,000
Convert dormitory.....	U. S. Pententiary, Lewisburg, Pa.....	150,000
Power plant.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.....	750,000
Kitchen and dining hall equipment.....	Federal reformatory, Petersburg, Va.....	80,000
Additional facilities.....	Federal Correctional institution, Milan, Mich.....	100,000
Repairs and improvements.....	Various institutions.....	500,000
Rehabilitate communications.....	Various institutions.....	45,000
Total.....		1,750,000

Support of United States prisoners.—The bill includes \$2,550,000 to provide for payments under contraets with state and local jails for boarding Federal prisoners for short periods of time such as before and during trial, awaiting transfer to a Federal institution following convietion, or commitments for short sentencees. The amount allowed is \$250,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and \$250,000 below the appropriation for the eurrent fiseal year.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

There is included in the bill an authorization of \$2,935,000, a reduction of \$200,000 in the amount of the budget estimates and \$65,000 below the amount of the authorization for the eurrent fiseal year to provide for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property. The duties of this Office are to take eare of the Government's interests in wartime measures against alien property.

The deereased workload of this office is indieated in the following table:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, seeurities,

life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Business enterprises:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	25	13	8
Terminated.....	12	5	5
Pending, end of year.....	13	8	3
Real and personal property:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	651	380	160
Received.....	30	50	50
Terminated.....	301	270	160
Pending, end of year.....	380	160	50
Patent management: Number managed.....	11,857	9,225	6,925

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Number of claims:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	34,029	28,203	8,778
Received.....	60	0	0
Terminated.....	5,886	19,425	4,860
Pending, end of year.....	28,203	8,778	3,918

3. *Litigation.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are—

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Number of cases:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	1,500	1,124	774
Received.....	85	100	100
Terminated.....	461	450	450
Pending, end of year.....	1,124	774	424

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide the funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

The amount of the budget estimates for this branch of the Federal Government is \$40,780,250. The amount recommended by the Committee is \$38,562,050. This is a reduction of \$2,218,200 in the amount requested in the budget estimates but an increase of \$2,240,615 over the amounts appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. The major portion of the increase allowed is for contributions to the Civil Service retirement fund, extra day's pay and other statutory increases. The committee has allowed four of the new positions requested. However, the 40 additional clerical positions requested for the Bankruptcy Division which are paid from the referees' expense fund were approved due to the greatly increased and unprecedented workload in the Bankruptcy Division of the Courts.

The action of the Committee with respect to certain individual items of appropriations is hereinafter described:

Supreme Court of the United States.—A total of \$1,614,535 is recommended for the Supreme Court of the United States. This amount is an increase of \$86,750 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase primarily provides for contributions to the retirement fund and to meet the cost of wage rate changes authorized by P. L. 763. The amounts provided for each of the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court are as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1, 238, 000
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	90, 000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	62, 500
Care of the buildings and grounds.....	218, 200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5, 835
Total.....	1, 614, 535

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.—The Committee has allowed \$307,000 for this Court, a reduction of \$11,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$22,150 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The granted increase will provide \$9,500 for contributions to the retirement fund, \$3,800 for contributions to an annuity fund, and \$8,850 additional for personal services.

Customs Court.—The budget estimate for this Court as amended by House Doc. No. 116 totals \$677,010. The Committee has included in the bill the full amount of the revised budget estimate, which is an increase of \$52,010 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Court of Claims.—There is included in the bill for this Court the sum of \$819,855 of which amount \$810,855 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,000 is the "Repairs and improvements". The amount provided for "Salaries and expenses" is \$117,855 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. Of this increase, \$50,400 is to cover the cost of P. L. 854 approved July 31, 1956 which provided for an increase in salary from \$14,800 to \$19,000 for each of the 12 Commissioners of the Court of Claims; the sum of \$38,800 is for contribution to the retirement and annuity funds; \$22,155 is for personal services; and \$6,500 is for travel.

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial services.—The bill includes the total of \$35,143,650 for items under this heading which is a decrease of \$2,206,000 in the amount of the budget estimate but an increase of \$1,961,850 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each appropriation item under this heading:

Salaries of judges.....	\$8, 800, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	18, 473, 200
Fees of jurors and Commissioners.....	4, 250, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2, 780, 000
Administrative office, salaries and expenses.....	840, 450
Salaries of referees.....	1, 699, 000
Expenses of referees.....	2, 199, 700

The increase of \$394,000 in "Salaries of Judges" is for the payment of a \$215,000 contribution to the annuity fund as authorized by Public Law 973, approved Aug. 3, 1956, and \$179,000 for personal services which will provide funds for the statutory increase in salaries of judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of Hawaii, and for

payment to a greater number of retired and resigned judges and higher payroll costs than was originally estimated.

The increase of \$1,997,700 in "Salaries of supporting personnel" is to provide funds for the following:

Contributions to retirement fund-----	\$1, 113, 500
Regular pay above 52-week base-----	77, 000
Within-grade promotions-----	160, 500
Employment on full year basis of additional probation personnel authorized for fiscal year 1957-----	133, 000
Reclassifications in the Offices of Clerks of Courts-----	452, 000
Reclassifications for secretaries and law clerks-----	40, 000
Reclassifications for miscellaneous personnel-----	21, 700

The sum of \$361,750 requested for 88 additional positions has been denied. The three additional positions requested for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts were also denied. A total of \$113,500 was requested for rents, utility services, and moving costs to move the Administrative Office from the United States Supreme Court Building to other quarters. The Committee has included the sum of \$35,000 for moving all the heavy machinery used in the duplicating, photostating, and reproduction operations, the stock room, and all receiving and shipping of supplies for the field service, from the United States Supreme Court Building to some other location to be obtained through General Services Administration.

The request for \$1,500,000 additional for air conditioning has been disallowed. Of the total amount requested, \$1,257,500 was for offices other than courtrooms, Judges' chambers and jury rooms. The Committee is still in agreement with the position taken last year by the General Services Administration that piecemeal air conditioning cannot be economically supported when compared to a program of air conditioning complete buildings and tends to generate numerous further requests to air condition space of other Government occupants in the building.

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,699,000, is provided for "Salaries of Referees," including retirement contributions. This appropriation is made out of the Referees' Salary Fund, which is in the nature of a trust fund made up of filing fees and special charges paid in by the parties to bankruptcy litigation for the services of the Referees.

The sum of \$2,199,700 is provided for "Expenses of Referees." The Committee has allowed the request for forty additional clerical positions to take care of the greatly increased workload in the Bankruptcy Division. The Chief of the Division of Bankruptcy testified that present indications are that 72,000 bankruptcy cases will be filed in 1957, an all-time high in the history of our Government, and that the number of cases for the coming year will be even higher. The appropriation for the expenses of Referees is made out of the Referees' expense fund, which is composed of filing fees and special charges paid by parties to bankruptcy proceedings.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has included in the accompanying bill the sum of \$105,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of this Agency. This is a reduction of \$8,000,000 below the amount appropriated for the current

fiscal year and is \$35,000,000 less than was requested in the President's budget estimates.

This Agency, like the Department of State, requested substantial amounts for so-called "annualization" of positions established in excess of the number for which appropriations were made for the current fiscal year. At the time of the hearings last year, the Agency requested \$135,000,000 to operate its program during the current fiscal year and the justifications submitted in connection with that request listed 12,116 positions. The Congress saw fit to appropriate \$113,000,000. Despite this approved reduction of \$22,000,000, the Agency established 12,624 positions, 508 more than they had originally requested in their \$135,000,000 program. This mathematical abracadabra could only be accomplished in two ways: one by diverting program funds for personnel, and the other by placing personnel on the payroll nearer the end of the fiscal year than was originally contemplated. They then come before Congress and request more funds to "annualize" or to continue the added personnel on a full year basis. The Committee emphatically and unanimously rejects this type of presentation.

The so-called Information Agency not only requests funds to continue the additional positions which were added to the payroll without prior knowledge of or notice to the Congress, but also requests funds for 796 additional positions beyond those. Funds for these positions have not been allowed.

Questioning by the Committee during the recent hearings disclosed that although the sum of \$2,500,000 and 280 positions were requested for "Program Direction and Appraisal" for an estimated program of \$135,000,000, following the Congressional reduction of the overall program to \$113,000,000, the Agency boldly allocated \$2,842,900 and 315 positions for "Program Direction and Appraisal." In other words, they used 35 additional positions and \$342,900 more in taxpayers' funds to direct and appraise a program that had been reduced by \$22,000,000.

This Committee has repeatedly pointed out that it is not the function of this Agency to propagandize the American public here in the United States. If the Agency would only do a good and sensible job overseas, it would not be necessary for it to propagandize itself before the American public at taxpayers' expense.

An example of the type of misleading information given the American public to which the Committee objects, is in connection with resumption of publication of the magazine "America Illustrated." On March 7, 1956, press release 70 was issued by the Agency in connection with the resumption of publication of this magazine. A total of 2500 copies of the press release was distributed. One paragraph read as follows:

"The sale of the 50,000 copies at a net return per copy comparable to that on the predecessor magazine will enable the new magazine to be produced at no net expense to the American taxpayer, Mr. Streibert said. The Information Agency will pay the costs from its appropriation, but eventually a comparable amount in rubles will be credited to the United States Treasury."

On June 29, 1956, this Agency mailed 2,640 cards and letters throughout the length and breadth of the country soliciting requests for a free sample copy of the magazine at taxpayers' expense, to be

flown from Berlin by the U. S. Air Force. 1,725 cards and letters were returned, whereupon 4,000 free copies were distributed in the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that the information submitted to the American public by the Agency's own press release was to the effect that the magazine would be produced at "no net expense to the American taxpayer," the actual fact is that it will cost the American taxpayer \$454,337 for the fiscal year 1957 alone, as shown at page 332 of the Committee hearings. For the fiscal year 1958 the Agency has requested \$1,586,217 to publish this magazine, with the net cost to the American taxpayer substantially greater than during the current year.

The committee recognizes that in certain areas of the world, some of the activities of this Agency must be strengthened. However, the mere appropriation of more funds is not the answer. If additional funds are required in a certain area, they can be obtained out of the approved amount by reducing the size of programs in other countries of the world and by curtailing or eliminating some of the projects of little proven value.

The necessity of providing 467 Members of the British House of Commons and 177 Members of the British House of Lords with free subscriptions of American newspapers at a cost of \$30 each is at least questionable. Five hundred copies of a single book retailing at \$3.50 per copy were sent to the city of Dacca, Pakistan. As reflected on page 457 of the Committee hearings, the Agency proposed to give away free of charge subscriptions and books costing the taxpayers \$2,267,044. An examination of these hearings will disclose incident after incident of a similar nature.

The Committee is very much concerned with the increasing attempts of the Agency to envelop many of the details of its operations, which have previously been made available to the public, in the cloak of secrecy.

The full amount requested for radio broadcasting, often referred to as the Voice of America, is again approved by the Committee except for the unauthorized positions.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

A \$4,000,000 appropriation request for the construction of a high-powered land-based broadcasting facility in the Greek area to replace the ship-borne transmitter Courier, was contained in the President's budget. The Committee was assured that the broadcasting coverage during both day and night hours over critical areas in the Near East, Middle East, and Arab countries, would be greatly improved and enlarged. It was also advised that the operating costs for the permanent plant would be \$540,000 per year as compared with \$717,250 for the Courier.

The Committee has included the sum of \$1,100,000 in the accompanying bill for the commencement of this project. The justifications presented to the Committee by the Agency indicate that not more than \$1,100,000 would be obligated during fiscal year 1958, and that \$2,900,000 would be required in subsequent years. In approving the project the Committee wants to make it clear that the total of \$4,000,000 is to be considered the maximum to be appropriated for the project and that every effort should be made to reduce the total cost.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

A request for a total of \$20,000,000 was included in the President's budget to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956". This was subsequently amended by House Documents 115 and 116 which reduced the request for fiscal year 1958 by \$1,500,000 and proposed a supplemental of \$1,500,000 for the current fiscal year for additional funds for construction at the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels.

The Committee has included the sum of \$10,900,000 in the bill for this item which is a reduction of \$7,600,000 in the revised budget estimate.

The following table shows the amount of the requests, the amounts allowed, and the reductions:

	Estimate	Recommended	Difference
Department of State (cultural and sports presentations)	\$3, 100, 000	\$2, 300, 000	—\$800, 000
Department of Commerce (International Trade Fair program)	5, 900, 000	3, 600, 000	—2, 300, 000
Department of State (Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958)	9, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	—4, 500, 000
Total	18, 500, 000	10, 900, 000	—7, 600, 000

The amount allowed the Department of State for the so called "cultural and sports presentations program" is \$2,300,000 which is the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year. The Committee is of the opinion that some of the fees paid to individuals in connection with this program are exorbitant and indicate a reckless regard for and an irresponsible handling of the taxpayers' money. Examination of the hearings will disclose that fees have been paid individuals in excess of \$2,100 per week.

The sum of \$3,600,000 allowed for the International trade fair program is approximately the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year.

The Committee has included in the bill the sum of \$5,000,000 additional for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958. This is a reduction of \$4,500,000 in the amount of the President's request. In this connection the sum of \$4,000,000 was appropriated last year in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and a supplemental request of \$1,500,000 additional for the current fiscal year is presently pending before the Committee.

The Committee was advised that a contract for the building in Brussels has already been entered into with a Belgian firm and that the construction costs would total \$5,355,000.

The justifications and testimony before the Committee would indicate that this International Exhibition at Brussels is being used for a gala theatrical enterprise to present such productions as "Guys and Dolls," "Annie Get Your Gun," and "Carousel." The Committee was asked to approve the following:

B. 26 weeks of evening performances in the National Pavilion Theater:

9 weeks—3 musieals, \$60,000 a week-----	\$540, 000
12 weeks—legitimate plays, \$45,000 a week-----	540, 000
1 week—modern dance-----	35, 000
2 weeks—American opera, \$75,000-----	150, 000
2 weeks—ballet theater, \$20,000-----	40, 000
Total-----	1, 305, 000

“The figures used above have been estimated on the basis of information supplied by the American National Theater and Academy’s international exchange program; from the budgets of Rodgers and Hammerstein, Producers Theater, and Cornell-McClintic (top Broadway producers) offices; plus the performing arts program coordinator’s experience of 5 years as Director of Theater Attractions for the New York City Center and 20 years as Broadway producer and international manager. The revenue potential of these productions is under study.”

The funds requested for the “Public Affairs Program” which were requested to propagandize the American public toward attending the fair in Belgium and keeping them informed by movies, etc., are denied.

Every effort must be made to make certain that foreign currencies are used to the maximum extent possible.

It is expected that the legal problems arising in connection with our participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels will be handled by the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State and funds for private counsel are denied.

The United States Commissioner General for the Brussels Exhibition, Mr. Howard S. Cullman, is one of the few citizens who is devoting his time to this program without drawing the salary to which he is entitled by law and is to be highly commended therefor.

TITLE VI—CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

A total of \$1,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is recommended for this Corporation, of which \$443,000 is the administrative expense limitation and \$557,000 is the vocational expense limitation.

This Corporation is authorized to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions under Sections 4121–4128, Title 18, U. S. C. Its purposes are to provide employment for physically fit inmates and provide vocational training for qualified inmates in connection with regular institutional and industrial activities. Products manufactured by the inmates are sold only to other Government agencies and the penal institutions. Earnings from the sale of these products pay the expenses of the Corporation and have permitted payment of \$32,500,000 in dividends into the Treasury since January 1, 1935. It is estimated that dividends in the amount of \$2,250,000 will be paid into the Treasury during the present fiscal year and that the sum of \$2,400,000 will be paid during fiscal year 1958.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Corporation:

	1956 actual	1957 estimate	1958 estimate
Sales to Government agencies-----	\$20,810,656	\$22,000,000	\$22,000,000
Net earnings-----	\$2,898,262	\$2,925,000	\$3,000,000
Payment of dividends to Treasury-----	\$4,000,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,400,000
Number of inmates employed full time-----	3,780	3,813	3,918
Number of inmates for whom vocational training is provided-----	10,189	10,250	10,350
Number of inmates receiving monetary awards-----	5,110	5,200	5,200
Amount of inmate awards granted-----	\$214,017	\$240,000	\$240,000
Number of inmates assisted in job placements-----	1,466	1,750	1,900

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:
On page 17, in connection with Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation:

and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies;

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1958

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt-----	\$395, 700	\$395, 700	-----
Payment to the Republic of Panama-----	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of personal property sold abroad-----	386, 733	335, 468	----- -\$51, 265
Total-----	2, 712, 433	2, 661, 168	----- -51, 265

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	\$2, 868, 000	\$2, 470, 000	----- -\$398, 000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Total-----	3, 168, 000	2, 770, 000	----- -398, 000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1957	Estimate, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 authorization	1958 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	\$950, 000	\$1, 000, 000	\$1, 000, 000	+\$50, 000	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimates
Salaries and expenses.....	\$90,500,000	\$112,000,000	\$93,088,500	+\$2,588,500	--\$18,911,500
Representation allowances.....	800,000	1,200,000	600,000	-200,000	-600,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	19,000,000	20,000,000	18,500,000	-500,000	-1,500,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	-----	-150,000
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	1,304,000	1,667,000	1,667,000	+363,000	-----
Extension and remodeling, State Department building.....	44,920,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	-42,420,000	-4,500,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	33,859,285	37,475,552	35,899,243	+2,039,958	-1,576,309
Missions to international organizations.....	1,287,000	1,614,000	1,350,000	+63,000	-264,000
International contingencies.....	1,500,000	2,600,000	1,500,000	-----	-1,100,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	506,000	505,000	505,000	-1,000	-----
Operation and maintenance.....	1,463,000	1,563,000	1,533,000	+70,000	-30,000
Construction.....	-----	700,000	300,000	+300,000	-400,000
American sections, international commissions.....	296,000	337,000	330,000	+34,000	-7,000

Passamaquoddy tidal power survey-----	935,000	1,349,000	935,000	-----	-414,000
International Fisheries Commission-----	1,265,587	1,654,000	1,600,000	+334,413	-54,000
International Educational Exchange activities-----	20,000,000	30,000,000	17,575,000	-2,425,000	-12,425,000
Rama Road-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-500,000	-500,000
Cleveland--Pan-American games-----	100,000	4,900,000	-----	-100,000	-4,900,000
Vatican City claims-----	964,200	-----	-----	-964,200	-----
Total, Department of State-----	221,700,072	227,714,552	180,382,743	-41,317,329	-47,331,809

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses-----	\$2,900,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,250,000	+\$350,000	-\$50,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses-----	10,320,000	11,100,000	10,800,000	+480,000	-300,000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses-----	3,593,650	3,785,000	3,785,000	+191,350	-----
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses-----	19,000,000	20,250,000	20,150,000	+1,150,000	-100,000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants-----	300,000	300,000	150,000	-150,000	-150,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	1,450,000	1,650,000	1,550,000	+100,000	-100,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses-----	210,000	220,000	220,000	+10,000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	37,773,650	40,605,000	39,905,000	+2,131,350	-700,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimates
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$95, 510, 000	\$101, 450, 000	\$101, 450, 000	+\$5, 940, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	47, 550, 000	50, 500, 000	50, 000, 000	+2, 450, 000	-\$500, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses-----	30, 735, 000	32, 300, 000	32, 200, 000	+1, 465, 000	-100, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	1, 675, 000	7, 000, 000	1, 750, 000	+75, 000	-5, 250, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 550, 000	-250, 000	-250, 000
Total Federal Prison System-----	35, 210, 000	42, 100, 000	36, 500, 000	+1, 290, 000	-5, 600, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 135, 000)	(2, 935, 000)	(-65, 000)	(-200, 000)
Total, Department of Justice-----	216, 043, 650	234, 655, 000	227, 855, 000	+11, 811, 350	-6, 800, 000

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
Salaries.....	\$1, 181, 600	\$1, 238, 000	\$1, 238, 000	+\$56, 400
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	91, 200	91, 200	90, 000	-1, 200
Miscellaneous expenses.....	55, 150	62, 500	62, 500	+7, 350
Care of the building and grounds.....	194, 000	218, 200	218, 200	+24, 200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835	-----
Total, Supreme Court.....	1, 527, 785	1, 615, 735	1, 614, 535	-1, 200
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS				
Salaries and expenses.....	284, 850	318, 000	307, 000	+22, 150
CUSTOMS COURT				
Salaries and expenses.....	625, 000	1 677, 010	677, 010	+52, 010
COURT OF CLAIMS				
Salaries and expenses.....	693, 000	810, 855	810, 855	+117, 855
Repairs and improvements.....	9, 000	9, 000	9, 000	-----
Total, Court of Claims.....	702, 000	819, 855	819, 855	+117, 855

¹ Includes \$6,830 contained in H. Doc. 116.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

TITLE III--THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with--	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimates
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges-----	\$8, 406, 000	\$8, 800, 000	\$8, 800, 000	+ \$394, 000	-----
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	16, 475, 500	18, 857, 450	18, 473, 200	+ 1, 997, 700	— \$384, 250
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	4, 250, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 250, 000	-----	— 150, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	2, 721, 800	2, 859, 800	2, 780, 000	+ 58, 200	— 79, 800
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses-----	753, 500	932, 400	840, 450	+ 86, 950	— 91, 950
Air conditioning courtrooms, offices and other rooms-----	575, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	— 575, 000	— 1, 500, 000
Referees, special account:					
Salaries-----	(1, 233, 500)	(1, 699, 000)	(1, 699, 000)	(+ 465, 500)	-----
Expenses-----	(1, 874, 200)	(2, 210, 700)	(2, 199, 700)	(+ 323, 500)	(— 11, 000)
Total, other courts and services-----	33, 181, 800	37, 349, 650	35, 143, 650	+ 1, 961, 850	— 2, 206, 000
Total, the Judiciary-----	36, 321, 435	40, 780, 250	38, 562, 050	+ 2, 240, 615	— 2, 218, 200

TITLE IV--UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$113, 000, 000	\$140, 000, 000	\$105, 000, 000	-\$8, 000, 000	-\$35, 000, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	-----	4, 000, 000	1, 100, 000	+1, 100, 000	-2, 900, 000
Total, United States Information Agency-----	113, 000, 000	144, 000, 000	106, 100, 000	-6, 900, 000	-37, 900, 000

TITLE V--FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief-----	\$8, 500, 000	-----	-----	-\$8, 500, 000	-----
President's Special International Program-----	9, 900, 000	² \$18, 500, 000	\$10, 900, 000	+1, 000, 000	-\$7, 600, 000
Total, funds appropriated to the President-----	18, 400, 000	18, 500, 000	10, 900, 000	-7, 500, 000	-7, 600, 000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies-----	605, 465, 157	665, 649, 802	563, 799, 793	-41, 665, 364	-101, 850, 009

² Includes a reduction of \$1,500,000 as contained in H. Doc. 116.

○

Union Calendar No. 109

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6871

[Report No. 351]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 12, 1957

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed ten, of which three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental
2 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of
3 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by
4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
5 purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner
6 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended,
7 of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise
8 in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organi-
9 zations which issue publications to members only, or to
10 members at a price lower than the others; employment of
11 aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees errone-
12 ously charged and paid for passports; radio communications;
13 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
14 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and
15 expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American
16 convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court,
17 and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared
18 insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192) ,
19 of bringing to the United States from foreign countries per-
20 sons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or
21 otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
22 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
23 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
24 graphic aids; \$93,088,500, of which not less than \$9,000,-
25 000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits

1 owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States:
2 *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the
3 Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with
4 section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and
5 the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such
6 replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief
7 of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except
8 that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed
9 \$5,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such
10 vehicles except station wagons.

11 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
12 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
13 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$600,000.

14 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
15 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
16 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including per-
17 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries,
18 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
19 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
20 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
21 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
22 priation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,500,000,

1 of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase
2 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the
3 Treasury of the United States, to remain available until
4 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,012,000 may be
5 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
6 year.

7 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
9 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
10 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
11 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
12 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

13 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
14 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
15 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$1,667,000.

17 Extension and remodeling, State Department Building:
18 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and
19 remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services
20 Administration, of the State Department Building, Washing-
21 ton, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing tem-
22 porary office space, including payment of rent in the District
23 of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air

1 conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended,
2 \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services
3 Administration.

4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

5 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
6 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
7 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
8 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
9 of Congress, \$35,899,243.

10 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
11 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
12 tional organizations in which the United States participates
13 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Con-
14 gress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts
15 and conventions providing for such representation; attend-
16 ance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with
17 the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allow-
18 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
19 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
20 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
21 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
22 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for
23 guards and chauffeurs; \$1,350,000.

24 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
25 participation by the United States upon approval by the

1 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from
2 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which
3 specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to
4 treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including
5 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-
6 cation laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
7 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
8 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of pas-
9 senger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
10 United States in expenses of international organizations;
11 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
12 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$1,500,000,
13 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended
14 for representation allowances as authorized by section
15 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
16 and for entertainment.

17 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-
23 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the
24 United States Section, International Boundary and Water
25 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation

1 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
2 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
3 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
4 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
5 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
6 tion); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
7 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of
8 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-
9 4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
10 ment only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uni-
11 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
12 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and
13 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,
14 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709
15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as
16 follows:

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
18 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
19 surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

20 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
21 tenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
22 including gaging stations, \$1,533,000: *Provided*, That
23 expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project
24 shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained

1 in the appropriation for said project as provided by the
2 Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

3 Construction: For detailed plan preparation and con-
4 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
5 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
6 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.
7 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
8 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), Sep-
9 tember 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects
10 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
11 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to
12 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
13 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
14 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in con-
15 nection with this project except such as has been acquired
16 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
17 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
18 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated
19 for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
20 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
21 spective water users for repayment to the Government of such
22 portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated
23 to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

1 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

2 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
3 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
4 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
5 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
6 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the
7 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, in-
8 cluding stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of
9 passenger motor vehicles; \$330,000, to be disbursed under
10 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
11 also for additional expenses of the American Sections,
12 International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

13 International Joint Commission, United States and
14 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
15 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
16 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
17 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
18 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
19 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
20 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
21 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
22 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
23 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
24 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
25 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*

1 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
2 Government for the performance of work for which this
3 appropriation is made.

4 International Boundary Commission, United States,
5 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
6 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
7 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
8 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
9 while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not
10 to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party
11 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
12 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
13 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

14 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
16 the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including
17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
18 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
19 diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
20 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
21 purpose of this appropriation; \$935,000, to remain available
22 until expended.

23 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
25 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection

1 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
2 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
3 Congress; \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the United States
4 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
5 commissions.

6 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

7 International educational exchange activities: For
8 necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable
9 the Department of State to carry out international educa-
10 tional exchange activities, as authorized by the United
11 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
12 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
13 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
14 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
15 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the
16 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the
17 Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including
18 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
19 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
20 amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance
21 at meetings concerned with activities provided for under
22 this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; enter-
23 tainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000);
24 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
25 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstand-

1 ing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended;
 2 \$17,575,000, of which not less than \$6,750,000 shall be
 3 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
 4 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
 5 That not to exceed \$1,275,000 may be used for admin-
 6 istrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

7 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

8 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
 9 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
 10 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
 11 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
 12 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
 13 Stat. 74), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:
 14 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
 15 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
 16 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
 19 and expenses”, “International contingencies”, and “Missions
 20 to international organizations” are available for reimburse-
 21 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 22 guard services for protection of confidential files.

23 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained
 24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
 25 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the

1 several States of the United States or any political subdivision
2 thereof.

3 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution
5 to any international organization which engages in the direct
6 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
7 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
8 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
9 government or one world citizenship.

10 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the
11 Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
12 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
13 China.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
15 Appropriation Act, 1958".

16 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
20 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
21 including hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-
22 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
23 purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emer-
24 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
25 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,250,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
7 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$10,800,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
10 and kindred laws, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That none of this
11 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
12 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
13 Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
15 MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska, including purchase of one bus at not to exceed
19 \$15,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
20 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
21 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
22 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney Gen-
23 eral; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,150,000, of which
24 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
25 of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not

1 to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein
2 appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency
3 replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate
4 of the Attorney General.

5 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

6 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
7 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
8 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
9 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney
10 General and with his approval by the United States
11 attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to
12 civil-service and classification laws, \$150,000: *Provided*,
13 That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds
14 herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall
15 not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

16 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

17 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
18 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
19 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and ex-
20 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
21 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
22 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
23 States Code; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
24 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more
25 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$220,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively

1 for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed
2 \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
3 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet
5 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
6 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
7 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$101,450,000:
8 *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the
9 Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position
10 is held by the present incumbent.

11 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
13 any civil-service employee.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
17 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
18 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
19 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
20 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
21 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immi-
22 gration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not
23 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
24 confidential character, to be expended under the direction

1 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-
2 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at
3 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes
4 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two
5 hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of
6 passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed three
7 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation
8 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax,
9 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items prop-
10 erly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
11 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
12 money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of
13 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
14 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
15 security guard services for protection of confidential files
16 and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including return of such persons to place of bona
20 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
21 by the Attorney General; \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That of
22 the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may
23 be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon
24 certificate of the Attorney General.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$32,200,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,550,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,935,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year

1 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
2 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-
3 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of
4 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
5 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or
6 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
7 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
8 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
9 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
10 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
11 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
12 erty: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein
13 authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
14 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
15 tion", Justice.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
19 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
20 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
21 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under
22 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

23 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
24 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
25 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropria-

1 tions in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
2 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
3 credit of the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this
5 title which are available for expenses of attendance at meet-
6 ings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with
7 regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

8 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
9 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

12 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
13 “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
14 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
15 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be avail-
17 able for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by
18 the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
19 2131).

20 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

22 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

23 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
25 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compen-

1 sation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
2 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
3 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
4 \$1,238,000.

5 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For
6 printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary
7 prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

8 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
9 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including
10 \$4,200 for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
11 replacement only, \$62,500.

12 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
13 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
14 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
15 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including
16 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
17 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
18 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
19 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
20 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
21 equipment or under contract without compliance with section
22 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
23 \$218,200.

24 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-

1 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
2 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
3 \$5,835.

4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
6 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
7 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
8 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
9 approved by the chief judge, \$307,000.

10 CUSTOMS COURT

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
12 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
13 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
14 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
15 by the chief judge, \$677,010: *Provided*, That traveling ex-
16 penses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
17 the written certificate of the judge.

18 COURT OF CLAIMS

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
20 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
21 of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including
22 stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the
23 taking of testimony, and travel, \$810,855.

24 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and

1 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
2 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
3 \$9,000.

4 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
5 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

6 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district
7 judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
8 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
9 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
10 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
11 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
12 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
13 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
14 title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$8,800,000.

15 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
16 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not other-
17 wise specifically provided for, \$18,473,200: *Provided*, That
18 the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and
19 district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
20 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification
21 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secre-
22 tary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades
23 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall
24 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
25 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11,

1 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject
2 to review by the judicial conference if requested by the
3 Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
4 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases
5 corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the
6 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation
7 paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emer-
8 gency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law
9 clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per
10 annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit
11 and the chief judge of each district court having five or
12 more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries
13 shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum.

14 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
15 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
16 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act
17 of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; compensation of jury com-
18 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other
19 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
20 Code, section 3041; \$4,250,000.

21 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
22 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
23 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of
24 firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statisti-
25 cal services for the office of Register of Wills of the District

1 of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of
2 fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of
3 June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any
4 one case, \$2,780,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be
5 available in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses
6 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of
7 Federal Probation when incurred on the written authoriza-
8 tion of the Director of the Administrative Office of the
9 United States Courts.

10 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
11 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
12 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$840,450.

14 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as author-
15 ized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C.
16 68), not to exceed \$1,699,000, to be derived from the
17 referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

18 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
19 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
20 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
21 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
22 to exceed \$2,199,700, to be derived from the referees' ex-
23 pense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
24 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958”.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)

1 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
2 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
3 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
4 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
5 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
6 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
7 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
8 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
9 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
10 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
11 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses
12 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
13 for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; enter-
14 tainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire
15 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor
16 vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publica-
17 tions abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set
18 forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
20 of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
21 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
22 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
23 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised
24 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in
25 organizations which issue publications to members only, or

1 to members at a price lower than to others; employment of
2 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and
3 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-
4 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from
5 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and
6 household and personal effects of an employee of the For-
7 eign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable
8 to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the
9 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and
10 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,
11 not United States Government employees, who may die
12 away from their homes while participating in activities
13 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and ac-
14 quisition and production of motion pictures and visual ma-
15 terials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
16 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
17 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,
18 improvement, and repair of properties used for information
19 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-
20 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for
21 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,
22 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-
23 formational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees
24 attending official international conferences, without regard
25 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to

1 the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
2 penses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates
3 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such
4 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-
5 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
6 organizations; \$105,000,000, of which not less than
7 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
8 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
9 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be used
10 for representation abroad; *Provided further*, That this ap-
11 propriation shall be available for expenses in connection with
12 travel of personnel outside the continental United States, in-
13 cluding travel of dependents and transportation of personal
14 effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel,
15 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
16 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
17 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
18 tion may not be completed during the current year: *Provided*
19 *further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of
20 expenses in connection with the operation of information
21 establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of
22 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543) :
23 *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad
24 exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be ex-
25 changed or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of

1 June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange
2 allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for re-
3 placement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost,
4 including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,
5 except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500:
6 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of
7 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S.
8 C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized
9 in making contracts for the use of international shortwave
10 radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United
11 States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio
12 stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter
13 appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on ac-
14 count of injury to persons or property arising from such use
15 of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That
16 existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Serv-
17 ice Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and edu-
18 cational activities which expire during the current fiscal year
19 may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the
20 period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

21 Acquisition and construction of radio facilities: For
22 the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities
23 for radio transmission and reception, purchase and instal-
24 lation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and
25 reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of

1 June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of
2 land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or other-
3 wise, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acqui-
5 sition of land outside the continental United States without
6 regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C.
7 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved
8 by the Director of the United States Information Agency:
9 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of amounts
10 made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head
11 "International information and educational activities" in the
12 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental
13 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-
14 propriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this
15 appropriation.

16 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
17 PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
20 carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Ex-
21 change and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$10,-
22 900,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for the
23 Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958,
24 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
25 exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$557,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improve-

1 ment, protection, or disposition of facilities and other prop-
2 erty belonging to the corporation or in which it has an inter-
3 est.

4 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
10 connection with participation in the International Materials
11 Conference.

12 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
13 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
14 ation Act, 1958”.

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85TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6871

[Report No. 351]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 12, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 17, 1957
For actions of April 16, 1957
85th-1st, No. 67

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared second urgent deficiency appropriation bill for President. President approved bill. House passed measure providing certain funds in first urgent deficiency appropriation bill pending enactment of that measure. House debated State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to convey Midwest Claypan Research Station to U. of Mo. Sen. Morse discussed his formula requiring compensation for conveying Government property.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 310 to provide funds for certain items in H.R. 4249, the first urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1957, pending enactment of the latter bill, which is still in conference. The measure includes provision for emergency conservation measures, disaster loan revolving fund, and farm operating loans, except that no funds are provided for cotton seed feed under the emergency feed and seed assistance program as this point is still in disagreement in conference (H. Rept. 355)(pp. 5222-24, 5244). See Digests 19, 21, and 26 for provisions of H.R. 4249.

Began debate on H.R. 6871, the State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958 (pp. 5188-5222, 5224-41). Agreed to, 76 to 59, an amendment by Rep. Gross to reduce the funds for contributions to international organizations from \$35,899,243 to \$28,859,285 (pp. 5226-27). Rejected amendments by Rep. Dowdy that the CCC be reimbursed \$3,575,000 for Public Law 480 foreign currency funds used for international educational exchange activities (pp. 5231-32), and by a vote of 23 to 67, \$1,350,000 for similar funds used by the USIA (p. 5238).

The bill includes funds for contributions to international organizations, including \$1,980,245 for the Food and Agriculture Organization, \$214,008 for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$17,150 for the International Sugar Council, and \$24,666 for the International Wheat Council.

The committee report includes statements as follows:

International organizations. "For the past several years now, the Committee has expressed its concern over the ever increasing amounts required for this item. It recognizes that a portion of the increase is due to the enactment of laws authorizing larger contributions. However, the Department of State is expected to make every effort to hold these contributions to the absolute minimum required.

"In its report last year the Committee pointed out that the number of American personnel on the payroll of the various international organizations to which we contribute is in most cases entirely inadequate in comparison with the amount we contribute. An examination of the hearings of the Committee in this regard will disclose that this situation is no better than it was a year ago."

Monopolies. "The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,785,000 for expenses necessary for enforcement of anti-trust and kindred laws...In recommending the full amount of the budget estimate, the Committee expects that a vigorous and effective program of enforcement of the antitrust laws will be carried out."

Air conditioning. "The request for \$1,500,000 additional for air conditioning has been disallowed...The Committee is still in agreement with the position taken last year by the General Services Administration that piecemeal air conditioning cannot be economically supported when compared to a program of air conditioning complete buildings and tends to generate numerous further requests to air condition space of other Government occupants in the building

"Annualization of personnel positions. The committee report went into considerable detail on this subject and included the following: "The Committee has not only disallowed the funds requested for the 2123 new positions but it has also disallowed the funds for 'annualizing' the 950 positions established during the current fiscal year without prior consideration or appropriations therefor by the Congress.

"If in the future justifications are presented to this Committee containing requests for so-called 'annualization' of positions not previously considered and appropriated for by the Congress, they will be rejected and returned to the Department or Agency. Such attempts contribute nothing toward good budgeting procedures and are not in keeping with the practices to be expected of responsible public officials.

2. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Cannon discussed the Atomic Energy Commission program relative to civilian reactor activities for the development of electric power including references to the activities of REA coops in this field. pp. 5188-5200
3. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Mercedes Division of the Lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., pursuant to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (H. Doc. 152). p. 5244
4. ANNUAL REPORTS. Received the 1956 annual report of the Attorney General on the activities of the Justice Department. p. 5244

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6370, the second urgent deficiency bill, 1957. The Appropriations Committee earlier reported the bill (S. Rept. 234) with amendments to include contingent expenses of the Senate, which were adopted. Sen. Goldwater stated his opposition to passage of the bill and urged reduced spending by Government agencies. pp. 5115-17

appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEWEY MALACHI MACKKEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 158) for the relief of Hewey Malachi Mackkey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hewey Malachi Mackkey shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTHER GUAGLIARDO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 288) for the relief of Esther Guagliardo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of paragraphs (9), (12), (17), and (19) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Esther Guagliardo may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraphs known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NELSON SHU-YUNG CHUANG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 363) for the relief of Nelson Shu-Yung Chuang.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nelson Shu-Yung Chuang shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERBERT JAMES BRAMLEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 424) for the relief of Herbert James Bramley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the alien, Herbert James Bramley, may be granted a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act and upon compliance with such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YEE CHUNG FONG MING AND YEE CHUNG NOM MING

The Clerk called the bill (S. 649) for the relief of Yee Chung Fong Ming and Yee Chung Nom Ming.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yee Chung Fong Ming and Yee Chung Nom Ming shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STYLIANOS LECOMPLES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 687) for the relief of Stylianos Lecomple.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Stylianos Lecomple shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Stylianos Lecomple may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALECOS MARKOS KARAVASILIS AND HIS WIFE, STELIANI KARAVASILIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 696) for the relief of Alecos Markos Karavasilis and his wife, Steliani Karavasilis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Alecos Markos Karavasilis and his wife, Steliani Karavasilis, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Alecos Markos Karavasilis and Steliani Karavasilis. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Alecos Markos Karavasilis and Steliani Karavasilis shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGIANA CHING HSIEN (LIANG) NEW

The Clerk called the bill (S. 753) for the relief of Georgiana Ching Hsien (Liang) New.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Georgiana Ching Hsien (Liang) New shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN LEARY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 797) for the relief of John Leary.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John Leary shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of John Leary. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said John Leary shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to waive the provisions of section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DOROTHY E. GREEN AND THELMA L. ALLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5186) for the relief of Dorothy E. Green and Thelma L. Alley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, neither Regular Army W. O. Dorothy E. Green, V-904322, nor Regular Army W. O. Thelma L. Alley, V-904321, may be separated from active duty with the United States Army solely by reason of the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1164 (b), and section 46 of the act of August 10, 1956 (Public Law 1028, 84th Cong.), until she has completed 20 years of active service that could be credited to her under section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (37 U. S. C. 311).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL BERNSTEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1488) for the relief of Paul Bernstein.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VAN PELT and Mr. AVERY objected; and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DONALD F. THOMPSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2264) for the relief of Donald F. Thompson.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

LEONA C. NASH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2678) for the relief of Leona C. Nash.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, Leona C. Nash shall be held and considered to have validly married George J. Nash (Veterans' Administration claim No. XC 1342436).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MARY JANE RUSSELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3572) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Jane Russell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Jane Russell, Casscoe, Ark., the sum of \$2,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mary Jane Russell against the United States arising out of the failure of the Department of the Army to forward to the Armed Forces Mutual Life Insurance Co., San Antonio, Tex., premiums under a class E allotment from the pay account of her son, Ernest L. Buchanan, RA17235639, who died while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea. Such premiums were intended to be applied on a life insurance policy issued by that company to the said Ernest L. Buchanan who designated his mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Russell, as sole beneficiary: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated to this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VITO MAGISTRALE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6050) for the relief of Vito Magistrale.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vito Magistrale, the sum of \$2,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Vito Magistrale against the United States for refund of the amount which he posted as bond in the case of Floravante Antonio Magistrale, an alien (file No. 0300-370104 App. B) who was deported: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6870. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.
The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6871, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we won the First and Second World Wars through production. We outfought, outthought, and outgeneraled the rest of the world, but in the last analysis we won because we outproduced them.

In the economic battles ahead, that nation will win which retains the advantage in sources of energy. We must not dissipate our fuels. We must conserve coal, oil, and gas. Every barrel and ton shipped abroad is a loss we cannot afford to sustain. We must buy all fuels abroad and import every unit available.

And especially we must develop as rapidly as possible every potential source of electric and atomic power. A century from now or sooner these potent sources of energy will be decisive in world survival.

The world is now at the threshold of the atomic age. Our status in this

iconoclastic era is now being determined by legislation pending in this Congress.

The Atomic Energy Commission has submitted to the House its budget estimates for fiscal year 1958.

Even a cursory examination of the acts of Congress under which the Commission operates indicates that a number of the items in the budget estimates, particularly those purportedly justifying the appropriation of millions of dollars for atomic electric power, are not specifically authorized. Many of these items appear to be in violation of the 1954 Atomic Energy Act, and beyond that, the entire program has been, and is, so vague as not to warrant the appropriation of a single dollar for the Commission's atomic electric-power program unless and until the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the legislative committee, effects the amendment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, specifically authorizing the Commission's atomic-power program. Beyond that, the joint committee should put to searching scrutiny every program of the Commission.

The amounts of money requested annually for the Commission are necessarily large. As of June 30, 1956, the Congress had appropriated \$15.2 billion for the atomic-energy program. For fiscal year 1958 the Commission is asking the Congress to appropriate \$2,377,000,000 for operating expense and \$120 million for construction. This would involve an increase over the appropriation for fiscal year 1957 which was \$1,898,000,000, or an increase of \$600 million. Congress has been exceptionally considerate of the atomic energy appropriations in the past on the theory that its work involves elements of secrecy and urgency and should, therefore, be justified largely by general statements rather than detailed explanations and specific data.

This phase of the subject was discussed by distinguished members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of Congress, in drafting the Atomic Energy Act which became law on August 30, 1954. The legislative history of the act of 1954 has been compiled in 3 volumes, embodying something like 4,000 pages. The Congress on the basis of this impressive record had a right to feel that the act established adequate guidelines for the Commission. Yet, less than a year later, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] was moved to say to Mr. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission:

Frankly we have felt that the Atomic Energy Commission is going to have to conform in the future much more closely to the regular procedures of other agencies before congressional committees than they have in the past, and it is felt there is a feeling among the Members of Congress that the time for flexibility has passed to a great extent and it has become now almost a normal procedure, and that in many ways you are going to have to conform in the future to a more rigidly planned schedule than you have in the past.

This quotation is taken from page 151 of the joint committee's hearings on authorizing legislation, May 31, 1955.

This statement of the gentleman from California was not a casual observation. Rather it was obviously the product of long and studied reflection on his part. I say this on the basis of an examination of the Joint Committee's earlier hearings held in January, February and March of 1955, and of earlier colloquies which occurred in the May 1955 hearings from which I have quoted. Passing to the many hearings held in 1956 by the joint committee, and to the hearings conducted by the Appropriations Committee in 1956, it is evident that the gentleman's statement has even more direct application today.

The 1954 act is inadequate as a framework within which appropriation requests can be adequately considered for atomic electric power because, as interpreted and applied by the Commission, the intent of Congress appears to have been violated in many respects. Having examined the Commission's factual performance, and compared it with the provisions of the 1954 act, we have reached the following conclusions:

First. The Commission's atomic electric power program is in some respects in contravention of the law, and must be specifically authorized in its entirety before further appropriations should be made.

Second. The program from a factual standpoint is practically nonexistent. If it ever had any promise of achievement, the facts as known today establish inescapably that it has collapsed.

Third. Britain, Russia, and now the six nations which have formed Euratom, are forging ahead in this field, to the point that our leadership in application of the atom to peaceful generation of electricity is seriously challenged. The generation of energy is the key to peace, and a first line of defense in war. This country must not delay in constructing atomic electric power plants. We cannot afford to further tolerate the Commission's complacency.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED FOR ATOMIC ELECTRIC POWER PROGRAMS

Under section 261 of the act of 1954 Congress retains the right to authorize projects designed to develop and promote atomic electric power. The section provides:

SEC. 261. Appropriations: There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act except such as may be necessary for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion."

When the 1954 act was under consideration by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Commission vigorously opposed inclusion of this provision. Notwithstanding that the section was included in the act, the Commission has effectively evaded the clear language, purpose and intent of the section insofar as atomic electric power is concerned.

The Commission's method of defeating the statutory direction has been to arbitrarily divide the various atomic electric power programs into two fiscal categories. The first category pays lip-

service to section 261 and covers physical structures on the theory that a so-called bricks-and-mortar test segregates the major portion of the programs from the requirement of authorization. It is carried in the budget estimates under plant acquisition and construction which is the portion of the budget which must be first and separately authorized by the joint committee. The second category is operating expenses. Budget requests for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 carried more than 80 percent of the money for the programs under operating expenses. The operating expense budget is not specifically authorized by annual authorizing legislation.

This arbitrary and unreal approach ignores the fact that the atomic electric power programs are indivisible entities. You cannot have what goes into the physical structures without having the physical structures, and you cannot have a program at all without having both the physical structures and their component parts.

The result has been that for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the amount appropriated and requested for the civilian power reactor program totals \$236.8 million, of which only \$40 million was authorized under authorizing legislation reported out by the joint committee and approved by the Congress. Thus it is readily seen that less than 20 percent of this program was authorized and more than 80 percent of this indivisible program was not specifically authorized. This puts the Appropriations Committees of the Congress in an extremely difficult position so far as the entire civilian power reactor program is concerned.

The problem is readily illustrated. In the first hearings held by the joint committee subsequent to the passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Joint Committee in February 1955 raised the question of how the Commission had segregated its initial request for funds to accelerate the civilian reactor program. The Commission had requested \$75 million for this purpose and had arbitrarily placed \$50 million in the portion of the budget which does not require annual authorization, namely, the operating budget; and \$25 million under plant and equipment which would require authorization. The General Manager of the Commission answered that he had personally pulled this division "out of the hat." He said at page 189 of the Joint Committee hearings the following:

We felt in justifying that division—I think I was responsible for it and more or less pulled it out of the hat after the staff argued pro and con as to whether it should be bigger or smaller—if we feel we have some of these proposals we can refinance that distribution. And with the consent of the Budget Bureau, we can ask for a change in it when we defend our budget for fiscal 1956.

In May 1955 the Joint Committee held hearings on authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1956 and on June 14, 1955, reported out a bill recommending authorizations which was subsequently enacted. In its report the Joint Committee stated that the purpose of the requirement of authorizing legislation is to give the Joint Committee and the Congress some

control over the programs of the Commission. However, the Joint Committee pointed out the Commission had not included in its request for authorizing legislation items which we now know to constitute over 80 percent of the programs and the Joint Committee affirmatively stated that it strongly disagreed with the arbitrary Commission interpretation. But there the Joint Committee stopped and resigned itself to loss of control over more than 80 percent of the program, by saying that it was not including in the authorizing legislation the items which make up the 80 percent because the Commission reported that it did have authority for the appropriation of such funds. The Congress is the judge and not the Commission, and it should not appropriate money on any such basis as this.

THE COMMISSION'S CIVILIAN POWER REACTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE 1954 ACT

The civilian power reactor development program is a generic heading which actually encompasses three separate and distinct atomic electric power programs. The first is the Government's experimental program, or so-called 5-year program, which was initiated under the basic 1946 Atomic Energy Act, prior to the enactment of the 1954 act. It has been generally regarded that the Government's experimental program does not require authorizing legislation except for plant and equipment. If this were ever so, time, facts and circumstances now demonstrate that the Government's experimental program is part and parcel of the indivisible entity which we have come to know by the generic term "civilian power reactor development program." Just as in the cases of the other two programs about to be described, the Government's experimental program in its entirety must stand on the basis of authorizing legislation, or not at all.

The second part of the civilian power reactor development program is known as the power demonstration program under which, pursuant to congressional intent, it is provided that Government and industry, both public and private power, may participate in the development of atomic electric power. This program as formulated and put into operation by the Commission is in contravention of section 169 of the act which prohibits subsidy to industry. Every project and item and every phase of every project and item in the power demonstration program should stand on the basis of specific authorizing legislation, or not at all.

The third portion of the indivisible entity entitled "Civilian Power Reactor

Development Program" is known as the independent-industrial program. Under this program as formulated and put into operation by the Commission, industry applicants are to be given the benefit of all the technology acquired by the Government at a cost of \$229.5 million up to June 30, 1957, with no obligation whatever on the part of industry to return to the Government, for the benefit of all, the technology, know-how, cost, and operating experience which this country needs so vitally. The way in which this entire thing has been put together by the Commission results in the situation that inescapably the industry applicants under the independent-industrial program will receive Government assistance, but the type and form of the Government assistance paid for with taxpayers' dollars cannot be readily identified in the annual Commission budgets. Since the ostensible objective of the independent-industrial program must necessarily be identical with the objective of the other two programs, it is the duty and responsibility of Congress to painstakingly determine to the fullest extent the form and manner in which taxpayers' dollars are being handed to industry under this program as they undoubtedly are. Again, every phase of such assistance should be based upon specific authorizing legislation, or not at all.

In the first hearings held by the joint committee subsequent to enactment of the 1954 act, distinguished members of the joint committee expressed themselves unmistakably as disagreeing with the Commission's formulated programs. Thus, we find that Congressman COLE, who was chairman of the joint committee in 1954, and who piloted the 1954 act through the joint committee and through the House, said at page 173 of the hearings:

Just for the sake of completing the record, let me express my own viewpoint that I not only disapprove, as an individual, of the Commission's procedure under this power-reactor program, but also disagree with its interpretation. Don't misunderstand me. I thoroughly agree that the Commission has the right under 31 (b) to do everything it seeks to do in its power program. But it is a mistake to tie the authority of 31 (b) into an effort to create or construct a research reactor.

You admit it is tantamount to a subsidy. You must admit that section 169 was intended very definitely to prohibit the use of Commission funds for the purpose of constructing and operating a research reactor.

Senator ANDERSON, who was presiding as chairman of the joint committee in these February 1955 hearings, characterized the Commission's interpretation as a subterfuge, saying, on page 157:

I think, General Nichols, that it is going to be very important that we try to develop that difference of opinion that seems to exist here as to whether you regard this as the real interpretation of the law, or whether you recognize that what was written in here at the tail end of this was an escape clause to let you go make a research contract.

When you start paying the cost of these plants, you are making a subterfuge of what Mr. Cole and others thought was the purpose of the law. You are not trying to find out if industry is going ahead. You are saying to industry, "Don't put up your own money, because, if you just wait, we will come along and give you part of it."

And then at page 159, Chairman ANDERSON engaged in this colloquy with Mr. Strauss:

Chairman ANDERSON. What would be the trouble of once saying to begin with, we would like to find if anybody wants a license without Government subsidy? This section is headed "No Subsidy." It is not headed "How To Give Subsidy."

Mr. STRAUSS. Mr. Chairman, would a question be permitted by a witness? I would like to ask what the intent of that last clause in 169 was.

Chairman ANDERSON. It is an escape clause. It is a simple answer. The paragraph is headed "No Subsidy." It does not read "Instructions to the Commission as to how to give subsidy on the development of this program."

These exceptions of two distinguished chairmen of the joint committee graphically pinpoint the problem of the joint committee in its endeavor to understand just what the Commission was about. And the joint committee in its report some months later on June 14, 1955, as stated earlier, told the two Houses of Congress that, although the joint committee had achieved some understanding and "strongly" disagreed with what it had learned, the Commission's interpretation which is contrary to time-honored authorizing and appropriation procedures would be accepted. Congress should not appropriate money on any such basis.

COST OF TECHNOLOGY FOR CIVILIAN NUCLEAR POWER

Up to June 30, 1957, the sum of \$229,500,000 will have been spent in the development by the Government of civilian power reactor technology. The breakdown of these funds I have here in the tabulation prepared under date of January 31, 1957, by the Commission, and I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD at this point.

The Commission in its 1958 budget estimates has requested \$95 million for this purpose and even this may not be enough to permit the acceleration of development of atomic electric power which is so urgently and vitally needed.

Summary of funds for civilian nuclear power

[As reported on pp. 376 and 377 in hearings on 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1957, pt. 2, Investigation of Atomic Electric Power, compared with fiscal year 1958 budget]

[In millions]

AEC costs	Fiscal year 1957 budget to Congress					Fiscal year 1958 budget to Congress		Total
	Prior to 1954 actual	1954 actual	1955 actual	1956 estimated	1957 estimated	1956 actual	1957 estimated	
Operating costs:								
Pressurized water reactor.....	0	\$7.7	\$10.2	\$15.2	\$14.8	\$15.2	\$16.3	
Boiling water reactor.....	\$2.8	2.4	4.0	5.1	2.6	4.7	5.0	
Homogeneous reactor.....	10.8	3.9	7.7	8.2	8.4	10.7	10.4	
Intermediate power breeder reactor.....	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fast breeder reactor.....	6.0	3.4	3.5	4.9	6.5	4.7	9.3	
Sodium graphite reactor.....	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.4	1.4	5.0	7.9	
Liquid metal fuel reactor.....	0	0	0	2.0	3.5	1.6	4.5	
Organic moderator reactor.....	0	0	0	.6	.6	.3	3.7	
Water graphite reactor.....	0	0	0	0	.4	0	1.0	
Pressurized heavy water reactor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	
Power reactor acceleration.....	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0	
All other.....	1.8	.1	0	0	0	.1	1.0	
Total operating costs.....	39.8	19.0	27.3	39.4	53.2	42.3	59.6	¹ \$188.0
Construction costs:								
Pressurized water reactor.....	0	0	1.2	9.5	15.0	7.1	17.9	
Boiling water reactor.....	0	0	.1	.8	.1	.6	.3	
Homogeneous reactor.....	.6	0	.1	.7	0	.1	.4	
Fast breeder reactor.....	2.7	0	1.0	3.0	9.7	1.4	2.4	
Power reactor acceleration.....	0	0	0	2.0	23.0	.1	5.5	
Total construction costs.....	3.3	0	2.4	16.0	47.8	9.3	26.5	¹ 41.5
Construction obligations budgeted for fiscal year 1957: Authorized by Public Law 981, 84th Cong., 2d sess., approved Aug. 26, 1956: Project 57-c-10, amended reactor development project, \$15.0.								
Grand total.....								¹ 229.5

¹ Using in addition the last 2 columns covering "1956 actual" and "1957 estimate" and deleting the 4th column headed "1956 estimate" and the 5th column headed "1957 estimate."

Division of Finance, Budget Analysis Branch, Jan. 31, 1957.

DEFICIENCIES AND AMBIGUITIES OF THE 1954 ACT AS APPLIED AND PUT INTO PRACTICE

No less than 11 separate provisions of the 1954 act have been applied and put into practice by the Commission in a manner we find difficult to reconcile with the purpose and intent of the clear language of the act. These provisions are found in sections 261, 169, 104 (b), 11 (q), 31, 32, 33, 53, 105, 152, and 159. Each one of these provisions has definite application to the civilian power reactor development program and there is a definite interplay between them.

The confusion created by the Commission in interpreting section 261 concerning authorizing legislation is effectively illustrated by Mr. TABER's close questioning of the Commission in our hearings of last summer at pages 322 and 323. Finally the Commission's General Counsel stated that the Commission does not have authorization to construct full-scale plants. Earlier in the hearings at page 67, the general counsel had replied to my question the very opposite.

The amount of money authorized to date is only \$40 million against a total program of \$236.8 million. The first authorization which was for \$25 million was justified by the vaguest sort of statements. Congressman DURHAM pressed for a pretty, clear definite statement which was never forthcoming. Congressman HOLIFIELD called the \$25 million a "floating fund," with complete discretion in the Commission to apply the money as it saw fit.

It is important to consider the effect of granting such discretion to the Commission. At page 50 of the hearings the Commission's general counsel said that in using the money the Commission "might end up with what is called a scrambled facility, where the Commis-

sion owns part and the licensee owns part." He then spoke of a mingling of the Commission's property with that of industry. Later at page 56 the general counsel again referred to "a scrambled facility." If there is to be any scrambling or mingling of Government money and property in these atomic electric power plants, Congress and not the Commission should determine in each individual case just what scrambling and mingling is to be permitted.

The second authorization of \$15 million in the 1956 act is just as vague:

This item is to permit the Atomic Energy Commission to carry forward its important research and development of work on reactors and in other related fields.

Looking at the 1958 budget request for \$95 million, we find only 3 items for which there is specific authorization. In the case of 1 of the 3, the authorizing act placed a dollar limit on the project of \$14,850,000. Yet we find that the Commission applied \$9,300,000 to this project in 1957 and is now asking for \$15,100,000 for 1958, or \$10 million in excess of the ceiling imposed by the authorizing act.

Another project, \$9.2 million, if authorized at all, has been considered by the Commission to be authorized from the vague \$25 million floating fund.

A fourth project has not even been authorized. Yet the Commission advises that this project requires a structure that must be authorized under section 261 but for which authorization has not as yet been provided. This is a perfect example of the Appropriations Committees being asked to permit the initiation and funding of a project and to be committing the Congress to something without the benefit of the expert guidance of the Joint Committee. In other words, once money

is applied to this project, which it has been, there is precious little the Joint Committee can do except to authorize the part of the project which the Commission's erroneous interpretation of section 261 says is the only thing that requires authorization. It is putting the cart before the horse.

The procedure is basically defective. The proper procedure should be that the research and development and the plant and equipment aspects of the civilian reactor program should be tied together and recognized for what they are—an entity, an indivisible program for authorization and appropriation purposes. The Joint Committee should provide authorization for each project under this program with a monetary limit, project by project. Then the House Appropriations Committee will have the benefit and advantage of the exercise of its expert functions by the authorizing committee. The procedure here outlined is parallel to the authorization and appropriation procedures which have been historically applied to such similar types of development and construction such as NACA projects, Bureau of Reclamation projects and military construction projects. Otherwise the House Appropriations Committee is called upon to appropriate against something but it does not know what. In giving the Commission money in the operating budget, is the House Appropriations Committee appropriating for something which may lead to something else later that will have to be authorized? This must not be done.

Representative DURHAM, the present Chairman of the Joint Committee, clearly foresaw the loss of congressional control if the Commission's erroneous interpretation of section 261 were to be applied. He said in May 1955:

I am not raising any particular question about it, except I do not see much difference in this and the NACA. Many things they built they did not know whether they were going to work or not, and they had to come for authorization to the Congress. I think that is what we are going to face eventually. I think it is something we can correct if it does not work. I am willing to try it.

I do feel that when you get into these expenditures of millions of dollars, and with the cry and everything we hear about expenditures, that Congress should have the authority to authorize them. I think that was the intent, whatever construction you want to put on the word "facility." But I see very little difference in the NACA and this operation, because it is primarily a research project, where you start out and put one thing in, and add bricks and mortar, and you have a facility.

Noncompliance with section 261 by failure on the Commission's part to get authorization should bar further appropriations until the Commission goes before the joint committee and secures the necessary authorization. However, the Commission's erroneous interpretation and application of other sections likewise warrants further consideration by the joint committee.

Chairmen COLE and ANDERSON in joint committee hearings have repeatedly questioned the Commission's distortion of section 169—the no-subsidy section; section 104 (b)—the research and development license section; section 31 (a) (4)—the basic research and development section; and section 31 (b)—the section permitting noncompliance with advertising and competitive bidding requirements of law. The Commission's basic error has been to ignore seven words in section 169 as though they had never been included in the law. Section 169 provides:

No funds of the Commission shall be employed in the construction or operation of facilities licensed under section 103 or 104 except under contract or other arrangement entered into pursuant to section 31.

The seven words are "facilities licensed under section 103 or 104."

These words appear to mean that Government funds may not be given to industry for use in research and development unless and until industry has constructed and has in being a reactor. It is only then that industry will be in a position to give the Government the technology for which Government money is authorized by section 169. However, this is not the case in any of the proposals which industry has made. No commercial licenses have been issued under section 103, and it is doubtful that they will be for years to come. It is probable that section 104 (b) licenses will be issued to industry, but they have not been to date.

The Commission's budget estimates disclose that notwithstanding, the Commission in fiscal 1957 committed \$1.5 million to the Yankee Atomic group for its proposed project and proposes to commit \$2 million to Yankee in fiscal 1958; and further than the Commission in fiscal 1957 committed \$100,000 to the Detroit Edison group and proposes to commit \$1.5 million in fiscal 1958 to this proposed

project. This expenditure of Government money in fiscal 1957 appears to be in contravention of section 169, as are also the proposed expenditures requested for the two utility groups for fiscal 1958.

The joint committee was intensively concerned with this problem in hearings held in January, February, March, and May 1955. So strongly did Congressman COLE feel, he was moved to comment in May 1955:

I have been impressed with the Commission's interpretation of that section. My conclusion is that the Commission feels that the net effect of 169 is, as a limitation on the Commission's operation, rather nebulous and meaningless. Or, to express it differently, the prohibition of section 169 can be very easily and readily circumvented.

The two former chairmen felt equally as strongly that there should be no interwedding of section 104 (b) with subsections 31 (a) (4) and 31 (b), and expressed themselves repeatedly to this effect. Chairman COLE said emphatically:

Just for the sake of completing the record, let me express my own viewpoint that I not only disapprove, as an individual, of the Commission's procedure under this power reactor program, but also disagree with its interpretation.

The joint committee in its subsequent report of June 14, 1955, on the first authorizing bill under the 1954 act agreed with Chairmen COLE and ANDERSON, and in doing so rejected the Commission's erroneous interpretation of sections 169, 104 (b), 31 (a) (4), and 31 (b). Yet we find the Commission still persisting today in its erroneous application of these sections because all the proposals under the power demonstration program are predicated on this incorrect basis. Congress should not appropriate money to implement this plain contravention of the law.

Still another important section is being erroneously applied. It is section 53 which permits the use of special nuclear material by industry on the basis of reasonable charges to be established by the Commission. The Commission has failed to establish criteria in writing for determination of whether a charge will be made as required by section 53 (c), but instead has interpreted this subsection as providing for and encouraging waivers of charges in its own unlimited discretion without the standards required by law. But of even greater importance is the fact that, in the only reference in the House and Senate debate to section 53, Chairman COLE was asked the direct question as to whether the bill set up any yardstick whereby the Commission would be controlled in permitting the use of special nuclear material by industry. His response was clear and decisive, as follows:

That is covered in the bill. The Atomic Energy Commission is required to make a charge for the use of this material.

The same erroneous reasoning is being applied to section 33 which permits the Commission to perform research for industry in its own facilities for which it "is authorized to determine and make such charges as in its discretion may be

desirable." The Commission applies this section in a manner diametrically opposite to its plain intent.

The Commission proposes to allocate substantial sums of money to industry with which to pay for research done in Government facilities at the instance of industry. In so doing the Commission ignores section 32 which is the section providing for research in Government facilities at Government expense for the benefit of all.

It is clear that the Commission views the words "is authorized" to make charges as meaning it doesn't have to do that which is authorized, namely, charge the utility. Instead the Commission interprets this language as authorizing it to charge the taxpayers and not the utility.

The Commission's attitude appears to be that when Congress authorizes it to do something, it should do just the opposite, as I have just demonstrated in the cases of sections 53 and 33. The same has been true under the no-subsidy section, section 169, to the point that Senator ANDERSON told the Commission that it interpreted section 169 as though it were headed "Instructions to the Commission as to how to give subsidy on the development of this program."

This attitude came to a climax when Mr. Strauss objected to the words "authorized and directed" in the Gore-Holifield bill before the Joint Committee on June 28, 1956. He wanted the words "and directed" deleted because "that is the kind of an expression you use to your valet." Commissioners Libby and Vance concurred in his suggestion. Obviously, they want to be merely "authorized" and not "authorized and directed" so they can do as they please, regardless of Congressional intent.

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S CIVILIAN POWER REACTOR PROGRAM

The program, as I stated earlier, is an indivisible entity embodying three component parts which are shown in tables I and II which I wish to insert in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE I.—*Developing civilian atomic power*
GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM
Scheduled for operation

Shippingport, Pa., pressurized water reactor, 60,000 kilowatts, Westinghouse and Duquesne for AEC-----	1957
Lemont, Ill., experimental boiling water reactor, 5,000 kilowatts, Argonne National Laboratory-----	1957
National Reactor Testing Station, experimental breeder reactor No. 2, 17,500 kilowatts, Argonne National Laboratory-----	1959
Santa Susana, Calif., sodium reactor experiment, 7,500 kilowatts, North American Aviation for AEC and Southern California Edison Co. ¹ -----	1957
Oak Ridge, Tenn., homogeneous reactor experiment No. 2, no electricity, Oak Ridge National Laboratory-----	1956
National Reactor Testing Station, organic moderated reactor experiment, North American Aviation for AEC (no electricity)-----	1957

¹ Turbogenerator and other conventional electric transmission equipment.

TABLE I.—Developing civilian atomic power—
Continued

	Scheduled for operation
Los Alamos, N. Mex., molten plutonium reactor experiment, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (no electricity)-----	1959
Los Alamos, N. Mex., power reactor experiment I and II, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (no electricity)-----	1956
Liquid metal fuel reactor, the Babcock & Wilcox Co.-----	1959
Gas-cooled reactor (contractor not selected)-----	(²)

POWER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

First round

Rowe, Mass., pressurized water reactor, 134,000 kilowatts, Yankee Atomic Electric Co.-----	1960
Monroe, Mich., fast breeder reactor, 100,000 kilowatts, Power Reactor Development Co., Inc. (Detroit Edison Co. and others)-----	1960
Nebraska, sodium graphite reactor, 75,000 kilowatts, Consumers Public Power District.-----	1959

Second round

Elk River, Minn., boiling-water reactor, 22,000 kilowatts, Rural Cooperative Power Association-----	1960
Gainesville, Fla., pressurized water reactor, 500 kilowatts, University of Florida-----	1959

² Unknown.

Second round—Continued

	Scheduled for operation
Piqua, Ohio, organic moderated reactor, 12,500 kilowatts, city of Piqua-----	1961
Hersey, Mich., aqueous homogeneous reactor, 10,000 kilowatts, Wolverine Electric Cooperative-----	1959
Anchorage, Alaska, sodium-cooled heavy water moderated, 10,000 kilowatts, Chugach Electric Association, Inc., Nuclear Development Corporation of America-----	1962
Orlando, Fla., liquid metal fueled reactor, 25,000 to 40,000 kilowatts, city of Orlando-----	1961
Holyoke, Mass., gas-cooled reactor, 15,000 kilowatts, city of Holyoke-----	1961

INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Indian Point, N. Y., pressurized water reactor, 140,000 kilowatts, Consolidated Edison Co.-----	1960
Dresden, Ill., boiling water reactor, 180,000 kilowatts, Commonwealth Edison Co. and others-----	1960
Eastern Pennsylvania, aqueous homogeneous reactor, 150,000 kilowatts, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.-----	1962
Florida (type unspecified), 200,000 kilowatts, Florida Power Corp., Florida Power & Light Co., Tampa Electric Co.-----	1962
Livermore, Calif., boiling water reactor, 3,000 kilowatts, General Electric Co. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co.-----	1957

ESTIMATED PROGRAM TOTALS

[In millions]

	Scheduled for operation
Estimated cost of all work from July 1, 1953, through completion of projects listed. Includes cost of core fabrication but excludes cost of special nuclear materials. Excludes EBR-1 HRE-1, and borax-1, 2, and 3:	
Government-----	\$236
Industry-----	20
Based on proposals submitted to AEC. Excludes cost of core fabrication and of special nuclear material:	
Government-----	77
Industry-----	128
Based in part on statements made by sponsoring utilities and in part on AEC estimates:	
Government-----	0
Industry-----	210
Kilowatts	
Total electrical capacity-----	1,182,000
Government's experimental program-----	90,000
Power demonstration program-----	419,000
Independent industrial program-----	673,000
Total estimated cost-----	\$671,000,000
Government-----	313,000,000
Industry-----	358,000,000

TABLE II.—Summary of large prototype power reactor plants proposed, part 1 (power demonstration reactor program projects and others)

	Westinghouse ¹ and Duquesne Light Co.	Yankee Atomic Electric Co.	Consolidated Edison Co.	Commonwealth Edison and others	Consumers Public Power District	Power Reactor Development Co. (Detroit Edison, et al.)	Westinghouse and Penn- sylvania Power & Light
Location-----	Shippingport, Pa.	Rowe, Mass.	Indian Point, N. Y.	Dresden, Ill.	Beatrice, Nebr.	Monroe, Mich.	Pennsylvania Power & Light service area. Aqueous homogeneous.
Type of reactor-----	Pressurized water (PWR).	Pressurized water.	Pressurized water.	Boiling water.	Sodium-graphite.	Fast breeder.	
Thermal power-----	236,000 kw.	480,000 kw.	500,000 kw.	630,000 kw.	245,000 kw.	300,000 kw.	Not available.
Gross generating capacity-----	100,000 kw.	134,000 kw.	250,000 kw. ²	180,000 kw.	75,000 kw.	100,000 kw.	150,000 kw.
Amount of fuel-----	12 T natural U and 52 kg about 90 percent.	28,800 kg.	275 kg U and 8275 kg th.	68,000 kg.	22,500 kg.	2,100 kg.	Not available.
Enrichment percent U-235-----		2.5 percent.	About 90 percent for U.	1.1 percent.	2.3 percent.	27 percent.	Do.
Moderator-----	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	Graphite.	None.	Do.
Coolant-----	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	H ₂ O.	Sodium.	Sodium.	Fuel solution.
Reactor temperature-----	540° F.	535° F.	510° F.	480° F.	925° F.	800° F.	Not available.
Reactor pressure ³ -----	2,000 psig.	2,000 psig.	1,500 psig.	1,000 psig.	46 psia.	Atmospheric.	Do.
Steam conditions-----	585 psig saturated.	600 psig saturated.	370 psia saturated 1,000° F.	970 psia 540° F.	800 psia 825° F.	600 psia 730° F.	600 psia.
Estimated cost of reactor ⁴ -----	\$37,750,000.	\$18,500,000.	Not available.	\$34,200,000.	\$13,500,000.	\$36,000,000.	Not available.
Estimated cost of turbogenerating plant-----	\$10,000,000.	\$16,000,000.	do.	\$10,800,000.	\$10,800,000.	\$9,000,000.	Do.
Total estimated plant cost-----	\$47,750,000.	\$34,500,000.	\$55,000,000.	\$45,000,000.	\$24,300,000.	\$45,000,000.	Do.
Cost per kw-----	\$370.	\$260.	\$230.	\$250.	\$325.	\$450.	Do.
Estimated completion date-----	1957.	1959-60.	1960.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1962.

¹ This reactor is being built by the AEC; Westinghouse and Duquesne are prime contractors to the AEC.² Includes 110,000 kw. of conventional superheating capacity.³ Reactor coolant at outlet.⁴ Not including research and development, fabrication of fuel elements for first charge or nuclear materials. Fuel element fabrication and nuclear materials are included in fuel costs.

Summary of small prototype power reactor plants proposed, pt. 2 (power demonstration reactor program)

	Chugach Electric Association	Wolverine Electric Cooperative	University of Florida	City of Orlando, Fla.	Rural Cooperative Power Association	City of Piqua, Ohio	City of Holyoke, Mass.
Location.....	Anchorage, Alaska	Hershey, Mich.	Gainesville, Fla.	Orlando, Fla.	Elk River, Minn.	Piqua, Ohio	Holyoke, Mass.
Type of reactor.....	Sodium-cooled heavy water moderation.	Aqueous homogeneous.	Pressurized water.	Liquid metal fuel th. br. blanket.	Boiling water.	Organic moderated.	Gas-cooled closed cycle.
Thermal power.....	40,000 kw	31,000 kw. ¹	10,000 kw	Not available	58,000 kw	45,500 kw	44,000 kw.
Gross electrical generating capacity.....	10,000 kw	10,000 kw	500 kw	25,000 to 40,000 kw	22,000 kw	12,500 kw	15,000 kw.
Amount of fuel per loading.....	10,000 kg. U-235	12 kg.	Not specified	60 kg. U-235, 17,000 lbs. th.	12 kg. enriched, 10,000 kg. normal.	6,000 kg.	736 kg.
Enrichment percent U-235.....	Approx. 2 percent	Fully enriched	40 percent	Fully enriched	Fully enriched spikes—nat. U core.	3 percent	10 percent.
Moderator.....	Heavy water	Uranyl sulfate in heavy water.	H ₂ O	Graphite	H ₂ O	Terphenyl	Graphite.
Coolant.....	Liquid sodium		H ₂ O	U-235 in molten bismuth solution.	H ₂ O	Terphenyl	Nitrogen gas.
Reactor temperature ²	950° F.	570° F.	450° F.	Not specified	533° F.	617° F.	1292° F.
Reactor pressure.....	Atmospheric	1900 psig	1200 psig	do.	900 psig	50 psig	515.7 psia.
Steam conditions.....	850° F. 850 psig	600 psia ³ 486° F.	190 psig 404° F.	1250 psig 900° F.	600 psig 825° F.	400 psig 550° F.	} Not specified.
Estimated cost of reactor ⁴	\$5,500,000 ⁵	\$2,486,000	\$650,000	\$12,500,000	\$3,760,000	\$3,340,000	
Estimated cost of turbo-generator plant.....	\$1,850,000	\$1,088,000	\$1,200,000 ⁶	\$11,100,000	\$2,425,000	\$1,960,000	\$4,028,000.
Total estimated plant cost.....	\$7,350,000	\$3,574,000	\$1,850,000 ⁷	\$23,600,000	\$6,185,000	\$5,300,000	\$6,428,000.
Cost per kilowatt.....	\$735	\$357	\$800	\$512-\$820	\$281	\$424	\$429.
Estimated completion date.....	1962	1960	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960.

¹ Includes superheater=7,000 kilowatts thermal.² Reactor coolant at outlet.³ Steam from heat exchanger to gas-fired superheater which delivers steam at 530 psia at 825° F.⁴ Does not include research and development.⁵ Does not include design cost.⁶ Does not include building cost.⁷ Subject to change.

It is to be noted in table I that the Commission breaks down the power demonstration program at the bottom of the second column as costing the Government \$77 million and industry \$128 mil-

lion, making a total of \$205 million. This \$205 million has been broken down project by project, cost to the Commission as compared with cost to industry, and con-

struction costs as compared with research and development costs in table III, which I wish to insert in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE III.—Costs of power demonstration program proposals

[In thousands]

Project	Total project cost ¹	Cost to AEC	Cost to industry	Construction costs		Research and development	
				AEC	Industry	AEC	Industry
FIRST ROUND							
Yankee:							
Nuclear-----	\$39,500	\$5,000	\$34,500	-----	{ \$18,500	\$5,000	-----
Nonnuclear-----							
PRDC:							
Nuclear-----	58,450	4,450	54,000	-----	{ 36,000	4,450	\$9,000
Nonnuclear-----							
Consumers:							
Nuclear-----	26,500	10,480	16,020	{ ² \$8,280	5,220	2,200	-----
Nonnuclear-----							
Total, first round-----	124,450	19,930	104,520	8,280	95,520	11,650	9,000
SECOND ROUND							
Elk River:							
Nuclear-----	\$9,285	\$6,860	\$2,425	{ \$3,760	\$2,425	\$3,100	-----
Nonnuclear-----							
University of Florida-----	2,150	850	1,300	650	1,200	⁴ 200	\$100
Piqua-----	7,300	5,340	1,960	3,340	1,960	2,000	-----
Wolverine-----	4,876	3,788	1,088	2,486	1,088	1,302	-----
Chugach-----	16,850	14,975	1,875	5,500	1,850	9,475	25
Orlando-----	30,150	19,050	11,100	12,500	11,100	6,500	-----
Holyoke-----	10,128	6,100	4,028	⁵ 2,400	4,028	3,700	-----
Total, second round-----	80,739	56,963	23,776	30,686	23,651	27,277	125
Grand total-----	205,189	76,893	128,296	38,966	119,171	37,927	9,125

¹ Project costs exclude cost of special nuclear materials, fabrications of cores, and fuel use charges.² Includes some preoperational research and development.³ Includes property now owned and allocated to this project.⁴ Proposal contemplates that AEC will also pay for 5 years of operation.⁵ Holyoke proposes to pay for nonnuclear portion not to exceed cost of conventional plant.

These three tables were designed by the Commission to tell the Congress, and through the Congress to tell the American people, that much can be expected of the Commission's program by 1962. The truth of the matter is that the program has fallen apart, and what is left of it gives little hope of fulfillment for many years to come.

The first column of table I identifies projects undertaken wholly with Government money. The only nuclear-power plan of the size even approaching a full-scale plant, is the pressurized water reactor being constructed at Shippingport, Pa. All of the other reactors in this program are experimental only. In short, the Government has no plan or program for construction with Government money and under Government

control as to schedule of construction and completion time with the exception of Shippingport which is to go into operation during this year. The vital need for construction of full-scale plants as the next stage beyond the experiments is beyond question. A Commission official has stated in this regard:

The reactor experiment will supply much of the technical data needed for the design of the prototype reactor. However, the scale up from the experiments presents formidable design problems. The operation and construction of these large-scale plants will thus provide information that can be obtained in no other way.

Implicitly, the construction of the different types of reactors both under the power-demonstration program and the independent industrial program is con-

tingent upon the success achieved in these experimental reactors being constructed under the Government's experimental program. The first type, the pressurized water reactor, has proven itself beyond expectation in the *Nautilus*. The second type, the boiling water reactor, has recently gone into operation at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois, generating 5,000 kilowatts. This type of reactor dispenses with a heat exchanger and it is my information that a major problem exists in this type of reactor because of the danger of the bursting of a fuel element which would result in radioactive water going into the turbine.

The next type of reactor is the sodium reactor experiment, 7,500 kilowatts, being built at Santa Susana, Calif. It is my information that sodium has turned

out to be an element which is very difficult to handle when used in a reactor as the coolant to the extent that the Department of Defense has announced that it has abandoned this type of reactor for use in naval vessels. This announcement was followed by a decision of the Commission to shut down and dispose of the sodium power reactor at West Milton, N. Y., which was the land prototype for the *Seawolf* reactor. This reactor at West Milton has been generating power which has been sold to industry. Up until now, the power has not been firm because the prime purpose of operating the reactor has been to experiment. Since the experimentation is over, I wonder why this reactor should not be continued in operation and the power thus generated, generated as firm power and offered to utilities for sale.

The next type of reactor in the Government's experimental program is homogeneous reactor experiment No. 2 at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Great hope had been expressed from time to time by Commission officials that this type of reactor offered promise for economic electric power. The Commission is having trouble with this reactor experiment at Oak Ridge and announced in December 1956 that the experiment would necessarily be delayed due to cracking and damage in the leak detector system ascribed to stress corrosion.

REACTORS PROPOSED UNDER THE POWER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Table I states that 10 atomic electric powerplants are to be built under the power demonstration program, with all of them being scheduled for operation commencing in 1959 and extending to 1962. Of the 10, the Commission has recently rejected 3 of the proposals—Holyoke, Orlando, and the University of Florida. That leaves seven projects. Of the 7, there are only 3 full-scale projects. Two of the three propose to use sodium as a coolant. Thus the fast breeder reactor, 100,000 kilowatts, scheduled by the Detroit Edison group for operation in 1960, is dependent upon a solution of the major problem of handling sodium. The same is true of the sodium graphite reactor, 75,000 kilowatts, scheduled by Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska for operation in 1959. That means two more projects for which substantial delay is indicated.

Five projects are left. One of these is the 134,000-kilowatt pressurized water reactor proposed by Yankee Atomic Electric Co. Commissioner Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission last summer told the House Appropriations Committee that the date 1960 in which this reactor is scheduled for operation was very fine but that the Government has no assurance or guaranty whatever that the reactor will be completed by that date. As a matter of fact, he said the same was true of all the projects in both the power demonstration program and the independent industrial program, stating:

Every one of these projects from this point on has a doubt as to when it will be started and when it will be finished, and whether we have guaranties that it will ever be finished.

Four projects are left under the power-demonstration program. The one proposed for Alaska will use sodium as a coolant and obviously has no early hope of materializing. It has been stated that the Alaska sodium reactor is as advanced and unproved a concept as the closed-cycle, gas-cooled design which the Commission has rejected for Holyoke. The one in Michigan proposed by a cooperative is the aqueous homogeneous which obviously must wait until Oak Ridge experiment No. 2 is made to operate successfully, which is not the case to date. The boiling-water reactor proposed by a cooperative in Minnesota will obviously have to wait until the problem of radioactive water going into the turbines is solved.

I do not have sufficient information on the 10th and last proposal, the city of Piqua, Ohio, to construct an organic moderated reactor, to comment on it.

The fact of the matter is that under the power-demonstration program only a contract has been signed with the Yankee group, but no construction permit has been issued to Yankee, and only 1 construction permit has been issued, the Detroit Edison permit which is conditional; 3 of the other 8 projects have been rejected outright by the Commission; and in the cases of the remaining 5 no construction permits have been let by the Commission. Although the conditional construction permit was issued to the Detroit Edison group on August 4, 1956, a contract with this group was not signed until just the other day, March 26, 1957. Therefore not one single project in the power-demonstration program, which was initiated in January 1955 and expanded in September 1955, has resulted in a firm commitment by any industry group whatever to build a nuclear-power plant as formally evidenced by both a contract with the Commission and the issuance by the Commission of an unconditional construction permit. The whole power-demonstration program is nothing but paper hopes.

INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

As shown in table I there are five projects listed in the independent industrial program with scheduled for operation dates running from 1957 to 1962. The reactor scheduled for operation in 1957 is a boiling water reactor being constructed at Livermore, Calif., by the General Electric Co. for Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Although table I shows the generating capacity of this reactor to be 3,000 kilowatts, this capacity has been increased to 5,000 kilowatts, a generating capacity which still leaves the reactor in the experimental category. General Electric is to construct the 180,000 kilowatt boiling water reactor in Illinois for the Commonwealth Edison group. Until the problem of the possibility of radioactive water getting into the turbine is solved, it is doubted that the Commonwealth Edison group will proceed with the construction of the proposed 180,000 kilowatt boiling water reactor for which a construction permit was issued on May 4, 1956.

Another reactor scheduled for operation in 1962 is a 150,000 kilowatt aqueous homogeneous in eastern Pennsylvania by Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. The significant thing about this project is that the Commission's own homogeneous reactor experiment No. 2 has been delayed due to cracking and damage in the leak detector system. Obviously until the feasibility of this prototype has been demonstrated, the utility company is in no position to commit itself to the investment of the tremendous sums of money involved. This plant is to be built, if built at all, by Westinghouse. Dr. W. E. Shoupp, the top atomic technician at Westinghouse, told the Joint Committee in February 1957 that the aqueous homogeneous project is being considered by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. as eligible under the third round of the power demonstration program, which would mean that the utility now wants Government financial assistance and that the utility wants to remove itself from the independent industrial program. Equally important is the fact that Dr. Shoupp readily conceded that the sponsors will not decide whether to build the plant until completion of engineering and cost studies early in 1958.

Then there is a 200,000 kilowatt reactor scheduled for operation in 1962 in Florida, but the type has not even been specified and obviously no construction permit has been issued.

The only other project under the independent industrial program is the proposal by Consolidated Edison to construct a pressurized water reactor, 140,000 kilowatts in New York, scheduled for operation in 1960. The Commission issued to Consolidated Edison on May 4, 1956, the very first construction permit issued. However, this project, as are all the others, is plagued with uncertainty as to cost of construction, and Consolidated Edison has recently advised the Joint Committee that the cost estimates have increased 27 percent in total cost which means an increase of 13 percent per kilowatt of electric capacity.

SUBSIDIES UNDER POWER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ARE IN CONTRAVENTION OF LAW

To date the Commission has invited proposals from industry in three so-called rounds. The Commission's offers of subsidies under each round contravene the 1954 act in several respects.

First, the offer of waiver of nuclear fuel charges in all three rounds is invalid because the Commission has failed as required by section 53 (c) to establish the written criteria for the determination of whether a charge should be made, and in this failure has failed to give effect to Chairman Cole's statement on the floor of the House that the "Commission is required to make a charge for the use of this material." Beyond that, I am of the view that there is a deficiency in section 53 (d) which should be cured. The third round adds a new offer—the loan of heavy water for 5 years without charge. I also question the basis for this.

Secondly, all three rounds offer the use of Commission laboratories for re-

search and development work without cost. This is in contravention of the legislative intent of both the "no subsidy" section 169 and the "research" section 33.

Then we come to cash grants of money to industry on the theory that the Government is buying technology to be developed by industry applicants. This is barred unless developed in a privately owned completed facility licensed under sections 103 or 104, as provided in section 169. No such licenses have been issued under either section, and therefore any arrangements which the Commission has made or proposes to make in this regard are invalid.

Curiously enough the Commission limited these cash grants in the first and second rounds to firm amounts fixed definitely in advance of any work by the applicant, and the applicant to receive no further financial assistance. The Commission called this the "closed-end principle." This principle was repudiated in the third round invitation of January 7, 1957, which told industry it could get more money even though it previously had been limited to a fixed amount. There is absolutely no authority in law for this.

This repudiation followed on the heels of agitation by industry to increase the cash subsidies. The Chairman of Commonwealth Edison candidly stated in September 1956:

At one time, questions were raised as to whether or not the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 authorized the making of outright cash contributions toward the cost of a demonstration reactor. If any doubt remains, Congress should remove it.

There is no doubt about the matter at all—section 169 clearly prohibits such cash contributions.

He then proposed that the Federal Government pay the difference between what would be a utility's cost of a conventional powerplant and the cost of a nuclear powerplant. Is any more proof needed of industry's inability to move forward and get these atomic powerplants built?

It is to be noted that the proposed Commonwealth Edison plant was to be built, according to this same chairman "without any governmental subsidy," and, according to Mr. Strauss, "without any financial assistance from the Government."

Then we have learned from a meeting of the Committee on Commercial Uses of Atomic Energy of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the Government should put up as much as one-half the cost of construction, and in any event title to the reactor should remain in private hands.

There is no question about it. Industry cannot undertake the risks involved, and the Government must undertake the task if it is to be done at all.

THE ATOMIC GIVEAWAY UNDER THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM IS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Under this program, industry applicants are to be given all of the technology acquired by the Government at a cost of almost \$230 million, and industry is not required to return to the Government the technical and economic infor-

mation which it needs to acquire and apply for the benefit of all.

In subsection (c) of section 31 of the 1954 act it is provided that arrangements made with industry applicants shall "require the reporting and to permit the inspection of work performed thereunder, as the Commission may determine." Then the next sentence contemplates the dissemination of such information by providing:

No such arrangement shall contain any provisions or conditions which prevent the dissemination of scientific or technical information, except to the extent such dissemination is prohibited by law.

All four major construction permits issued to date relate to section 104 (b), and none of them require the permittee to give the Government anything. This violates section 31 (c).

Turning to the independent industrial program, we find that the Government has invested \$75.6 million in the technology to benefit Consolidated Edison, and \$19.9 million in the technology to benefit Commonwealth Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric, and General Electric. The failure of the Commission to require in return from each of these companies as a condition of their construction permits all the technical and economic data acquired to be made available to all the American people on a nondiscriminatory basis is in contravention of section 31 (c), and for this reason the construction permits are not authorized by law.

The Commission's failure to comply with the law in this regard is beyond comprehension. Chairman DURHAM wisely and with foresight posed the problem in February 1955, and after considering the Commission's position stated his concern as follows:

The thing that worries me somewhat is this type of procedure is how much control you are going to have over the basic research and fundamental research of industry in this country.

YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC CO. CONTRACT

The Commission on June 6, 1956, entered into a contract with Yankee Atomic Electric Co. under the power demonstration program whereunder it is proposed that Yankee Atomic will construct a 134,000 kilowatt pressurized water reactor plant in Massachusetts. This plant was estimated to cost \$39,500,000 of which the Atomic Energy Commission would invest \$5 million for the necessary research and development. It is my understanding that the cost estimate of \$39.5 million will have to be revised substantially upward.

This contract is invalid for many reasons, some of which were stated by the Comptroller General in his recent report. He pointed out that:

First. The 12 companies making up Yankee had not executed binding agreements with Yankee and therefore were not committed;

Second. Yankee had not made formal arrangements to obtain permanent financing of \$33 million;

Third. AEC had executed the contract without adequate assurance that the Government will receive benefits compensatory with its investment; and

Fourth. AEC agreed to bear extra costs of \$1.6 million through an additional waiver of fuel charges, contrary to announced Commission policy.

Not only is the additional waiver of fuel charge invalid, but so also is the basic waiver of fuel charge of \$1.7 million in contravention of section 53. The entire grant of \$5 million to Yankee is apparently in violation of the no-subsidy section 169 for the reason that Yankee is not licensed under section 103 or 104. As a matter of fact, a construction permit which would refer to section 104 has not yet been issued to Yankee, and the contract was signed 10 months ago. The commitment of \$1 million to work performed in AEC facilities for Yankee is in contravention of research section 33. The application by the Commission of \$1.5 million in fiscal 1957, and its request for \$2 million for the same purpose in fiscal 1958, are both unauthorized by law.

The Commission has sought to justify its policy of handing out cash subsidies to industry in addition to expensive Government technology by stating that the Government is to benefit from the technology, know-how, technical, and economic data acquired in the construction of projects, such as the plant proposed by Yankee Atomic, and to make this data available to everybody.

The plant is made possible at all only because the Government has already spent \$75.6 million for the technology of the pressurized-water reactor, and the Commission wants to hand Yankee \$5 million in cash on top of that. But the contract fails to require Yankee to return the lessons learned in construction and operation of the plant to be available to everybody. This is well illustrated by the contract provisions relating to patents. Those inventions and discoveries not traceable directly to Government funds in this scrambled project will not be available to everybody. Instead the contract gives the Commission no more than a license restricted to governmental purposes. This violates the Commission's announced policy. These inventions and discoveries should either be dedicated to the public, or at least made available to all the American people on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Then in treating inventions and discoveries resulting from expenditure of the \$5 million cash subsidy, the contract gives Yankee "at least a nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license." Thereby Yankee is being improperly favored since the contract does not provide that all the American people are to receive the same privilege.

Unfortunately the 1954 act places a terminal date of September 1, 1959, on protective patent provisions. In view of the unfortunate and substantial delays which have taken place in getting these atomic electric reactors built, this date is far too early and should be extended.

THE DETROIT EDISON GROUP

The head of this group, Walker Cisler, was reminded by the joint committee in February 1955 that he had in 1953 answered this question: "To what extent do you expect Government participation in your project?" by saying, "We do not

expect any financial appropriation to this project."

Yet, as I said earlier, the Commission has committed \$100,000 of Government money to this project this year, and requests \$1,500,000 for it in fiscal 1958, all of which is not specifically authorized by law. I am particularly disturbed by the application of the \$100,000 to this project in fiscal 1957 for the further reason that in our appropriation hearings on the fiscal 1957 bill Mr. Strauss sought to evade questions about this project by saying:

The Commission is not coming before you requesting any appropriation for the Power Reactor Development Co. We are not asking for any money from you at this time for this particular project.

Under the apprehension that you may have that there is such an item in our budget, I would like to assure you there is not in our current budget any item for this subject.

The Commission signed a contract on March 26, 1957, with this group under which the Government is to give the group further substantial cash and other subsidies which likewise are unauthorized. In my opinion, the contract is invalid.

The type of reactor proposed by this group is a sodium cooled, fast breeder reactor, 100,000 kilowatts, which has been publicized as a reactor which will breed more fuel than it consumes. Under the law, the United States automatically is the owner of all special nuclear material which is produced.

The nature and extent of subsidy by the Government of this project is almost beyond comprehension. The Government guarantees to the group the payment of \$48.6 million over a 10-year period for the plutonium which it is expected the breeder will produce. In addition, the Government is making an outright research and development grant to the group of \$4,450,000, and further the Government is waiving fuel charges in the amount of \$5 million. These three sums total \$58,050,000. When compared with the construction cost of the project which is \$47 million, these cash subsidies exceed the actual construction cost by \$11,050,000.

During the 10 years of plant operation from 1961 to 1970, the group expects to realize \$43.5 million for the sale of steam resulting from nuclear fission. This \$43.5 million when added to the Government's guaranty of \$48.6 million totals \$92.1 million. This project is made possible only because the Government has already expended \$34.4 million in acquiring the necessary technology. This type of proposal is justified by the Commission on the theory that the Government is a partner with industry. It is a most peculiar partnership.

The contract, in my opinion, is invalid for many reasons. First, it is in contravention of section 169 since a license under section 104 (b) has not been issued. As a matter of fact, the contract specifically says that the Commission makes no representation that any license or approval is granted or will be granted. Therefore, the research and development grant of \$4,450,000 is invalid.

The waiver of charge for nuclear fuel in the amount of \$5 million is likewise invalid for the reason that the Commission has failed to prescribe the standards required in section 53 (c).

The Government's guarantee to the group to purchase the special nuclear material produced by the reactor is also invalid since it is in contravention of section 52. The last sentence of section 52 provides as follows:

Any person who lawfully produces any special nuclear material, except pursuant to a contract with the Commission under the provisions of section 31 or 41, shall be paid a fair price, determined pursuant to section 56, for producing such material.

The contract between the Commission and the group is a contract pursuant to the provisions of section 31 and, therefore, the group cannot be paid for the special nuclear material which is produced.

There is another curious thing about the Government's commitment to pay \$48.6 million to the group for the plutonium. This works out to a price of either \$46, \$51.20, or \$38.60 per gram of plutonium whereas the Commission's established fuel value for plutonium is \$12 per gram. The result is that the Commission is proposing to pay the group 3 to 4 times its own established fuel value.

Then we come to the provisions of the contract which relate to patents. These provisions are practically identical with the patent provisions in the Yankee atomic contract, which I discussed earlier. My comments and criticisms apply with equal force to the Detroit Edison contract.

From a standpoint of public interest, there is a saving feature in the contract which provides as follows:

It is expressly recognized that the Commission's undertakings in connection with this contract are subject to the availability of funds appropriated from time to time by the Congress.

Under this circumstance, Congress is in a position to reject the contract in a very simple and effective manner—Congress can exercise its legislative authority by refusing funds for the purpose of this contract and project.

The Commission issued a conditional construction permit to this group on August 4, 1956, notwithstanding a report of its own Reactor Safeguards Committee in the summer of 1956, which said:

It is impossible to say—and they are referring to this Detroit Edison job—whether or not an accelerated program would give sufficient information to permit safe operation of this reactor at the Laguna Beach site on the time schedule presently proposed.

This project is in an area of some 2 million people, and is now the subject of formal protests made by labor unions on the ground of safety.

Walter Reuther, who was a member of the McKinney panel, feels very strongly that a large-scale fast breeder reactor should be built at a remote Government site. He said:

Such an experimental fast-breeder reactor, built and operated in an area removed from population centers, will minimize the health and safety dangers and thus remove this tremendous restrictive burden from the

scientists who are devoting their skill and knowledge to the extension of the frontiers of atomic know-how.

Since the safety factor of the fast breeder reactor which Detroit Edison is building has been challenged, it is appropriate to consider the request of industry and the recommendation of the Commission that the Government indemnify industry against third party liability.

President Eisenhower in his budget message of January 16, 1957, for fiscal year 1958, carried on page M32 his recommendation that legislation be passed authorizing "the Government to supplement commercially available insurance against liability arising from possible nuclear accidents."

The type of legislation contemplated would provide Government indemnity to cover third party liability losses arising out of nuclear incidents up to \$500 million per plant over the amount of coverage available from the private insurance industry. The private insurance industry has formed an association comprising 134 capital stock casualty insurance companies, known as the Nuclear Energy Liability Insurance Association. This third party liability insurance will insure against bodily injuries and property damages to others than an owner or operator of an atomic reactor in the event such injury or damage results from a nuclear incident. The limit of such liability is \$50 million per reactor and the association which has been formed is the exclusive agency through which its members may provide the new insurance.

In the case of Shippingport, the Federal Government is carrying all the risk, because it is a Government project.

The undertaking by private and public utilities to construct atomic electric power plants has been predicated on the assumption that the Federal Government will enact a law providing for excess coverage above the amount available from the private insurance industry.

In Europe, three pools of insurance companies, one in Great Britain, one in Sweden, and one in France, have been formed recently for the purpose of insuring against risks arising from the production and use of atomic electric power, including third party liability. A very pertinent question at this point is whether the governments of these countries are offering or plan to offer indemnity above the coverage made available by these private insurance industry pools. It is my information that the three governments do not. Detailed information should be secured promptly in order that Congress will have the benefit of the approach taken in the European countries to this problem of indemnity and insurance.

Then there are serious antitrust implications to this project which should be considered.

The Detroit Edison project is being undertaken by two separate combinations of companies. The first combination is known as Atomic Power Development Associates and it consists of 33 utilities and 12 industrial companies which have banded together for the purpose of developing the technology to

be applied to the specific Detroit Edison project.

The second combination is known as Power Reactor Development Company and it consists of 14 operating utilities, one utility service company, and 9 industrial companies which have banded together for the purpose of owning the reactor and selling the power generated to Detroit Edison.

Unfortunately the teeth in the anti-trust provisions of the 1954 Act do not reach these combinations. The teeth are found in section 105 (c) which places the duty on the Commission to consult the Attorney General before issuing a license for an atomic reactor, but only in the case of an application for a commercial license under section 103. Detroit Edison has not been issued any license whatever—merely a conditional construction permit which states that the Commission may at some future date issue a license under section 104 (b). Therefore, the recent statement of Attorney General Brownell on January 24, 1957, is little more than academic. He said:

Although the companies seeking such licenses jointly may not presently be engaged in the same industries, such activities require considerable careful study, from a competitive point of view, both as to present actions in the experimental stages and in future activities when the commercial stage is reached.

It is true that section 105 (a) reiterates the fact that there are antitrust laws which should be enforced, but the real teeth as far as the Justice Department is concerned are found in section 105 (c).

CONGRESS INITIATED THE SHIPPINGPORT PLANT,
NOT THE COMMISSION

As I said before, the pressurized water reactor presently being constructed at Shippingport, Pa., is the only large-scale atomic powerplant under construction in the United States today. It is to commence operation this year, with a generating capacity of 60,000 kilowatts.

I have regretted for some time the reluctance of the Commission, and in particular the reluctance of Mr. Strauss, to recognize the fact that the Shippingport plant was first proposed by Commissioner Murray in the spring of 1953, some time prior to the time Mr. Strauss returned to the Commission in July 1953, and the further fact that Congress should be recognized as having implemented this recommendation even though the executive branch of the Government had failed to join in Commissioner Murray's recommendation.

In the original budget for fiscal year 1945, prepared by the outgoing Truman administration, the Atomic Energy Commission had requested funds to begin the construction of experimental reactors. The incoming Eisenhower administration, however, prepared a new budget which deleted any construction funds for this purpose. The fact that Shippingport was initiated was due entirely to the proposal of Commissioner Murray that it be started and the fact that the House Appropriations Committee, upon representations made by Chairman Cole of the Joint Committee

on Atomic Energy that there was need for international leadership in atomic electric power, put money in the second independent offices appropriation bill for 1954—H. R. 5690, Public Law 149, 83d Congress, 1st session for the purpose of starting construction of the project.

This establishes that the Congress has played a major role in what little progress we have made to date in the field of atomic electric power, and that the United States can get this job done only if the Government, through Congress, undertakes it directly.

THE UNITED STATES MUST MAINTAIN ITS LEADERSHIP

From the very beginning, the United States has been the world's leader in both nuclear power and thermonuclear power. We have led the way, but now our leadership is being challenged by other nations in this one important phase of atomic energy, and that is the field of atomic electric power. The ability and potential ability to generate energy is of paramount importance to all nations of the world. Every nation in Europe and Asia today recognizes this fact. With the realization of the tremendous sources of energy through nuclear fission, it becomes possible for all nations to husband their mineral resources and to apply them constructively in the lubricating and chemical fields instead of destructively by consuming them in the process of burning them up for the purpose of generating energy. Britain and all the free nations of Europe are acutely aware of this, so is Japan, India, and the Philippines, and this is likewise true of Russia.

Chairman DURHAM of the joint committee on March 14, 1957, called for realism in atomic power development and for stepping up this Nation's nuclear power program to insure the maintenance of America's world leadership in atomic energy. He posed the problem very bluntly, when he said:

Our overriding problem, as I see it, is how to maintain our world leadership in atomic energy. In the field of atomic weapons and military reactors this is necessary for our immediate survival. In the field of civilian atomic power, it is necessary for our world prestige and longtime survival.

He did not share the Commission's complacency about Britain and Russia, going on to say that our leadership is being seriously challenged by the British and Russians.

Almost unbelievably, Commissioner Vance, of the AEC, on the same platform and on the same day perfunctorily dismissed Russia, saying:

For some time, three nations have been engaged in planning for extensive development of nuclear power—United States, Britain, and Russia. I shall say no more about the Russian effort because our information about it is incomplete.

In our hearings of last year Mr. Strauss repeatedly minimized anything the Russians have been doing or announced they plan to do. On the other hand, Commissioner Murray and Admiral Rickover were not at all complacent about the capability of Russia to develop and build atomic electric plants. Mr. Murray said:

I think everybody will admit that the Russians have the capability of doing the things that they say they intend to do scientifically. I suppose from a manufacturing standpoint, if they say they will build a 100,000-kilowatt plant, I am willing to make the judgment that they have the capability to do that.

Admiral Rickover had no doubt in his mind that the Russians are making rapid progress in atomic electrical power. He said at page 225 of the hearings the following:

They are making rapid progress. I think one of the things that drives them is that they want to become the leaders in supplying atomic-energy plants to nations within their own orbit and to other nations that they hope to get within their orbit.

I think this is probably the most compelling reason for them to do it, that is, to be the first, not only from a propaganda standpoint, but also to reap the advantage in this cold war.

If military weapons are to be used as an example, and these are generally the most difficult industrial products to produce, they certainly are producing excellent military weapons. So the major difference between Russia and the United States today, from an industrial standpoint, is volume rather than quality.

In the same hearings, Dr. Libby of the AEC stated on June 26, 1956, that:

If the world market for atomic reactors were lost to the Soviet Union it would be a catastrophe to the free world.

Russia's program and achievements in this field are a major concern of this country. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on June 29, 1956, in its report on the Gore-Holifield bill stated that Russia "has a more ambitious program, both in terms of variety of reactor concept and total number of plants and kilowatt production," than the British, and the Joint Committee stated that, "there is no reason to believe the Russians cannot achieve their goal provided they give it top priority."

Let us then examine the British atomic power program.

The British are pushing vigorously the development of atomic electric power by the construction of atomic electric power plants at a rate which has given them, and continues to give them, a lead over the United States not only in generating capacity but more important in operating experience which can only be gained by building the plants and running them. The British had in February 1955 issued a so-called "White Paper" in which it was proposed to construct by 1965 twelve atomic electric power plants with a total generating capacity of 1 million to 2 million kilowatts. In March 1957, predicted in large part on the successful operation of Britain's first nuclear plant at Calder Hall which went into operation in October 1956 as the first commercial atomic power plant in the world, the British announced that the program would include approximately 20 power stations involving 30 to 40 reactors for a total of 5-6 million kilowatts at an estimated capital cost of \$2½ billion.

These power reactors will begin coming on the line in 1960. The Calder Hall plant has generating capacity of 92,000 kilowatts. The British built this plant

by going to work in 1953 on a crash basis, a year before the United States started our Shippingport plant. It took the British until October 17, 1956, to put Calder Hall on the line. Our Shippingport plant is requiring approximately the same construction time—3 years. The British now believe that additional plants can be built in as little as 12 to 18 months on the basis of technology they have learned in the construction of Calder Hall. They are so confident that early in 1957 they are commencing construction on the largest atomic electric power project yet announced by any country—a 360,000 kilowatt plant for Glasgow, Scotland.

By way of comparison with Russian plans, it is understood, on the basis of information available in the fall of 1956, that the Russians expect to have a nuclear generating capacity of 2.5 million kilowatts by 1960 with a variety of reactors which will be three times the most optimistic estimate for the United States of 800,000 kilowatts. The British, of course, have run rings around this Russian target by revising their own program in March 1957 to almost three times as great as the Russians. The reason is abundantly clear—the British know that national survival is directly dependent on the use of the atom for peace as well as for defense. Undoubtedly the Russians have since the fall of 1956 revised their own plans upward, and America in the meantime continues to suffer from the Commission's numbers game of meaningless charts and tables.

The British type of reactor has three distinct advantages over American types. In the first place, the British gas-cooled reactor is fueled with natural uranium instead of enriched uranium. Second, the British reactors are simpler in design and easier to build. And in the third place the British have been cinching their lead over this country by virtue of benefiting from the construction and operating experience of Calder Hall. And don't think for a moment that the British are not boasting about the lead they have over us.

Sir Christopher Hinton, a top official of the British atomic energy authority, has said that, based on Calder Hall experiences, substantial design improvements have already been developed which make the British confident that "reactors of the Calder Hall type can produce power at a cost comparable with that of modern stations using conventional fuel." He said further that the Calder Hall reactor is "giving us the initial lead in the use of nuclear power and we shall be able to retain that lead for at least a decade by improvements in this type of reactor."

When Sir Christopher speaks of cost of power comparable to that produced using conventional fuel, he, of course, is referring to a comparison in high fuel cost areas such as exist in Britain and all of Western Europe, the Philippines, Japan, and all free Asia. It is well known that there are comparable high fuel cost areas in the United States. New England is a good example. The Commission closes its eyes to this fact and bases its comparisons on the lowest

possible cost of conventional power with that of potential nuclear power cost. This is more fallacy.

The United States made a fateful decision in 1953 to develop only single-purpose reactors, instead of using our production plants to generate heat for electricity as well. The British and the Russians chose to follow the dual-purpose road, which means that they combine in a plant or facility the production of weapon material and the generation of heat for electricity. In the production of weapon materials, quantities of heat energy are created by the nuclear fission involved in the process. The United States is wasting this heat energy whereas the British and the Russians are putting it to work in generating electricity. The basic Atomic Energy Act of 1946 clearly contemplated that this heat energy be used in a constructive manner either by the Commission, by other Government agencies, or by public or private utilities under contracts providing for reasonable resale prices. But we have not done it. How wasteful should even this wealthy Nation permit itself to be?

The gravity of the problem was well stated by General Electric's vice president in charge of atomic energy, Francis K. McCune, who told the joint committee on May 24, 1956, the following:

However, there is this about it: More than 3 years ago I know that I felt, and I know that I said, that there would be grave concern over our situation in electricity generation and that the best thing that this country could do at the time was to concentrate on wedding the electrical production to our plutonium production. That, I think, would have put us in an international situation in which we had a lot of electricity, let us say, and I think that is what is worrying us.

Now, that was debated. There were provisions debated in the 1954 act that could have made it so or not so, but the upshot was that nothing was done, and we have started on the single-purpose road. England went down the dual-purpose road. Russia went down the dual-purpose road. I am convinced totally of that. "Having done that 3 years ago, they are going to get more electricity sooner than we are. Whether that is good or bad is an entirely different situation, but I do not think that is something you redeem at the present time.

The British have learned enough from their dual-purpose reactors to switch them over by improved technology to the single purpose of generating electricity. We know this is the case with the British, and there is little doubt to believe that the Russians can do the same.

What attention, if any, has this country given to the construction of a gas-cooled reactor such as the English are concentrating on? There is no gas-cooled reactor in any program of the Commission; not in the Government's experimental program; not in the Government's power demonstration program; and not in the independent industrial program. The only place where work is being done on the gas-cooled reactor is a study being made under the Army power reactor program. On June 28, 1956, AEC witnesses stated that there is an item in the fiscal 1957 budget under the heading of the Army Power Reactor Program for

study and development work on a closed cycle gas turbine reactor, with the expectation that that effort will be pursued to the point of building a reactor experiment. The budget estimates for fiscal 1958, on page 73, contain the modest amount of \$5,600,000 for three general reactor concepts, one of which is the gas-cooled reactor.

This stubborn unwillingness to recognize a good thing is placed in even greater focus by the fact that the British Government has either refused, or in any event has failed, despite requests from the United States to supply this Government with information and data and technology regarding the gas-cooled reactor. This refusal or failure is beyond comprehension in view of the fact that the United States Government in 1956 agreed to give information on the design and operation of the atomic submarine *Nautilus* to the British. Commissioner Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission has been urging the United States to develop and build a gas-cooled reactor that will improve on the successful new British type.

The need for expansion of energy-producing facilities in Europe is beyond question. Whereas in 1938 only 6 percent of Europe's energy requirements were imported, now 25 percent are imported, and it is reliably predicted that this percentage will jump as high as 50 percent in the next 20 years. Six Western nations of Europe have just joined together in an international program called Euratom. They hope to discontinue the construction of conventional power plants after 1961 and to have 3 million kilowatts of nuclear power by 1962 and 15 million kilowatts by 1965. If realized, the Euratom group will be the world's leading center of atomic electric power. These nations do not have the technology to proceed with this program, and must therefore buy from either the United States or Great Britain. The likelihood is that they will buy the only proven reactor in this country, the pressurized water reactor, from us, and the only proven reactor in Britain, the gas-cooled reactor, from them.

Recently American industry has suggested that the United States subsidize the construction of reactors abroad in order to acquire needed technology. There is absolutely no need for subsidy. This country can sell our reactors on a full-cost basis, and should do so only on a full-cost basis. We can experiment here at home on every feasible type of reactor, but in doing so we have absolute control over the technology being developed and also the schedule of construction and operation. This country should benefit from its experiences in constructing military installations in foreign countries and reflect upon the understandable complications which inherently arise when American money is used to construct permanent installations and facilities in other countries. Since Britain is slow in giving us the technology and other valuable data from their own construction and operation of the gas-cooled reactor, what possible firm assurances could this country hope to secure from any other nation?

Japan has as urgent a need for nuclear power as Western Europe. The Japanese need is an historic one since Japan has always been short of fossil fuels. This is true also of the Philippines and all of free Asia. Japan has determined its need of nuclear power at 3 million kilowatts by 1962 and is on the verge of purchasing atomic reactors from either the United States or from Britain. American representatives have been to Japan for the purpose of selling our pressurized water reactor which is not yet in commercial operation, but a Japanese commission has been to England and has actually seen the Calder Hall plant in operation. The inclination of the Japanese is to buy from Great Britain, but the question of which type they will buy has not been finally determined and, consequently, the United States still has an opportunity, even at this late date, to try to retain its standing internationally by persuading the Japanese to buy from us.

It cannot be overstated that the capacity to generate energy is the key not only to peace but even more so to war. The tremendous consumption of electricity required by the Atomic Energy Commission itself presents ample proof of this premise. Looking at AEC's consumption of electricity nationwide, we find that AEC presently uses 20 percent of all of the industrial power generated in the United States. Looking at the total consumption of electric energy in the United States, AEC consumes 10 percent of the Nation's total, or a kilowatt requirement exceeding the combined capacity of the New England States.

In my opinion this country is at a crossroads and cannot afford to repeat the mistakes which it has made during the last 3 years. Development of atomic electric power must be pushed immediately, and the record clearly shows that the job is so complex that only the Government itself is in a position to get the results which must be achieved at the earliest feasible time. It is my firm conviction that the Federal Government should immediately initiate construction at existing Atomic Energy Commission sites of full-scale atomic electric powerplants.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-two Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 62]

Anderson,	Davis, Ga.	Garmatz
Mont.	Dawson, Ill.	Gordon
Aspinall	Dellay	Granahan
Barden	Dies	Green, Pa.
Barrett	Dollinger	Gregory
Blitch	Dorn, N. Y.	Harvey
Bowler	Eberharter	Healey
Budge	Fallon	Hiestand
Celler	Farbstein	Hill
Chudoff	Fino	Hillings
Colmer	Frelinghuysen	Holt
Curtis, Mo.	Fulton	Holtzman

Hyde	Multer	Sisk
Jenkins	Patman	Smith, Kans.
Kean	Patterson	Steed
Kearney	Pelly	Taylor
Keating	Powell	Teague, Tex.
Kelly, N. Y.	Prouty	Teller
Krueger	Radwan	Thomas
Lipscomb	Rains	Thompson, La.
Loser	Reece, Tenn.	Thompson, N. J.
McDonough	Rhodes, Ariz.	Utt
McGovern	Riehlman	Vinson
Magnuson	Roosevelt	Vursell
Metcalf	Sadlak	Walter
Miller, Calif.	St. George	Widnall
Miller, N. Y.	Scherer	Willis
Morano	Shelley	Yates
Morrison	Sieminski	Zelenko

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6871, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called when 337 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which handles the annual supply bill for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1958 presents to the membership of the Committee of the Whole and of the House a bill showing reductions from the amount of the 1958 budget estimates to the extent of \$101,850,000.

At the outset I should like to thank my fellow members of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SKES], the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the minority members, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], and my long time friend, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER], for their cooperation and courtesy during the course of the long and extended hearings with regard to this budget. I would be remiss if I did not say a word with regard to the executive secretary of this committee, Mr. Jay B. Howe, without whose untiring assistance the committee could not have gotten into a budget such as this to the extent that it has.

The amount recommended in the bill for the Department of State is \$180,382,743, as compared with a budget estimate in the amount of \$227,714,552.

With regard to the Department of Justice, the committee was requested \$234,655,000 and allowed \$227,855,000, or a reduction of \$6.8 million.

For the judiciary the committee approved \$38,562,050 of a request for \$40,780,250.

With regard to the Information Agency, there was a request in the amount of \$144 million, \$140 million for the program, and \$4 million for a new transmitter in the vicinity of the eastern end of the Mediterranean. As to this request, the committee allowed \$106.1 million, a reduction of \$37.9 million from the budget estimate.

Finally, with regard to the President's so-called cultural fund, a fund appropriated to the President, there was a request in the amount of \$18.5 million, and the committee allowed \$10.9 million, a reduction to the extent of \$7.6 million.

A summary which I have made with regard to these appropriations indicates that the committee recommends in the pending bill for these 5 parts of the Government \$563,799,793, or a reduction of \$41,665,364 as compared with the current fiscal year and \$101,850,009 in the amount of the budget estimates. This reduction, made at the time when we are confronted with the highest peacetime budget in history, amounts to over 15 percent.

At the outset, and as indicated at page 2 of the committee report on this bill, I should like to call your attention to the fact that in the Department of State and the United States Information Agency there were over 950 positions added to the payroll over and above the number that were requested of the Congress a year ago, and this in the face of a cut of \$22 million last year in funds for the United States Information Agency. The committee says at page 2 of the report:

The committee was at a loss to understand how it was that the President's Bureau of the Budget would permit such a thing, until it was discovered that they too had resorted to this same device in their own 1958 budget presentation although on a smaller scale.

Now, what happened, so that each and everyone may thoroughly understand this, is the following: The committee was presented with a set of justifications with regard to, let us say, the first item we came across, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. This page of the justifications presented to the committee this year indicated that for 1958 fiscal year they were asking for 22 positions, \$184,935. Alongside that was a column indicating the 1957 figure, which showed 22 positions, \$184,935. Alongside that was another column, for 1956, indicating 22 positions, \$180,713.

Upon a hurried glance at this summary with regard to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, one would gain the impression that the work was being carried on on the same basis over the 3-year period. But we asked our committee clerk to get the set of justifications presented to us last year. We were amazed to find that the 1957 figure then being asked of the Congress was 19 positions, and \$149,685.

Such procedure is about the nearest to fraud and deceit that I have come across in a long time. I am speaking, mind you, of only 3 positions. This happened with regard to 950 positions.

After unearthing the circumstances which I have just disclosed, we then found the Department of State requesting 1,327 additional positions over and above the ones which without any authorization or notice to the Appropriation Committee of either House of Congress they put on the payroll. Someone may ask, "How many new positions are in this budget?" There were requested 1,327 for the Department of State. None was allowed. For the Department of Justice

there were 126 new positions requested. We allowed 63 in the FBI. Incidentally, we allowed every bit of the requested appropriation for the FBI. For the Judiciary there were 132 additional positions requested. The committee allowed 44, of which 40 are for the Bankruptcy Division and presently required because of the fact that bankruptcies are now at the highest number in the history of the United States Government. And it is expertly predicted that they will be higher in the coming year.

Members will find all this information and details in the committee hearings and I believe we have also mentioned the situation in the committee report.

As to the USIA, after having put 508 additional unauthorized positions on the payroll, they came along and asked for 796 over and above the 508. Needless to say, they were not allowed.

Then we found practices in the Department of State such as the opening of a Passport Office in Los Angeles, Calif., by the Director of the Passport Agency, without any notice to the committees on appropriations of either branch of the Congress. She just went right ahead and opened an office costing the taxpayers \$110,601.51. Where does the business for the Los Angeles office come from? Part of it comes from the San Francisco passport office which we opened some years ago. So now the business is decreasing in the San Francisco office, and it is going up in the Los Angeles office. They got along all right in Los Angeles for a long time by having the clerk of the Federal Court handle the passport applications, all of which were handled by him at no cost to the Department of State.

I mention these facts as an indication of the thinking of the Department of State. There seems to be no control whatever with regard to what they can do. Last year in the committee report reference was made to the exorbitant amount of money requested for so-called transfer allowances. These used to be allowances to cover the situation where a Foreign Service officer came from a post in a very hot country and had to go to a post in a very cold country. Allowance was made for his required change in clothing. Why, they ran that up from an all-time high of \$75,890 in 1955, to \$595,000 last year, after we told them it was wholly exorbitant, and by that expected they would not go ahead with this step-up from \$75,000 to \$595,000. Lo and behold, they come along this year with a request for \$632,594. We have directed that they go back to the \$75,890 figure.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has made an excellent statement in amplification of the report, which is one of the most amazing I have read in a long time in connection with an appropriation bill. I believe the gentleman's committee last year gave the State Department \$250,000 to buy certain equipment to save manpower in the Department of State. Is that not correct?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee found out this year after having given Mrs.

Knight in the Passport Office a quarter of a million dollars to buy new machinery that we were assured was going to save personal services and personnel down there—they asked for the money and got it—that the machinery had not yet been invented.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me what became of the \$250,000?

Mr. ROONEY. They used a good part of the \$250,000 to establish 55 new positions.

Mr. GROSS. And that again was deception in that they asked for the money for a specific purpose?

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly. We told them they would not get any more money for machinery. They had better find out how to retrieve it.

Mr. GROSS. How can we cure them, to use the expression, of "sucking eggs"?

Mr. ROONEY. You just have to get some sensible thinking down there.

The week before last here in Washington I had a dinner guest who handed to me a clipping from the previous evening's Washington Evening Star. I started to read it. It stated that a new tennis pro would take over at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, that Allie Ritzenberg, noted tennis pro and former tennis star at the University of Maryland, was going to take over the tennis courts at the Sheraton-Park, that they would be open to the public 7 days a week, and that he would be there ready to give lessons. I turned the clipping back. My friend said, "But you miss the point of this thing." I had read it too fast. We all make mistakes sometimes. I had not noticed the last one-sentence paragraph, "Allie is now in Port au Prince, Haiti, on a mission for the Department of State."

I said, "Oh." The next day I gave the committee secretary the clipping to call on the State Department to tell us what sort of a mission Allie was on in Port au Prince, Haiti, knowing exactly the kind of place Port au Prince is, having been there a couple of times. Many of the poor people there are barefooted and lucky to have clothing on their backs. There are a few ritzy hotels up on top of the mountain in back of the city. Why, we found that Allie is down there teaching tennis for the State Department at \$6,800 for the 6-month period from November until next May 11th. Fortunately, he has a good job out at the Sheraton Park beginning in May or he might still be down in Port au Prince, Haiti, at a cost to the taxpayers of \$6,800 for 6 months.

I do not know whether I need to say much more with regard to this bill. It covers quite a bit across the Government. You have the Federal prison system, the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service. You have all the courts, the State Department, and oh, yes, the Brussels Fair. Yes, we have the Brussels Fair, and I should like to call your attention to the top of page 22 of the committee report. Perhaps I should insert the entire report at this point in the Record. It is something we do not do usually, but I think we shall do it in this instance, and under the permission previously granted me by the House, I

shall incorporate the entire report at this point in the Record.

(Report omitted from the Record.)

Mr. ROONEY. For 26 weeks in Brussels in 1958, there is going to be an international fair. We have to put up a building over there. Of course, the State Department did not let out any bids on this. They just went right ahead and hired a Belgian architect and a Belgian contractor. When they complete this building, they are going into a gala theatrical performance. This will be for 26 weeks and, mind you, after they put up the building, they must raze it at the end of the 26 weeks. They propose to have 9 weeks of musicals at a cost of \$540,000 or \$60,000 a week. What musicals? Well, I hope nobody thinks I am against the theater. I am from Brooklyn in New York City, which is the theatrical center of the world. The State Department proposes to send Annie Get Your Gun, Carousel, which is an adaptation of a Hungarian play by Ferenc Molnar, and Guys and Dolls—as examples of American culture. I do not know who sells these things to the President down at the White House. This is one of his most important programs—Guys and Dolls, Damon Runyon—the Bowery—Nicely Nicely Johnson—and the Great White Way—fine entertainment for the American public but what a great cultural impact—and done in English, incidentally—in Brussels to the people of Europe. Sometimes I wonder.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. HALEY. I notice on page 2 of the committee report where the Department of State and the United States Information Agency proceeded to establish in 1957 over 950 positions more than they had requested in their 1957 budget presentations. These agencies now come along and request funds to "annualize" these positions in the fiscal year 1958. What does the word "annualize" these positions mean?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, you see they put these people on at the end of the fiscal year in May and June and they tell you when they come in this year, "We have so many positions." The committee discovered they had in both agencies 950 more than they were ever authorized or requested to have. So then they want these positions annualized. You see they only pay them in the previous fiscal year for a month or two and then they want money for the full fiscal year following their addition to the payroll.

Mr. HALEY. Did the committee do anything about deannualizing these positions?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, yes, yes.

Mr. HALEY. That is fine.

Mr. ROONEY. I think we have adequately taken care of that.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I want to ask the gentleman 2 or 3 questions.

Mr. ROONEY. I hope I can answer them.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. First, let me say I desire to congratulate the gentleman and his subcommittee on the very fine and meticulous and careful job they have done in screening out the unnecessary expenditures with which this department seems to be loaded. I notice it is intended to create an additional Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. I believe that has not yet been authorized. I wonder if it ought to be carried in this bill when it has not been authorized.

Mr. ROONEY. It was the opinion of the committee that there is progress being made in Africa now, and with new countries coming into existence, we must have some representatives there. In this particular instance we are directing that they use the money that I referred to a while ago, transfer allowances, to open up their 10 new consular and reporting posts. The requested increase with regard to the so-called Bureau of African Affairs comes to not more than \$150,000.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I understood that the operation of that new department would require about \$4 million.

Mr. ROONEY. No. That is not the case. The formation of the Bureau of African Affairs would cost approximately \$150,000. We are represented in Africa now in most of the countries.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We have always been represented, and I was wondering why it was necessary to create a new office.

Mr. ROONEY. It is an administrative decision, I will say. Authorization for a new Assistant Secretary for African affairs has not yet been approved by this House.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Then I wanted to ask the gentleman about this item of "Acquisition of buildings abroad." They are being paid for entirely out of this counterpart currency?

Mr. ROONEY. No, not entirely. The bulk of the amount with regard to acquisition of buildings is in foreign currencies, not American dollars.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. How much actual money are we going to pay for this \$18,500,000 worth of new buildings abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will bear with me one second, there is included within the bill \$18½ million in connection with this item, which is not only for acquisition of buildings but also for the maintenance of our present buildings. The committee allowance is a reduction of 1½ million from the amount which was requested. Of the \$18½ million approved they must use not less than \$15 million to purchase foreign currencies and credits now owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

As I have said on this floor many times—very often I used to have trouble with this problem, but not any more—I would rather have a piece of real estate—it has been a fact that most of our real estate has increased in value over the years—I would rather have a piece of real estate than a credit entered in a book. That is about what this comes to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I was wondering why you did not purchase all of it with this foreign currency.

Mr. ROONEY. The direction of this program is here in Washington, and dollars are required therefor. In some countries we do not have any or sufficient credits. We have 201 office buildings over the world; 120 office residences; 162 residences for senior officers and attachés, and 1,999 staff living units. Some cash is required in order to handle this huge operation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Contributions to international organizations: There is an item of \$35 million of which I understand \$16 million is our part of the United Nations expense. That amounts to \$19 million that we are expending in these 31 various and sundry international organizations. What portion of that is this Government paying? What proportion of the entire amount?

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the United Nations, the United States' share is one-third. In the case of UNEF, the police force which is over in Egypt, some of our diplomats thought it well if we paid 50 percent of part of that cost.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. My question is directed at the 31 international organizations to which we are now contributing. I wanted to ask what proportion of it we pay and whether we cannot get rid of some of it.

Mr. ROONEY. We pay in different proportions, I must say to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. What I am getting at is whether there is any way for us to get rid of some of this expense in connection with international organizations.

Mr. ROONEY. They have not been very successful in that regard.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We should do something about it.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I think we should point out at this time that all this participation and the percentage of participation was authorized by Congress. So if something is going to be done it will have to start in an authorization bill in the Congress. We put ourselves in this position, which I consider as untenable as does the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am fully aware of what the gentleman from Florida says, that we put ourselves into this position. What I want to know is how we can get out of it and save part of this \$20 million.

Mr. ROONEY. That would be up to the Congress. If we were to presently deny funds we would still be members of these international organizations and our dues would continue. We would be carried on the books as delinquent members.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Virginia for a series of questions.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have just one more question.

In the item dealing with the Information Agency did the committee cut out the magazine published by this outfit, the one he criticized?

Mr. ROONEY. Which magazine?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think it is called the American magazine.

Mr. ROONEY. Amerika Illustrated? No; we did not cut that out. I think that to cut that out would be a mistake. It looks like Life magazine. It is well done. It is put out in Russia, and they tell us that as soon as it hits the stands in Moscow it is sold out in 10 minutes; that the magazine is passed from hand to hand until each copy reaches a hundred different people, until it is worn out and comes apart in shreds.

I approve the use of this magazine in Russian. The language used at pages 19 and 20 of the report was more to indicate that this agency is directing its propaganda toward the American public, telling them how good they are in order to get bigger and better appropriations.

The USIA told the committee that they gave out 4,000 copies of this magazine to Americans on its first issue. They insisted that these free copies were requested by the recipients. So we asked them to bring up all the written requests. We wanted to look at them. They came up with a shoe box full of form cards which said "Yes, kindly send me a copy of the first issue of the new Amerika Illustrated." Then we asked for a copy of the letter they sent out with the return card. They brought the letter up and it appeared that they notified the people they could have a free copy—sign the card and they would send them a copy of this magazine.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It occurs to me that might be something we could get rid of.

Mr. ROONEY. I say emphatically to the distinguished gentleman that I would not dare suspend the publication of this magazine in Russian. It happens to be one of the things that the United States Information Agency does that is required.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to take exception to the comments of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], who said that membership in all these organizations abroad for which we are making appropriation was authorized by Congress. I would like to remind the gentleman that the general agreement on trade and tariffs has not been.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe I have heard the gentleman mention that subject once or twice before.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman will agree with me that the item on page 3 of the bill of \$93,088,500 and the item of \$18,500,000 at the bottom of page 4 must contain money to pay the salaries of the State Department employees working at Geneva, Switzerland, on the general agreements on tariffs. I make the point

they are all illegal because they were not authorized by the Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sorry I cannot agree with the gentleman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. This is a contribution to a temporary international organization. It is carried under contingencies. It has not been authorized as a permanent contribution; and to that extent, of course, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I shall conclude by paying tribute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] who produced the best piece of evidence that the committee came across with regard to this business of the United States Information Agency and President Eisenhower's cultural program. It appeared they paid Dizzy Gillespie \$2,150 a week, then had to pay additionally for 15 musicians and 2 vocalists to

go along with him, pay for the rehearsals of these musicians no less, then had to send along a lecturer who did not speak the language of the countries visited, as well as the expenses of Dizzy's baggage-man.

During the course of the questioning with regard to this alleged cultural program, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] read from a pamphlet put out abroad by the United States Information Agency. He read a statement from that pamphlet to the witness. The witness did not at that time know from what sort of paper or book Mr. Bow was reading. Mr. Bow asked him if it was as the result of the statement he had just read, that we need a cultural program. The witness in effect replied, "Oh, yes. That is exactly what we use it for. We have to offset that kind of statement." And Mr. Bow was reading from a pamphlet put out abroad by the United States Information Agency.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I note on page 21 of the report that the committee under "Department of State cultural and sports presentations" recommend \$2,300,000 and cut \$800,000. Could the gentleman briefly tell us what that \$2,300,000 is going to be spent for? That is a lot of money.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will kindly come over to the committee table I shall show him he will see the alleged justifications. He will see the list of athletic, choral groups, band, and so forth included in the program.

Mr. GAVIN. Would the gentleman put that in the RECORD so that we will be able to see the breakdown of the \$3,100,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Very well. The following is the summary:

Department of State, President's special international program, artistic and athletic presentations by areas—Summary, 1958 fiscal year

Activity	American Republics area		Europe, Western		Europe, Eastern		Far East		Near East		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Orchestras	1	\$168,895	1	\$168,895	1	\$147,783	1	\$168,895	1	\$168,895	5	\$823,363
Drama and musical comedy groups			1	161,000							1	161,000
Musical groups	2	100,436	2	100,436	3	131,822	2	100,436	2	100,436	11	533,566
Dance groups	1	132,945	1	132,945			1	132,945	1	132,945	4	531,780
Individual artists	4	84,648			7	129,617	6	125,972	5	105,810	22	447,047
Sports activities	3	66,000			4	77,000	5	110,000	4	88,000	16	341,000
Subtotal	11	552,924	5	563,276	15	486,222	15	639,248	13	596,086	69	2,837,756
Promotion												94,500
Administration												167,744
Total												3,100,000

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset that it has been a pleasure and a gratification to me again this year to serve on this subcommittee. A more capable and agreeable group of gentlemen would be hard to find, a more patient, effective, and hard-hitting chairman would be harder to find, although I do not always agree with his conclusions. A more capable, patient and industrious staff assistant than Jay Howe would be hard to find. It is really a rare privilege to serve on the committee and I have enjoyed every moment of it. I am only sorry that all of the conclusions of the majority of the committee are not mine nor that of 1 or 2 other members of the minority members of the subcommittee. The report submitted by the chairman of the subcommittee, and which he has commented upon at some length, suggests rather more of an indictment of a couple of great national agencies than anything else.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Can the gentleman point out one allegation contained in

that report which is not factually true?

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman is quite right. I merely said to my friend, for whom I have the warmest regard and the greatest respect, that it leaves the impression of an indictment, because all it does is point out mistakes or errors or differences of opinion regarding these two agencies involved. I simply submit that the State Department is the first line of defense of the United States today.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Surely the gentleman understands that my thinking in that regard is the same as the gentleman's. The committee report is a criticism of that first line of defense.

Mr. COUDERT. If my good friend from New York will let me finish my statement, I will be delighted to yield to him.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is this not a situation where a collection of mistakes of judgment and excesses and human failures has been put together representing a tiny fraction of the total work being done, in which the individual illustrations given may be accurate, but the total impression given is completely false?

Mr. COUDERT. That is precisely correct.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not a case of picking out all the failures and making no adequate appraisal, in perspective, of the remarkable successes that have been accomplished by both of those agencies in very important and crucial fields?

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman from Minnesota has taken the words out of my mouth. I thank him.

Anyone who reads the report through can only think ill of the State Department, whereas in truth and in fact we have lived successfully through 4 difficult years. Perhaps there have never been 4 more difficult years in the absence of a great war, and when we are in a great war, the State Department takes second place. Somebody very properly has said—I have forgotten who it was—that when the diplomats fail the generals move in. Now, many of us in this House and on this floor this afternoon will remember that in our time alone there have been three great wars where the diplomats failed and the generals moved in.

Now, my objection and the objection of 1 or 2 of my associates on the minority side is that the cuts made in the State Department requests are too deep. I quite agree, there undoubtedly have been mistakes. I do not condone the practice of putting employees and staff members on the payroll contrary to

budget justifications without notifying the Appropriations Committees, although there is no legal requirement and there is no violation of the law involved. It is still bad budgetary practice, and I still think that when an agency or a department adds to the payroll more than those requested in its budget justification, they should advise the committee. But there is no justification for punishing the department or the agency and punishing the people of the United States by undermining the prestige, limiting the striking power of a great agency like the State Department.

I object particularly to two item cuts in the State Department budget. First, despite the continuing growth in the burdens, and the responsibilities, and the obligations of the State Department, and the corresponding need for additional manpower, the ablest possible manpower, this subcommittee, with approval of the full committee, is submitting a bill that gives the State Department exactly the same amount for operations that it is now getting in current fiscal 1957. Yet there is not one of us in this hall who does not know that everything has gone up in the last year; every cost has gone up, and as burdens go up and responsibilities go up, obviously the costs of a great Government Department go up, and, in my opinion, we should have allowed at least a part of the requested increase for salaries and expenses for the operation of the Department.

I also regret the fact that a majority of the subcommittee chose to further reduce the already limited representation allowances which alone make it possible for career Foreign Service officers to hold important positions. In the current year State Department was allowed \$800,000 for representation allowances.

The Department asked for \$1,200,000 in the coming year because of the increase in number of personnel whom they expect to have and probable will have. The subcommittee cut them back \$200,000, down to \$600,000. That is a small matter, but after all, representation allowances are a weapon of the Department of State in the constant conflict to preserve peace in an ever more troubled world.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I should be happy to yield.

Mr. GROSS. The distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], mentioned an Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. Where in this bill is there an authorization for the creation of an Office of Assistant Secretary for African Affairs? I understand that this bill would create a Bureau of African Affairs, but I do not find in the bill itself any authorization for an Assistant Secretary.

Mr. COUDERT. I do not know whether it is authorized or not.

Mr. GROSS. Is there that kind of authorization?

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. There is no authorization in this bill for an Assistant Secretary. An authorization would be necessary if one were appointed.

Mr. COUDERT. That seems to answer the question.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I understand that a bill creating such a position passed the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. It passed the other body the other day on the unanimous-consent calendar. Not a word was asked about it and no answers were given. But let me say to the gentlemen that when the bill comes over here there will be at least 1 or 2 questions asked.

Mr. COUDERT. Of course, if it does not pass the House, there will be no additional Secretary. That is fairly obvious, because an authorization is required.

Let me say in summary about the State Department that in my humble judgment the Secretary of State is one of our great Secretaries. He also happens to be a resident of my district. Also, he is a very old friend of mine. I am very proud of that. He has conducted our foreign policy with success under the greatest difficulties. We are still at peace. That is something not to be laughed off. We are still in trouble because the world is full of trouble and confusion and uncertainty. In my humble judgment it was never so important to maintain a strong, powerful, competent, hard-hitting State Department. And I do not think that can be done unless it has the full backing of Congress, and unless it has more money than is allowed in this bill. I trust that somewhere along the line there will be sober second thought and additional funds will be provided.

There is another agency that came in for a bad trimming at the hands of a majority of this subcommittee. That is the United States Information Agency, which is a handmaiden of the State Department. It is an auxiliary of the State Department created in Democratic administrations, supported, authorized, and appropriated for by Democratic and Republican Congresses and universally recognized as a necessary instrument for the conduct of foreign affairs. We have had it now for 10 or 12 years. I have forgotten exactly how long.

The President in his state of the Union message chose to refer to this Agency, the only agency or department to which he referred in that message, as requiring greater appropriations than in the current year. Said he in his state of the Union message:

World events have magnified both the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States Information Agency. Just as, in recent months, the voice of communism has become more shaken and confused, the voice of truth must be more clearly heard. To enable our Information Agency to cope with these responsibilities and opportunities, I am asking the Congress to increase appreciably the appropriations for this program and for legislation establishing a career service for the Agency's overseas Foreign Service officers.

That latter, of course, had nothing to do with this bill, is not in this bill, and does not concern the House at this time.

Then later the President was advised that a substantial cut might be made in the relatively small sum requested for this agency which he considers so important in the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States, so important to the success of the objectives of the United States, the preservation of peace, the reduction of armaments, greater understanding among people. When he discovered that this committee was considering a substantial reduction he wrote a letter to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], to me as ranking member, to the chairman of the full committee, Mr. CANNON, and to Mr. TABER, and I think perhaps to the former Speaker and minority leader and to the Speaker of the House. In that letter, dated April 9, the President said:

I must express my deep concern over the possibility of a slash in this budget. No doubt you are as sensitive as I am to its critical importance and realize with me that this importance has been magnified by recent world events. Imperatively, in key areas of the world, America's voice of truth must become more clearly heard. There is pressing need for expansion of our informational functions in the Near East, Africa and the Far East, and I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of completing a land-based transmitter in the eastern Mediterranean to make our radio broadcasts more audible in important Near Eastern countries.

Parenthetically, the committee allowed the radio station, which will take a year or two to build, and allowed the entire amount requested to be obligated in 1958, which is \$1.1 million.

The President concluded in these words, showing the great importance that he as the director of the foreign policy of the United States attached to this program. We cannot substitute ourselves for him. He alone must be the arbiter of the conduct of our foreign relations.

This program is a key instrument in our efforts to promote peace, world understanding, and eventual reduction of armaments. It contests with a vastly greater Communist effort. This undertaking I consider so basically important to the vital interests of the United States that I address these views to you. I hope you will do all possible to maintain and strengthen this essential activity of our Government.

What did our subcommittee do and what did the full committee approve? In the current year the Agency was allowed the sum of \$113 million to conduct a worldwide information and propaganda agency to carry the word of America to the farthest corners of the earth, into lands in all stages of culture, of all colors and creeds, and in all states of mind, war and peace. This very subcommittee of this House last year allowed \$110 million. As the result of action on the other side of the Capitol the final figure was \$113 million. So what does this bill carry for this Agency, the importance of which the President goes so far out of his way to emphasize? This bill cuts the 1958 appropriation \$10 million below that of the present year.

It is all very well to find mistakes in its operation. Able cross-examiners, experienced lawyers, experienced chairmen of committees like my friend from New York, can always in any great Government agency find mistakes, can find objects for derision, objects for differences of opinion; but the fact still remains that the most vehement and effective critics of this Agency, such as Eugene Castle, a resident of my district, who has written forcefully upon the subject, admit the necessity for the existence of such an agency.

All the differences are about how to manage it. And so long as there is advertising in this world, so long as there are efforts to reach men's minds, there will be differences of opinion as to how to go about it and as to which medium is better than which other medium. The problem of this agency is that no two men will agree on how the dollars should be spent. Somebody has to decide it and only that agency can decide it. Of course, Congressional committees may differ. Other people may differ. Constructive criticism is helpful. It is an operation of trial and error that will improve as it goes along. I say we should give this agency, at the very least, the amount that it has in the current year of \$113 million, to explain to the people of the world why we are spending \$8 billion to maintain Armed Forces all over the world, to maintain bases all over the world, and giving foreign aid all over the world, and to explain what America is and what America's purposes in the world are, and what is its relation to the well-being of other people in the world.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. First, I would like to refer to the gentleman's reading of the letter of President Eisenhower. As he knows, I replied to the President's letter, and I should like to insert that letter and my reply at this point.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 9, 1957.

The Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ROONEY: I understand that subcommittee action on the budget of the United States Information Agency is completed and will soon be considered by the full Committee on Appropriations.

I must express my deep concern over the possibility of a slash in this budget. No doubt you are as sensitive as I am to its critical importance and realize with me that this importance has been magnified by recent world events. Imperatively, in key areas of the world, America's voice of truth must become more clearly heard. There is pressing need for expansion of our informational functions in the Near East, Africa, and the Far East, and I cannot overemphasize the urgency of completing a land-based transmitter in the eastern Mediterranean to make our radio broadcasts more audible in important Near Eastern countries.

At the time of the Hungarian uprising our informational efforts demonstrated great value. The capacity of the Agency to react to future crises should be at the least maintained. My considered judgment is that they need to be substantially increased.

This program is a key instrument in our efforts to promote peace, world understanding, and eventual reduction of armaments.

It contests with a vastly greater Communist effort. This undertaking I consider so basically important to the vital interests of the United States that I address these views to you. I hope you will do all possible to maintain and strengthen this essential activity of our Government.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1957.

The President,
The White House.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant concerning the pending budget of the United States Information Agency, and I assure you that I share your views concerning the importance of its work and general program. On many occasions over the twelve years I have been connected with this agency's appropriations I have stated that I would be willing to vote the full amount requested for this program if it were managed and operated effectively and I will again make that statement.

Realizing that you receive far more documents and reports than you can possibly have time to read, but inasmuch as we both agree on the importance of this agency's work, I trust you will have time to go through the Committee's hearings and report with regard to the United States Information Agency. These hearings reveal a most amazing situation.

When the 1957 budget request for the United States Information Agency was submitted to Congress a year ago, request was made for a certain number of positions. The Congress subsequently made a reduction of \$22 million dollars in that request and you of course signed the bill approving the reduced appropriation. After a reduction such as this, most people would expect that fewer personnel than the number requested would have been employed; but that did not turn out to be the case. We found, this year, that about 500 more positions were added, despite the reduction, than had been stated would be employed had the entire amount been approved. The same situation was found to be true with the Department of State and even the Bureau of the Budget itself.

I have made many trips abroad over the years and on each I have tried to carefully evaluate the program of the United States Information Agency in the areas visited. I cannot in good conscience say that I feel the American taxpayers have been getting the value they should for their money.

The record will indicate that his agency has gone far beyond what it was intended to do. It has used taxpayers' money to try and shape opinion in this country, which is completely contrary to the purposes for which this agency was established. Furthermore, I do not feel that we should appropriate money to try and influence our British friends—such as costly annual subscriptions to American newspapers for 644 members of the British Parliament. The pending Budget includes \$702,476 for a "give-away" of American newspapers and periodicals.

I must most respectfully take exception to your statement with regard to the Hungarian uprising. The efforts of the United States Information Agency in that crisis left much to be desired. In fact, the work of the United States Information Agency in the Hungarian situation was almost a complete failure, as were our diplomatic efforts. This failure is clearly indicated in the fact that we were unable to convince a majority in the United Nations that "enforcement measures" should be taken against Soviet Russia for its brutal and immoral aggression in Hungary. Assistant Secretary of State

Robert C. Hill admitted this failure in a letter dated last February 5th and published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when he wrote that a "requisite majority of the United Nations is not prepared to support such action."

The foregoing is offered purely as honest criticism.

I shall make our correspondence available to the Congress and the press.

Sincerely and respectfully,

JOHN J. ROONEY.

Now it is utterly amazing how circumstances can change viewpoints. I do not know what to say in this regard. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], my distinguished friend who is now in the well of the House, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in the full committee last Friday sought to increase the USIA appropriation. They did not get very far. But, the point I want to make is that this change in ideas with regard to agencies just because President Eisenhower happens to be President is amazing. Let me read to you, and this is very brief, what the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has previously said on this subject.

This is what my distinguished friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] had to say about the information agency on the floor of this House on the 4th of April 1952 when we were debating a similar bill:

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, when you get an outfit that is not doing a good job, some people think that the way to improve it is to throw a lot more money into it before it cleans up. My own idea of handling that kind of disease is to cut it down some until it gets straightened out. That is what this cut in the estimate is supposed to do.

It is utterly amazing how 5 years later viewpoints can change as they do.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, may I say to my colleague from New York, in five years the agency has learned something, and it has learned enough to get out of the committee, of which the gentleman is the chairman, \$110 million last year. Why did you cut it down to \$103 million this time?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman recalls, I am sure, that for the present year I did not want to give them the \$110 million, but the gentleman from New York and others in that markup insisted upon it.

Mr. COUDERT. Did you yield to it? Did you go along with it? Did it come out of your subcommittee?

Mr. ROONEY. That was the amount in the bill which I am supposed to present on the floor of the House as the action of the full committee. I had to go along on giving them \$110 million.

Mr. COUDERT. One more point I would like to draw to the attention of the members of the Committee of the Whole. My good friend from New York, Mr. ROONEY, has made much of and has provoked a certain amount of amusement in his references to the cultural program conducted by the State Department. Actors, entertainment, cruises around the world at public expense for the purpose of creating public good will, and yet he and his majority allowed in this bill the exact amount for the cul-

tural program that is carried in the current year. Yet when he comes to the United States Information Agency, for which he went along for \$110 million in the current year and ultimately \$113 million, he cuts them down by \$10 million. I would like to know what has happened in the last 12 months to make that difference.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has consumed 24 minutes.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have agreed with the subcommittee on this bill except in one instance, and that was the instance of the United States Information Agency. I reserved on that item because it was my opinion that we should have given to them what they had last year; that is, \$113 million, plus their retirement fund and a specific authorization for the building of one new installation. I shall come to my reasons on that later.

There are a few items that I think should be discussed. I admit that this report, although accurate and truthful, is in a sense an indictment. I can well understand perhaps why some of the Members of the House in reading this report may wonder why we are appropriating anything for these agencies, in face of this indictment. It is unfortunate that a report of this kind does not tell some of the good things and some of the constructive items that should be put into a report on these departments and agencies. But of course we have that situation today where, with all due respect to my distinguished chairman [Mr. ROONEY], he is not completely known in this House as being one who does not engage at times in partisanship. In the consideration of these bills may I say to the gentleman I do not think in committee it is particularly partisan, but occasionally the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will take the floor and he will be just a little partisan at times. All of us who have known him over the years know that to be the fact, and perhaps that is the reason why this report is in the shape that it is. I would rather assume that if the situation reversed in the executive department today, this report would be in glowing terms of the accomplishments of the administration. But we must meet this thing as it is. We must face the facts. That is true. As I said, and I say it in all fairness and all candor, I could not point to a single item in this report that is not based upon fact.

But I would say this, that when you come down to talking about facts I noticed that the press the other day took a great interest and great delight in finding one section of this report which said that requests for funds for 1958 included such niceties abroad as swimming pools, clubhouses, cabin boats, mountain retreats, beach huts, and cabanas.

That makes good reading. That is a matter that would be of interest to the people who would pick up papers and

read. But, Mr. Chairman, I will say to you very frankly, and it appears in the hearings, I think there are some places in this world where we owe it to those who make up our first line of defense in those areas to give them some recreational opportunities. We must do so for the morale of the service.

I do not agree with everything for which they ask in this bill, but I want the record to show that I do not believe such facilities are out of line in certain places I could pick out such as Karachi, Saigon, Laos, and other areas which are most important to us in our fight against communism and say they need help of this kind. I would not say that there are not places where it would not be uplifting to the morale of our Foreign Service for the very benefit of our country to see that our people whom we send out there have some form of recreation.

Mr. Chairman, we went into Laos where we found our people living in native huts, where their water supply was brought from the Mekong River in tanks, put in gasoline drums out in front of their houses, where every time they lifted the top off the drum you could see wiggly, crawly things in the water. They had to take that water and boil it for drinking purposes and cooking, and use it also for their sanitation.

Some of the finest American youth are in these services, and I think when they are sent into areas of that kind with their families we owe them something more than they are receiving. I think the question of some recreation and some relief for them is good, and I would support it.

It is not in this bill. I think we could point out many places where these people who have gone there have done a magnificent job for this country.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has said, these are strenuous times, and times in which the people our State Department sends to these faraway places carry great responsibility not only for this Nation but also for the free world, and I think it is a shame that in a report of this kind there is nothing but castigation of the agency, and that we do not pay tribute to those who are carrying the load of the free world and the load of our own Nation in the preservation of peace and the fight against communism.

So I should like to take this time to pay tribute to them. There has been a little fuss made here about the Passport Office and I would just like to say in passing, that the GSA said they could get some machinery that would speed up the delivery of passports in the Passport Office. This committee gave it to them last year, but Miss Knight did not accept that machinery because she found it would not do the job.

Is she to be criticized for not accepting machinery that would not do the job which GSA said it would do? Are we to criticize her for not spending money for this equipment she knew would not do the work? I think she did what was right. Read the RECORD and you will find that increases were not in her job.

Let me say this, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] in touching this matter complained bitterly that these

people did things without telling the Appropriations Committee what they were doing.

You will find in this record that in the case of Miss Knight when they wanted to make some changes in her Division, the Passport Office, she had a paragraph put in which said she would agree to it provided consent was received from the Appropriations Committee of the two bodies of Congress. I think that she has done a magnificent job. We all remember what a fine job Mrs. Shipley used to do in that Department. Miss Knight is carrying on, she has expanded the Department and she has done an excellent job. As far as the Los Angeles office is concerned, the Committee on Foreign Affairs by legislation last year granted permission to open these offices the gentleman from New York now complains about. There is the authority. She had a right to do it. Are we going to continue to complain about operations for the benefit of the American people? That is what your Passport Office is for.

Now, if I may have the attention of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] on the question of acquisition of buildings abroad. When I was first assigned to the Committee on Appropriations, one of the specific assignments given to me by the chairman of the subcommittee was the matter of acquisition of buildings abroad. I made a study of that matter at that time and I have tried to stay with it as much as possible. If there is any one item in this bill that I do have personal knowledge of it is that particular question. May I say to the gentleman that I believe the program that has been established and that has been carried on for some years, is a good one. I believe that the \$15 million we are using in foreign currency is being well used. Because under some of our agreements with foreign nations, we are limited to use some of this foreign currency for acquisition of building or buildings and for educational purposes, it has been a savings to the American taxpayers to use this foreign currency. The Foreign Building Office today under its operation is not attempting to build an empire, in my opinion. The new buildings are constructive and conservative. They are actually doing a good job in that department. I am very pleased to say that I think this particular item is well justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, we must appropriate some dollars but those are in cases where we have no foreign currency. We have great investments in our buildings and we must maintain them, we must repair them and assume costs for matters of that kind. It is necessary for use to use dollars in some of these instances. I think the item is one that has been well handled.

Mr. Chairman, may I now address myself to the rest of the bill? There has been no talk here about Justice and the Judiciary, but I would feel remiss if we did not point out in this bill that under the Justice Department the committee has recommended \$101,450,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for the

FBI. The fact that we have appropriated that full amount for the FBI, it seems to me, indicates the confidence of this committee and of the full Committee on Appropriations, and I am sure of the Members of the House, in the fine work that has been done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I am sure the House will go along with the idea that that is one agency we have complete confidence in, and we appreciate the fine work that has been done.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join in the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio with regard to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and point out that, if I am not mistaken, this is his 40th year with the Department of Justice.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would like to touch briefly on the USIA. As I stated previously, I reserved on that because I felt we should have given them what they had last year. I did not feel they should have any more. If you will read the record of the USIA, not only this year but in the past, you will find in the hearings that I, along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], have been perhaps one of its most severe critics. I have dug into that Agency as hard as I could to try to show the mistakes which they made, and which I believe they made, and, in my opinion, I believe they have made a good many mistakes. But we are in a war, a cold war, for the battle of the minds of men all over the world. I do not believe, if we had an appropriation bill here for the Department of Defense, that if we found a division commander in one area of the world had wasted ammunition, that he had been extravagant in a particular way in the use of his military might—I do not believe we would have cut down the entire budget, and said, well, because one fellow over here has done that, we will undermine the possibility of complete victory in the end. And that is my feeling here, that we have an overall picture to go into in this terrific fight.

Now, here is what we are up against on this cut. We have a new man, Arthur Larson, as director of this agency, a man of great capability, proven in Government. Now we are bringing him into this agency, and what are we doing? His first job, if this bill should be passed as it is now, is not to see what a constructive job he can do, but he is going to have to begin to cut down his department, get rid of people, and his time will be taken up in that rather than in a constructive job of realigning these programs and taking advantage of the hearings and the things that have been brought to his attention and correcting them and go forward in the main objective of a United States information agency. And, we are handicapping him. We are taking away from him the opportunity to get the job done. I have heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] say that if we had a proper agency, if we were doing the job we ought to do, he would appropriate

many hundreds of millions of dollars more than there are in this bill, and so would I. I believe it is one of the most important functions we have.

In closing I would just like to say this, and I have permission from the President to say it. Last Thursday afternoon the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself were called to the White House and had a discussion with the President on this subject. The President said that we might quote him on the floor here today, that in his opinion this is one of the most important functions of the executive branch of the Government, and he feels that any substantial cut will endanger not only the free world but this country and our possibility of cutting the defense budget in the future by substantial amounts, and he believed that this amount should have been raised.

Mr. Chairman, let me say further on the USIA, the conspiracy of communism, seeking as it does to dominate the world by propaganda, subversion, and terror, is a threat to the freedom and individual liberties of Americans and all other peoples everywhere. Recognition of this basic fact has caused the United States to maintain an extensive Defense Establishment, to create by treaty and maintain an international defense structure involving many of the free nations of the world, and to maintain a worldwide information service to explain our country's objectives and policies and to counter Communist distortions and lies. These security requirements are costly and the burden upon the American people has therefore been a heavy one.

For almost 10 years the American people have carried a large share of the responsibility for keeping freedom's cause alive in many parts of the world. There have been disappointments and discouragements in meeting the challenge of Communist aggression. The national goal of peace and freedom has at times seemed remote, but recent international events lead us to believe that the long, hard road which has been forced upon our Government and people during these past 10 years is now beginning to bear fruit. There are notable signs that the conspiracy of communism is faltering in its drive toward world conquest, as evidenced by the Hungarian revolution and the steps taken by other nations to escape Moscow's domination.

To cover up these developing weaknesses in the system, the Communists have launched a propaganda offensive to conceal the true meaning of these developments, to confuse and divide the free world, and to facilitate their attempt to take over the Near and Middle East and the continent of Africa. Their free world countries can be conservatively estimated at many hundreds of millions of dollars per year.

In the light of this threat, plus the great responsibilities and opportunities created by recent international events, we believe that the proposed appropriation for the United States Information Agency is completely inadequate. The President has said and I have his permission to quote him:

Let me add that in my judgment our information program offers one of the best

hopes of promoting peace and world understanding with eventual reduction of world armaments, leading in days to come to substantial reductions in world military budgets, including our own.

For the above reasons, I believe the proposed appropriation for operations should have been the same as the last fiscal year.

I also believe that the need for a powerful medium-wave transmitter located in the eastern Mediterranean to improve United States radio broadcasts to Near East countries is critical, and that the full \$4 million of no-year funds requested for this purpose should be granted. Existing unobligated funds may not be available for this purpose without canceling out an essential project already underway to construct a high power, short wave transmitter in Africa, needed to overcome Soviet jamming and to improve our broadcasts to Russia and the Iron Curtain countries.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I can readily understand a bill of this magnitude invokes many criticisms and much castigation. I also understand it is the criticisms and the castigations that make the headlines and not the solid work of the individual. I do not think, as we consider this bill, we should forget that there are thousands and thousands of competent, conscientious, honest men and women employed not only in the foreign service but in our services at home. These conscientious employees are working to make this a better country. While we point out the mistakes—and they should be pointed out—let us not forget that we have an obligation to the country to see that the reputations of these men and women employed in Government service are not destroyed without good cause.

Mr. Chairman, my purpose is to speak upon only one item in this particular bill, the Information Service. I want to repeat, it is not my purpose to try to restore the cut, because as much as I believe it should be restored, I am a practical legislator and I know that in all probability that view would not prevail at this time. I am laying the foundation in the hopes that when the legislation goes somewhere else it may be corrected and that then we will have another opportunity to review the funds.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, would the distinguished Minority Leader yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that "somewhere else" an alleged upper body that generally ups the appropriations?

Mr. MARTIN. I would not want to catalog the other branch of the Congress in that way, but that is where the bill will go.

No one wants to see the budget balanced more than I do. I am fully conscious that the heavily taxed American people are demanding a real retrenchment in spending, and I know how helpful that could be for the continuation

of prosperity. However, there are some economy cuts that are not real economy. In the end they work in reverse.

That is how I catalog the Information Agency cut. We are living in a world where we are forced to worry about the future. We are faced with a formidable opponent who seeks to spread his ideology all over the world. We face a foe spending literally billions of dollars in propaganda to deceive and confuse the peoples of the world. He distorts and lies about the real views of our country.

With this situation prevailing, I say it is a poor time to cut down on our propaganda efforts. Rather would I say it should be increased.

I know the severe criticism that has been directed against this agency from its inception. Unfortunately, a good deal of the criticism in the past was fully justified. Our efforts now should be directed toward improving rather than in reducing its efficiency.

Many at the first instance found employment in the agency merely because they were out of a job and sought employment, even if compelled to work abroad. I think we have got beyond that period. There are undoubtedly some who are still inefficient; there undoubtedly are some services that are foolish and services which duplicate those already in existence. I make no defense of these. I say these should be corrected, but let us not take our eye off the real objective of this Service which is to sell America and freedom to the peoples of the free world.

I do not know the Director very well. My acquaintance with him is decidedly casual. But he does appear to me as an aggressive and intelligent official who if given real support can and will make this service a mighty bulwark to the free world. Neither, may I add, do I have any particular friendships in his staff.

If there is any subject in the world I think I can speak with some semblance of an expert it is in the field of publicity and propaganda.

For over 60 years as a newsboy, high school reporter, reporter, editor, business manager and publisher, I have been affiliated with publicity and propaganda. And furthermore, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee for 3 years, when for most of the time the committee was broke and like the small boys in the horse and buggy days you rolled your own I gained further insight into these problems.

So I think I can speak with some authority. I do know that when competition becomes keen it is no time to curtail advertising. It is the concern that increases its advertising, adopts new methods, and gets out and hustles that wins.

This applies just as truly to politics and world policy.

A while ago a distinguished visitor from Ethiopia, a true friend of the United States, was talking with President Eisenhower. Why don't you double the volume of your radio, queried the friend. The big voice of Russia drives your messages off the airways. This is one suggestion why we should

increase rather than diminish our efforts.

In the satellite countries of Europe, the Mideast, and the Far East, hundreds of millions of dollars are being poured into the fight against the free world. In this cold war, or as some call it the war of nerves, there can be no lagging. The loss of one or two of these key countries would be a disaster that would ultimately cost us vast sums of money and many lives. As a word of caution, we must not invite this disaster.

The service should be thoroughly scrutinized; only persons whose heart and soul belong to America should be employed. The service is more vital to America than most of our other services, and there can be no question in this agency of anyone's loyalty. If there is duplication, waste, or extravagance these can be corrected.

But my final warning is, let us work together with the agency to improve and make stronger this vital part of America's defense of the free world.

President Eisenhower has expressed deep concern over the cut. He says there is actually a pressing need to expand the work in many parts of the world. The President has stated it is critical that America's voice be more clearly heard in some spots and that the funds are a key part of our struggle for peace.

These are serious words and words, I am sure, will impress upon Congress the need of at least continuing the amount which has been available the past year.

Mr. Chairman, in the past we have spent huge sums for war; money that could be better devoted to making peace in this world. I hope the Senate will review this bill, and that it will be their judgment that we can give the President the money he says is essential for this vital part of America's fight to maintain freedom in this world and to make it possible for people to live peacefully and happily. To the President has been given this responsibility. We should not handicap him as he strives for peace.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to deal first with the exhibit which is set on the table here in the well of the House, a wastepaper basket. I do not know whether that can be construed as an executive type wastepaper basket or just a plain wastepaper basket. You will recall that a year ago, this committee learned the State Department was buying wastepaper baskets at a price of \$27 apiece. As I understand from reading the hearings, the State Department may be expected henceforth to buy wastepaper baskets at the rate of \$10 apiece.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say in connection with this subject of wastepaper baskets that the State Department at least listened to the committee in this regard and saved \$17 on each of the wastepaper baskets. We are now

trying to get them to recline on executive davenports that would not cost \$264.50 each.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, that too makes very interesting reading in the hearings. Getting back to the wastepaper basket situation, I went down to our House office supply room and looked over the wastepaper baskets. I use a \$1.25 steel wastebasket in my office. I found that this is the best you can buy in the House office supply room—at the rate of \$2.25 each and they are guaranteed not to rip, ravel, or rundown at the heel. I am sure the Department of State could get along very well with \$2.25 wastepaper baskets or something very similar, if not the \$1.25 numbers.

I want to commend the chairman of the House committee and those members of the subcommittee who so ably assisted him in developing some of the things that we are able to read in these hearings. If you have not read them, you ought to take a little time and read them even though this appropriation bill may have been disposed of. I want to commend the gentleman from New York. However, I must say I do not think he has gone far enough in cutting the State Department and international organizations. At the proper time, I propose to offer amendments to cut the State Department and the appropriations for the various leaching international organizations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. When we get to that point, I shall probably be with President Eisenhower.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman can take any position he wants to. The gentleman has not reduced many items in this bill below last year's appropriation. We do not begin to plow fertile ground in this business of trying to reduce spending and help the taxpayers of this country by relieving their burdens—and I am not one of those who comes down here in the well of the House to say to you that I think you can have your cake and eat it too, as some of the preceding speakers have done—to repeat, you do not plow fertile ground here until you cut below last year's appropriations. That is where we are going to have to go if we are going to give the taxpayers of this country any relief.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman says last year's appropriations—does the gentleman refer to this fiscal year of 1957?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I was in error. I meant the present fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. If he is referring to that year, I should like to point out that the State Department has been cut \$41,317,329.

Mr. GROSS. Let me interrupt the gentleman. In your own report, it says that when the new building funds are excluded from both the 1957 and 1958 figures the amount allowed is \$1,102,671 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. That would include the matter of retirement contributions, required by law and over which the Congress has no control.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I understand that, but the State Department can easily absorb a \$3 million reduction. I would remind the gentleman from New York that his committee report says the State Department has used deceit and deception in matters of personnel and various other things. What are you going to do? Just slap them on the wrist and say—"go your way and sin no more." Why not give them a jolt by way of a cut and let them know that Congress—at least the House of Representatives—refuses to be flimflammed.

Now what about this new Bureau of African Affairs? Of course that is the "foot in the door" to big, new giveaway program for the entire African Continent. We have not done too much in giveaways in that area, so the Bureau of African Affairs is for the purpose of opening up this vast new area in which to shovel out the dollars. The Assistant Secretary, which the other body voted just the other day, will put the capper on the sheaf.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has expired.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise very reluctantly at this point, realizing that no words of mine in the short time allowed me, and the few days given to study the hearings and the fewer still to even read the report, which I believe was only available on Friday, will change the attitude of any Member of this House.

I must make it clear that I have no brief for the Department of State, and I have no brief for the committee. I find myself unable to refrain from making a few comments which I trust will receive the consideration of the House.

I have served 16 years on the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House. During that time life has changed very materially on this globe of ours. Major countries have lost their power and the United States has become the country to whom the free countries of the world look for advice, guidance, assistance, and above all, for strength.

I regret exceedingly, Mr. Chairman, that the committee report did not give a more balanced view of what the Department stands for and does. I think it is always most unfortunate when only complaints and criticisms are given. There are always two sides to everything. There is never only one side. Never. To me, the tenor of the report in certain places is very unfortunate. To talk about swimming pools, clubhouses, and mountain retreats, as though they were being put into every single foreign service post is surely regrettable and unjust. My colleague from Ohio [Mr. BOW], brought out the fact that in the various places for which such requests have been made, the need for them is vital. Then we come to the representation allowance. I find it difficult to believe that there are still people who do not realize what

the reasons for it are—nor how important it is.

Have you ever had to ask for the accounts in a consulate? Once it was my job to do that. Our United States representative at a small post gave a dinner for me and my colleagues, 14 people that same night. The next morning I asked my hostess where the money was coming from, and she did not want to tell me. Then I told her I had gone over the accounts then she said, "Well, it is my whole year's dress allowance." Her contribution to saving face for the United States. Can we be proud of that?

Recently while I was out of the country, I found that in a certain spot where a change of personnel has made the most marvelous difference in the whole aspect of our service there. But I found that our representatives there, in order to meet and to entertain the people important to us they were having to put their hands into their own pockets. Again, Mr. Chairman, I could not be proud of the necessity put upon them.

For a moment, Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak of Africa. As you all know, I have been there. I have probably been to more places in Africa than anybody in this House and probably more than any one person in the State Department.

I want to tell you that in spite of some of the comments that have been made since our return from Africa this last time, the Communists are going in there in full force. They have been moving in there for many years; but, believe me, they are pouring in every form of ammunition in their well-equipped arsenals. If you do not realize it I think it would be well for you to open your eyes and your ears, and perhaps take a trip.

We cannot do what the Communists do; we do not want to. But we certainly can give our people out in those areas something to use, something adequate to work with, and I hope immeasurably that we will take a realistic view of the whole situation in Africa. That is the last continent left. Do we want it to go like China, like Asia? I assure you it is going fast unless we do the things we should do to protect our country unless we take a long look ahead and set our feet upon a clear and constructive road and then stay on it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to quarrel with the committee on any cuts they have made, because obviously they have sat through long hearings. They heard the justifications, and they have much information that I do not; but I have heard some Members make an attack on the item for Africa, particularly the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. I believe that is the title. I would just like to tell you that the Russians are very frank to admit that they think the struggle for the domination of the world will be decided by who ultimately controls the African Continent, or, rather, who ultimately controls the raw materials and the disposition of the raw materials from the African Continent.

I do not think the Russians are half as interested in the Near East for the

sake of the Near East or even for the oil that is there, as they are because the Near East is the land bridge between Russia and the continent of Africa.

America has been rich in raw materials, and we in some cases have been prodigal in our use of them, but the greatest source of undeveloped raw materials in the world today is the continent of Africa. At the moment we are drawing certain strategic materials and raw materials from Africa, and we will need them in ever-increasing amount as time goes on.

I certainly concur in what the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] has said about the importance of Africa, and I know that the Russians are making a tremendous effort to move in there to dominate the thinking of the peoples of Africa and ultimately control those raw materials.

I was glad to hear the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee say that even though legislation had not yet been passed to create the Office of Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, the committee thought it was important and that ultimately it would be created, and that they had included money in this appropriation measure for it.

I do not know how much attention we as individual Members of Congress have paid to this thing. It would be easy after this continent has slipped behind the Iron Curtain, if it should, to point the finger and say "Well, we should have been more alert, we should have done something about it."

Now is the time to be alert, before we lose it, because if the Communists can control the Near East and move in force into Africa the time will come, and it will come within our generation, when they can put a squeeze on us for raw materials that are not only vital to our military machine but which will also be vital if we are to maintain our standard of living and if we are to improve.

So I hope that any amendments that may be offered or adopted, for the sake of economizing on a few dollars this year we will not be doing something which will cost us billions of dollars in years to come, billions that we can ill afford to spend.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHEEHAN].

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of directing some inquiries to one phase of the USIA program which in my mind needs a little clarification. I understand this program involves the giving away of a large number of subscriptions to two of the New York newspapers printed in Europe. I would like to direct the question to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] just for general purposes: Why are these subscriptions being given away?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman asks me why they want to give them away?

Mr. SHEEHAN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. To 640 or more Members of the British Parliament?

Mr. SHEEHAN. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot answer that question. I cannot justify such an expenditure.

Mr. SHEEHAN. May I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] does he have any knowledge of why these particular subscriptions are given away?

Mr. COUDERT. I can only say to the gentleman a great many thousand Americans read those particular newspapers abroad and at home. If they are good enough to give American information to Americans, I suppose the USIA thought them a good source of information for foreigners.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. It seems to me this is a place where reasonable men may reasonably differ.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, the gentleman from New York is not talking of one copy of these newspapers being handed to a Member of the British Parliament. These are annual subscriptions to six-hundred and forty-some Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Subscriptions at a cost of \$155 a year each send these papers to Pakistan and India. I do not know, maybe it is all right to send a copy or so once in a while or in connection with a particular matter, but I still cannot justify this costly operation.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Well, now, I believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] may have hit the nail on the head for me because he said if those papers are good enough to give the American viewpoint, they ought to be good enough to give our viewpoint to the Europeans. Well, that is where I disagree with him heartily. The purpose of the free subscriptions is to let the European people know how we think. Certainly, from my point of view the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, with their extreme internationalism, if I may say so, do not represent my viewpoint, nor the viewpoint of the great majority of American people.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Bear in mind that these two particular newspapers, the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, are distributed abroad by this agency because of the fact they have European publishing bases. That is the only reason. None is distributed in the Far East. They are distributed in the East, in Africa and in the European area where it is far cheaper to distribute them than to get newspapers from the United States.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I thank the gentleman. The hearings on page 263 show that subscriptions are sent to Pakistan and India at \$155 and \$122 yearly cost. I am sure a great many of the midwestern newspapers, like the Chicago Tribune, and the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago American and a great many other newspapers would be happy to contribute free subscriptions and send them over by airplane so they would reach there the same day or the next day. It would give the European people a viewpoint different from that of the internationalist New York papers.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Unfortunately, I had to be out of the chamber for a minute or two. Do I understand Members of this House defend this nearly half-million-dollar appropriation for annual subscriptions to these New York papers that are being sent all over Europe?

Mr. SHEEHAN. They will have to answer for themselves. I cannot answer for them.

Mr. GROSS. That is as amazing as some of these other things we see here.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Is this not the only way that Parliament can be assured they can get their foreign aid every year?

Mr. SHEEHAN. According to the hearings the following amounts will be spent for newspapers during 1958:

New York Times.....	\$255,475
New York Herald Tribune.....	177,584
Total.....	433,059

The point I want to make is this: It seems to me we are giving these two newspapers a tremendous amount of money to do a job that could be done in another way so that other viewpoints could be given. For instance, I understand that Mr. John S. Knight, publisher and editor of the Chicago Daily News, stated that our own good President reads mainly only three newspapers. I do not mean he reads only three, but he reads the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, and the Washington Post, as the main source of his news. Well, if you ever had 3 peas in a pod, these 3 newspapers express the same international and political philosophy and certainly the President as well as the people of Europe should read other newspapers to get the real American viewpoints. It seems to me, by spending all this money, that the agencies should do something to see that other viewpoints are given to the people in Europe, and I would certainly advise that the agency check with the Middle West, the Far West, the Far North and the Far South to see to it that other newspapers and viewpoints are distributed which would give an American viewpoint from an overall picture and not strictly an ultra-liberal New York international viewpoint. These two papers, as Mr. John S. Knight of the Chicago Daily News so well stated editorially they plump "for restrained internationalism; they hardly reflect the temper and pulse of the country."

Some point has been made that some of these are given to libraries. According to my figures, of the 6,459 subscriptions to the New York Times, 5,829 are given away free to people and only 630 go to libraries. The New York Herald Tribune, of 5,298 subscriptions, 4,975 are given away to influence people and personnel and only 323 are given to libraries. In other words, the greatest part

of these free subscriptions go to individuals.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Not only is money spent for newspapers, but a good many of the writers on these newspapers get pay-off money from the United States Government.

Mr. SHEEHAN. That has been proven. A gentleman from the New York Times got a lot of money recently when he wrote a sports article going to Tokyo where there was no distribution of the paper. Be that as it may, I intend to propose an amendment to cut some of this out, or to influence the officials of the State Department and the United States Information Agency to get a more rounded viewpoint to the foreigners.

In my opinion the editorial and international opinion of these two New York newspapers do not represent a true picture of American thinking, and if President Eisenhower, as well as our State Department would also read such great midwestern newspapers as the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago American the Europeans and the President would certainly have a much better understanding of the American viewpoint.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman on the Republican side in charge of the bill advise me where in this bill this item is carried? The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT]. Will you advise me where this item in the bill is carried and how much it is?

Mr. COUDERT. It is in the lump sum item for USIA.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is the one where the committee cut from \$140 million?

Mr. COUDERT. No. It was cut from \$113 million, which is the current year, to \$105 million.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thought the budget asked for \$140 million.

Mr. COUDERT. One hundred and forty million dollars. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes. That is the one. What is the purpose of that? What is the money to be spent for?

Mr. COUDERT. It is to be spent to pay the expenses of the United States Information Agency which has been operating for many years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not mean to interrupt. I understand that. But what particular objects are to be purchased? The language is, and I quote from lines 4, 5, and 6 "and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations."

Mr. COUDERT. It is to purchase the dissemination of information throughout the world relating to American foreign policy and promotion of American interests.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Promotion of American interests?

Mr. COUDERT. I believe so.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, does not the gentleman know? Well, pardon me again. Well, then, if that is it, why is there not some direction as to the kind of information that should be given abroad?

Mr. COUDERT. There is direction under the law. The State Department furnishes the direction.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, yes. I know. But if the State Department is to tell the people abroad what the feeling is in this country, what the thinking is, why is there not something in the program that prevents information and opinions all coming from New York? From the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune. Those two papers I understand, have control of the information. They make and release their views—the views of the East. Certainly they do not speak for the rest of the country.

Mr. COUDERT. There is varied dissemination of information including those two newspapers in limited areas.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And they give out what they think. Their opinions as to what policy we are following—should follow—abroad.

Mr. COUDERT. They are a very, very small part of the overall distribution of information through various media: the radio, television, newspaper, periodicals, books, lectures.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is enough. The gentleman has heard of the saying that one rotten apple in a barrel spoils the whole barrel sometimes. Not that either publication can be so characterized but other sections of the country have newspapers.

This is the point. If the gentleman wants the people in other countries, or if the committee or the agency wants the people in other countries to have accurate information about all of America why pick just these two New York papers? No others? I understand the gentleman lives there, but some of us live west of the mountains. Why is it?

Mr. COUDERT. I can answer that, I am sure, to the gentleman's satisfaction.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I doubt it.

Mr. COUDERT. Those two newspapers, bearing the New York name are published, one in Amsterdam and the other in Paris. That is why this agency took them. They were therefore the least expensive American newspapers available.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, nonsense on the cost suggestion—the Agency and the State Department spends millions if not billions. That is no reason for feeding the people we are trying to educate—perhaps they are better educated than are we—just one kind of information and international at that. Cost is no excuse for getting away off base. There are some people on the Pacific side. They tell me that there are some cities and States and some people west of New York. Why should not they have their views expressed to the people to whose welfare they are contributing millions.

Mr. COUDERT. For some reason or other there are no newspapers distributed in this fashion in the Far East. That is probably because there are no American newspapers published there. But we send teachers and propagandists by the hundred into those countries.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In other words, because there are two newspapers from New York that have plants over there, the agency does not want those people to have anybody's views but those of the New York publishers and writers. The Committee does not want to provide money to give the views of the people of all the rest of the country. Just little old New York and its interests.

Has the gentleman ever been out of New York? Surely, he has. The gentleman has been in the Midwest.

Mr. COUDERT. What is the Midwest?

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is that part of the country where sound, sensible independent, self-reliant people live who pay enough tax to the Federal Government so you New Yorkers can buddy up with the people across the seas.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may give him my definition of the midwesterner?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman's definition of what?

Mr. COUDERT. My definition, a New Yorker's definition of a midwesterner is the fellow who sits in the seats of the show Fair Lady when he would like to get them, because the midwesterner gets them first.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Another definition of the people in the Midwest might be the folks who support New York, who pay the gangsters who operate on the waterfront, although we hope to get out from under those boys pretty soon, by using the St. Lawrence seaway. The people in New York will miss us when we do not ship everything through New York ports all the time and pay the tariff charged by the bosses of the men on the docks.

Now, there is a serious side to this. There are papers in the Midwest which are just as apt to have a correct slant at the news, as, for example, the E. Herbert Norman case as do the Eastern and International press. I should like to read, if I may, a small part of what the Chicago Tribune says. That is one of the papers that gives some Midwest views. While the press of the East belabors a Senate committee, Edwards of the Tribune wrote and I read:

CLASH OVER ENVOY SUICIDE—SENATE GROUP
RIPS CLAIMS OF STATE DEPARTMENT—CAN-
ADA CENSORS DEATH NOTE

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The mysterious suicide of a Canadian ambassador in Cairo, Egypt, a week ago, continued today to provoke international repercussions.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, target of angry attacks by the Canadian Government for having "hounded" the diplomat to his death, issued a statement explaining its position and then withdrew it—too late to prevent its publication.

The United States Government began study of a threat by Canada to hold back

"security information" from American intelligence agencies unless congressional committees are barred in the future from access to such reports.

DETAILS KEPT SECRET

The story hidden under these surface events is one of potentially grave proportions. The details are known to the intelligence agencies of three nations—Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. They may be held back for years or never disclosed because, in the customary diplomatic phrase, they might "jeopardize relations with friendly nations."

There are reports in high circles here that a "security leak" of top-secret information in the Middle East was under investigation when Ambassador E. Herbert Norman leaped to his death from a high Cairo building, April 4.

Norman left two suicide notes, couched in hysterical vein. Two brief excerpts were made public but the major portion of one note has been withheld. It may contain the motive for the tragic decision to end his life.

BLAME SENATE REPORT

The published portions of Norman's suicide notes give no clue to his motive. To his wife, he wrote, begging her forgiveness. To a friend, Swedish Minister Carl Eng, he wrote: "I have no option. I must kill myself for I live without hope."

But Canadian officials, led by Lester B. Pearson, secretary of state for external affairs, have repeatedly asserted that Norman's motive was mental grief occasioned by the "slanders and unsupported insinuations" of the Senate subcommittee.

This was a reference to publication by the subcommittee on March 14 of a security report naming Norman as a past Communist Party member and disclosing that he had been questioned in the Canadian spy case of 1946 concerning his connections with one of its principal figures.

WITHDRAWAL EXPLAINED

These charges, Pearson said, were "old and discredited" and Norman had been "cleared" of them by his government in 1951. Pearson thus questioned the authenticity of the security report in the subcommittee's record which was introduced by Chief Counsel Robert Morris.

It was to this point that Chairman EASTLAND, Democrat, Mississippi, and Senator JENNER, Republican, Indiana, ranking minority member, addressed themselves in the statement issued today which was later withdrawn. There was no question of White House or Government pressure in this withdrawal, EASTLAND said.

The statement was given to press associations by a staff member not acquainted with a decision to hold it back after it had been prepared.

REFUSES TO KILL DISPATCH

President Eisenhower, EASTLAND noted, had said at his press conference yesterday that he hoped "this thing will now be dropped." The President had voiced his "great sorrow" over the decline in Canadian-American relations caused by the incident but pointed out that the Senate had independent authority to investigate and publish the results of its investigations.

Under these circumstances, EASTLAND said, the subcommittee was prepared to remain silent although many of its members are highly resentful of what they regard as unjustified attacks from Canada.

The statement was already on press wires when the staff member's error in releasing it was discovered 20 minutes later. One press association refused to "kill" its dispatch and

the rival press associations then decided not to observe Eastland's request.

TOLD OF CORROBORATION

EASTLAND and JENNER asserted the State Department had been asked by the subcommittee to verify from the Federal Bureau of Investigation "the truth and accuracy of the subcommittee information and evidence concerning Norman."

"The State Department informed the subcommittee that it had already checked with the FBI and had corroborated the truth and accuracy of the subcommittee's information and evidence," the statement continued.

A trace of the subcommittee's indignation was climped in the next paragraph:

"The internal security subcommittee is conscious of its duties and obligations to the Senate and the American people. The subcommittee shall at all times conduct its responsibilities in this light."

CLEARED FOR PUBLICATION

Concerning the State Department's disclaimer that it was not responsible for release of the information on Norman, the statement said:

"The State Department did not and could not disclaim the action. The truth is that before the testimony, which contained reference to Ambassador Norman was released, the transcript was cleared for publication by the State Department. The release was then approved by every member of the subcommittee [4 Democrats and 4 Republicans] except 1, Senator NEELY, Democrat of West Virginia, who was ill."

The State Department, through a press spokesman, Lincoln White, promptly reported that the subcommittee had "misinterpreted" a "clearance" by Robert Cartwright, Acting Chief of Security. White said that Cartwright only had authority to say whether publication would jeopardize security or relations with Canada.

SENATORS JOIN FIGHT

Meanwhile, debate continued to rage over the incident with such subcommittee foes as Chairman GREEN, Democrat, of Rhode Island, Senators NEUBERGER, Democrat, of Oregon, and HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, seizing the opportunity to fulminate against "attempts to destroy relations" with Canada.

Amid the uproar of charges and countercharges, the average American and Canadian could not be blamed for confusion. Uppermost in many minds is the question: "How did a United States Senate subcommittee get into an inquiry into the Communist connections of a Canadian diplomat and how do they justify it?"

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

Here is a chronological account of the Norman affair which may supply the answer.

On August 7, 1951, Counsel Morris was questioning Prof. Karl Wittfogel, a distinguished historian on the faculty of Columbia University. The inquiry concerned the Institute of Pacific Relations [IPR] which, the subcommittee eventually was to find, was "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and intelligence" which exercised great influence upon the State Department.

Wittfogel was an admitted former Communist who ran a Communist study group in 1938. He named a number of students who were members of the group. One of them, he said, "was a talented and pleasant young man who was studying in the Japanese department at Columbia. His name is Herbert Norman." It was "obvious," Wittfogel said, that Norman was a Communist.

The name of Norman was unknown to the subcommittee. But subsequent hearings developed that he was deep in the affairs of the IPR.

Norman, it developed, was born September 1, 1909, in Japan, the son of missionary parents. He received his early education in Japan and became fluent in the language.

He studied at Harvard and Columbia and entered the Canadian Foreign Service in 1939.

In 1940, Norman was sent to Tokyo as language officer in the Canadian Legation. He subsequently became the Canadian minister.

The records of the IPR hearings are replete with references to Norman. One note, sent by the head of the IPR in the United States to a subordinate in Japan, said: "Any very secret messages might be sent care of Herbert Norman at the Canadian Legation."

DEMANDS JAP'S PAPERS OF FBI

In 1942, Norman was repatriated because of the war. His first act, upon returning to the United States, was to visit the FBI in Washington. Declaring himself a representative of the Canadian government on "confidential" business, he demanded the personal papers of Tsuru Shigeto, a Japanese student at Harvard and a close friend, who had been sent back to Japan.

According to the security report put into the record, Norman was unsuccessful. He admitted to the FBI that he was not representing his government. The papers he sought were placed in the record. They revealed a detailed program for communist indoctrination of American students in the 1930's.

When World War II ended, Norman went back to Japan. He became the chief of the Canadian diplomatic mission attached to the supreme commander of allied forces in the Pacific, General MacArthur.

In 1946, the Canadian spy case broke as a result of revelations by Igor Gouzenko, a code clerk in the Russian embassy at Ottawa. Norman was called back to Canada for questioning concerning his relations with Israel Halperin, one of the principal figures in the case.

PROPOSED FOR TOP POST

Apparently exonerated of any blame for this relationship, Norman went back to Japan, where he served until 1950. After a year of service at the United Nations headquarters in New York, he was sent to New Zealand as chief of the Canadian mission. Late in October 1956, he arrived in Cairo, as ambassador to Egypt and minister to Lebanon.

The subcommittee's records on the I. P. R. hearings mentioned Norman's Canadian legation connections and referred to his "identification as a Communist." The Canadian Government in 1951 issued a press release declaring that Norman had been "cleared." But there was no international excitement at that time about the Senate subcommittee's investigation of a Canadian official.

Meanwhile, the subcommittee's interest in Norman had been intensified by discovery of a State Department memorandum in which Norman was proposed for the post of intelligence liaison between the United States and Canada, a post in which he would have access to top-secret information of both countries.

DEEMED PROPER SUBJECT

Norman's relations with American diplomats thus were deemed a proper subject of inquiry by the subcommittee despite his status as a foreign diplomat. It was in the light of this background record that the subcommittee last March 12 summoned John K. Emmerson, deputy chief of mission in the American Embassy in Lebanon, for questioning.

Senator JENNER had noted in a Senate floor speech the curious fact that many of the American diplomats who had adopted a pro-Communist attitude in the postwar period in China and Japan were now stationed in the troubled Middle East area.

After lengthy questioning in executive session about his recommendations concerning the use of Japanese Communists in the Far East, Emmerson was quizzed about his relations with Norman.

IDENTIFICATION RECORDED

He disclosed that he and the Canadian were friends of 17 years standing. Reluctantly, he disclosed that he and Norman had met briefly in Beirut, Lebanon, last October 27. His sworn testimony indicated that this meeting was largely accidental and certainly not by arrangement.

Counsel Morris then placed the security report on Norman in the record. This report was partly based on information provided to the FBI by the Canadian Royal Mounted Police. It identified Norman as a past Communist Party member and a member of a well known Communist front.

Counsel Morris obtained the approval of all subcommittee members, except the ailing Senator NEELY, got the consent of the State Department's security section, and then released this executive record on March 14. The storm broke.

CHANGES MEETING STORY

The next development was unusual. Emmerson asked permission to come back and change his testimony. He gave a new version of his meeting with Norman. It had been pre-arranged, lasted two hours, and the two diplomats had discussed their respective clearances of disloyalty charges [Norman in 1951 and Emmerson in 1952]. Norman, it transpired, had helped Emmerson at his loyalty hearing with an affidavit.

This second transcript was released also, this time over State Department protests that it would "damage" relations with Canada. The record also disclosed that the FBI had corroborated the authenticity of the security report concerning Norman.

From the Tribune of April 13:

NORMAN ONCE A PAL OF REDS, SAYS PEARSON
(By Eugene Griffin)

OTTAWA, April 12.—Lester B. Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, told the House of Commons today he knew that E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, who took his own life, had "certain Communist associations."

Pearson did not deny any of the United States Senate subcommittee charges against Norman.

John Diefenbaker, the leader of the Progressive Conservative opposition, confronted Pearson with this question:

"Will the Minister say that the allegations and the statements before the subcommittee of the United States Senate on March 13 and 21 specifically were untrue, unjustified, and had no basis in fact?"

BARED RED CONNECTIONS

The subcommittee has alleged that Norman had belonged to a Communist cell at Columbia University in 1939; had been identified as a member of the Communist Party in 1940 by a United States security agency, and had tried to obtain Communist data from Federal Bureau of Investigation files on false pretenses during World War II.

Pearson dealt with only part of the allegations, which concerned Norman's Communist associations at the university.

"Mr. Norman as a university student was known to have associated with Communists, or persons thought to have been Communists, and he made no secret of it," Pearson said.

KNEW OF ASSOCIATION

"These associations were of course known to us. We examined Mr. Norman's record on the basis of confidential information. I examined this information more than once myself."

Pearson said that as a result of a security checkup on Norman the Government was left with no doubt that Norman was a loyal Canadian, suitable for important posts.

Diefenbaker challenged Pearson to answer his question, which he repeated, as to whether the subcommittee's charges were

"untrue, unjustified and had no basis in fact."

FACE GROWS RED

Pearson, whose face grew pink as crowds in the public galleries stared down at him, fidgeted, and refused to make a flat denial of any of the subcommittee's allegations.

"I've made my statement," he said. "I will stand on that."

"The answer is an equivocal one," Diefenbaker said in a loud, prosecutor's voice, pointing his finger at the Minister across the aisle.

"He equivocates. He has the statements released by the subcommittee in connection with its hearings of March 13 and March 21.

"He knows what charges and allegations were made. He has come into this House with a prepared statement, but he has not denied those charges."

HITS MINISTER'S THREAT

Diefenbaker then attacked Pearson's threat to the United States State Department 2 days ago to stop the exchange of security data across the border. Pearson demanded that the United States Government guarantee that information involving Canadian suspects shall not be given to investigating committees.

Diefenbaker pointed out that the threat was "meaningless" if information from Canadian security sources had not provided the basis for the subcommittee's charges against Norman.

Pearson raced 120 miles back to Ottawa from Kingston, Ont., to handle Diefenbaker's question. He was on an election campaign speaking tour, which Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and other ministers put off until Pearson could be brought in.

PREMIER ALOOF FROM CASE

St. Laurent has been noticeably aloof from the case of Norman, who leaped to death from a high building in Cairo on April 4. In this country the suicide has been blamed on "persecution" and "false" charges by the American Senate subcommittee.

When Pearson and opposition party leaders paid their respects to Norman in parliament on the day of his death, St. Laurent uttered only one sentence, in which he did not even use Norman's name or refer to him directly.

Diefenbaker at that time proposed that the parliamentary flag be lowered to half staff, a suggestion which pleased Pearson and others, but the flag was not lowered. This has been attributed to a direct negation by St. Laurent of Diefenbaker's idea.

COMMITTEE DENOUNCED

Papers and broadcasts have been denouncing the subcommittee's statements as false, and Pearson has appeared to have described them as untrue, although actually he has said only that they have been "dealt with" or "disposed of" by this government.

M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Association, a Socialist group which has been extremely critical of the Senate subcommittee, also requested the government to explain away the Communist allegations against Norman. "I think this should be cleared up immediately, specifically, and categorically," he said.

ELECTION JUNE 10

Parliament was expected to be dissolved late today for a general election on June 10, and the Liberal administration's handling of questions about Norman could have important bearing on the results.

Canadian suspicions outside the government that there might be truth in the subcommittee's allegations have been increasing. A growing number of Canadians have asked just how the department of external affairs came to give Norman what Pearson called a "clean bill of health" in 1951.

At that time, Pearson said that Norman had been investigated, but he did not specify

by whom, and the government never has revealed what particular charges were investigated, or whether they had been found factual or false.

An editorial columnist in the Toronto Globe and Mail noted today that the government has been excessively secret concerning the Norman affair.

"The Canadian Government has within its power to lay out, point by point, the facts upon which it decided in 1951 that Mr. Norman's loyalty and integrity were in all respects beyond doubt, and it has not only failed to do so, but it has refused to do so," the paper's Ottawa correspondent wrote.

"I have been trying for a week to get from the department of external affairs the answers to the specific allegations which were made against Mr. Norman by the United States investigators. This has produced nothing except reasons why it is impossible to do so, none of them particularly convincing."

Let me read from the Brooklyn Tablet published April 13:

NORMAN SUICIDE STARTS SMEARS BY THE LEFTISTS—ROBERT MORRIS, COUNSEL FOR SENATE INVESTIGATORS, IS SINGLED OUT FOR ATTACK—MERELY CITED EVIDENCE—RECALLED SWORN TESTIMONY ON COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OF CANADIAN OFFICIAL

(By Francis Carroll)

WASHINGTON.—Fourteen months ago Robert Morris relinquished his judgeship in the New York City Municipal Court to become chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The financial sacrifice was public knowledge. It was in the thousands of dollars. But the potential personal sacrifice was even greater. He was inviting the treatment given to Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY of Wisconsin, who dared go beyond grandiloquent condemnation of the Communist conspiracy and expose the conspirators themselves.

The Communists, pro-Communists and anti-anti-Communists realized that the persecution of Senator MCCARTHY had not fazed Mr. Morris and they decided he also must be destroyed. Only a plausible occasion was needed—an occasion, that is, which could be perverted to smear him with the facts being submerged so deep they would not distract attention from the smear.

SUICIDE PROVIDES OCCASION

The occasion offered itself last week. E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, committed suicide. This week the body was brought to Rome for cremation and the ashes were flown to Canada for final disposal.

Mr. Norman's name had been brought into hearings by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on March 12 and March 21. The witness was John K. Emmerson, Deputy Chief of Mission and Counselor of the United States Embassy at Beirut, Lebanon, and a friend for many years of Mr. Norman.

Mr. Emmerson was queried at length on his knowledge of activities of Mr. Norman that had caused the latter to be closely tied to the Communist Party by witnesses before the subcommittee over the past few years.

This testimony had to be recounted at the hearings, of course, so that Mr. Emmerson could comment upon it. His repeated protestations of his inability to recognize any evidences of pro-communism in Mr. Norman made his testimony favorable to the latter. But the earlier testimony stood by itself, unchallenged and unrefuted.

Senator MCCARTHY was attacked because of his methods. The same charge could not be brought against Mr. Morris. The March 21 hearing was held to permit Mr. Emmerson to correct, revise, or amplify his testimony of March 12. Mr. Emmerson was appreciative of the opportunity and even added

further enhancement to the prestige of Mr. Norman.

FEW WILL READ TRANSCRIPT

But few Americans will read the transcript of the testimony, as few read the transcript of Senator MCCARTHY's patient questioning of Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, at that time commanding officer at Fort Monmouth. Those who do read transcripts of such testimony are not sufficiently influential in number or properly organized to interfere with a smear campaign formulated by the Communists, pro-Communists, and anti-anti-Communists.

The press and the supporting element which calls itself "liberal" were prepared for Mr. Morris, as they had been prepared for Senator MCCARTHY.

They raised the cry of, as one paper expressed it, "assassination by insinuation." The roles of the Senators on the subcommittee who released the earlier testimony of Mr. Norman and that of the acting State Department security chief, Robert Cartwright, who cleared it for release, were glossed over or completely ignored. Mr. Morris is the object to be destroyed.

Although he performed only his routine duty, Mr. Morris's dismissal for mischievous bungling has been demanded by the Americans for Democratic Action through its national chairman, Robert R. Nathan.

Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, of Oregon, lent a helping hand to the cause of the Communists, pro-Communists and anti-anti-Communists by calling for a Senate investigation of "the staff." The staff is composed of Mr. Morris, Associate Counsels J. G. Sourwine and William A. Rusher, Research Director Benjamin Mandel, and Investigations Analyst Robert McManus—of the subcommittee.

In the spirit of Christian charity, one may assume Senator NEUBERGER only knew what he had read in the newspapers, which in this instance, as in 1954, concealed more than they printed.

PEARSON DEPLORES "SLANDERS"

Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Prime Minister for External Affairs, reacted immediately to the resurrection of the earlier testimony against Mr. Norman. He termed the testimony "slanders and unsupported insinuations." He reminded the world the Canadian Government had absolved Mr. Norman of all Communist leanings in 1951.

Incidentally, one of the witnesses who stated unequivocally that he knew Mr. Norman to be a Communist was Prof. Karl August Wittfogel, who was a party member from 1920 to 1933.

Professor Wittfogel testified before the subcommittee August 7, 1951. He was never called upon to testify by the Canadian Government that exculpated Mr. Norman. Nor did the latter ever ask for his "day in court" to challenge the professor's charges. Nor, again, did Mr. Pearson specify the charges that were the "slanders and unsupported insinuations" to which he referred.

Mr. Pearson protested to the United States State Department—which he should know is part of the executive branch and not the legislative. He said Mr. Norman had his "wholehearted admiration."

Space forbids a detailed account of all the sworn testimony concerning Mr. Norman's activities of which Senator THEODORE GREEN, of Rhode Island, did not indicate that he was aware when he wrote to the Canadian Ambassador A. D. P. Heeney:

"Judications that his (Mr. Norman's) death may have been attributable to unfortunate publicity arising from activities in connection with the work of the Senate lead me to express my deep regret to the Canadian Government and to the Norman family."

QUOTES PROFESSOR WITTFOGEL

As mentioned above, Professor Wittfogel made the most direct—and unchallenged—charge that Mr. Norman was a Communist. He told the subcommittee of a Communist study group conducted by one Moses Flinkelstein in 1938. The professor's testimony is brief enough to be quoted. Questioned concerning the members of the study group, here is an excerpt from his testimony under oath:

"Mr. MORRIS. Who were some of the other students at this study group?"

"Dr. WITTFOGEL. There was a talented and a pleasant young man who was studying in the Japanese Department at Columbia. His name is Herbert Norman."

"Mr. MORRIS. Was he a member of this study group?"

"Dr. WITTFOGEL. Yes."

"Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, did he know it was a Communist study group?"

"Dr. WITTFOGEL. Yes, it was obvious."

"Mr. MORRIS. To you?"

"Dr. WITTFOGEL. I think it was obvious, in general."

"Mr. MORRIS. Was it obvious therefore that he was a Communist?"

"Dr. WITTFOGEL. Yes."

At the March 21 hearing, Mr. Morris made this significant comment:

"I also think it is appropriate at this time to mention that I have spoken to Professor Wittfogel since last week and he said that to this day no official of the Canadian Government has ever called him up or asked him whether or not any of his testimony was in fact accurate."

CANADA BANNED QUESTIONING

Mr. Morris read from a United States Government executive agency security report which indicated that Dr. E. Herbert Norman had been recalled from Japan when his government discovered certain Communist connections, specifically with Israel Halpern, a Canadian citizen of Russian parentage, who was one of the principals implicated in the exposed Soviet military intelligence operation in Canada.

He reminded Senator WILLIAM E. JENNER of Indiana, that when he, the Senator, tried to have Gouzenko, one of those involved in the spy plot, testify, the Canadian authorities would not let him ask any questions whatever about anyone who was a Canadian personality.

"When Shigeto Tsuru, Japanese instructor at Harvard, was apprehended for repatriation purposes in 1942," Mr. Morris read from the report, "the FBI was approached by Norman who represented himself as an official on highly confidential business of the Canadian Government in an effort to take custody of Tsuru's belongings."

"One main item of these belongings was a complete record of the Nye munitions investigations, largely prepared by Alger Hiss."

"Norman later admitted to the FBI agents in charge that his was only a personal interest and that he was not representing the Canadian Government as stated."

"Another item among these belongings, as reported by the FBI, was a letter dated May 9, 1937, which related to a series of studies being promoted at Harvard by Tsuru which provided for the study of American capitalists from a Marxist viewpoint. The studies were conducted by a group of young instructors and graduate students which had met five times. They discussed certain papers which included American Imperialism by E. H. Norman."

The report further indicated Mr. Morris added, that Norman was identified in February of 1940 as a member of the Communist Party.

One of the witnesses at the marriage of Norman to Laura Irene Clark on August 31, 1935, he noted, was one C. P. H. Holmes who has been identified as Charles P. H. Holmes,

born in Japan in 1910 and known as a Communist and active in the Communist underground in Ottawa.

MR. TSURU TESTIFIES

Last month Mr. Tsuru testified that he had never actually been a Communist Party member or a Communist, but that he had knowingly associated with Communists.

He also admitted having been a leader in a study group of which Mr. Norman was also a member.

Mr. Morris quoted the following from a letter written by Mr. Tsuru in 1936: "To be a member of a study group may be a step toward enrolling in the Workers' School; it may be a step toward joining the American League Against War and Fascism; it may be a step toward becoming a member of the Young Communist League of the Party."

These facts and others were considered by the Senators on the subcommittee. They were submitted to the security division of the State Department and they received clearance for release. Mr. Morris' role was merely that of counsel, and in that role he read from testimony already received by the subcommittee and from official security reports. By so doing he is now charged with assassination by insinuation.

Then on April 15 the Herald Tribune carried a story as follows by David Lawrence:

CANADIANS REPORTED IN DOUBT ABOUT CASE OF ENVOY NORMAN

(By David Lawrence)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Many Canadians are having second thoughts about the case of E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Minister to Cairo who committed suicide recently. At first the charges that Norman had Communist connections were vehemently denounced as slander and it was announced at Ottawa that the Canadian Government had cleared Norman in 1951. Indeed, a note of protest was sent to the United States Government a few days ago deprecating the hearings of the Senate subcommittee on Internal Security which had revealed some derogatory information about Norman.

Now it turns out that there is a great deal of doubt as to what was really covered by the Canadian Government's denial as uttered by Lester Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the mystery is as big as ever.

Last Friday certain questions were put to Mr. Pearson in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but for some unexplained reason what was said there was not transmitted very fully by most of the press services or else it was ignored on Saturday by those Eastern newspapers hereabouts which have been denouncing the State Department and the Senate subcommittee.

For it develops that despite the early dispatches saying the Canadian Government had found the charges against Norman to be baseless, and despite the later revelation by Mr. Pearson that Norman had had certain Communist associations, the Canadian Secretary of State refused to answer last Friday a direct question on this point by John Diefenbaker, the leader of the Progressive-Conservative opposition. Here was the question:

"Will the minister say that the allegations before the subcommittee of the United States Senate on March 12 and 21 specifically were untrue, unjustified and had no basis in fact?"

Mr. Pearson in his speech dealt only with Norman's associations with Communists in his student days at Columbia. But he added that as a result of a security checkup on Norman and a personal examination of the reports the Canadian Government was left in 1951 with no doubt as to the loyalty of Norman and his suitability for important posts.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Diefenbaker challenged Mr. Pearson to answer the question he had propounded and repeated it, demanding to know if the Senate subcommittee's charges were "untrue, unjustified, and had no basis in fact."

Mr. Pearson, however, said he had made his statement and would stand upon it. Mr. Diefenbaker retorted that "the answer is an equivocal one" and went on to say that Mr. Pearson had not denied the charges of the Senate subcommittee.

What were those charges? In a report from a secret agent of an important Government security service—it is not specified whether American or Canadian—the FBI learned in February 1940 that Norman was a member of the Communist Party of Canada.

Also in February 1942 Norman approached the FBI in Boston on behalf of his close friend, Tsuru Shigeto, Japanese instructor at Harvard, who had been interned. Norman wanted to get custody of some of Shigeto's papers and told the FBI he was on official and highly confidential business for the Canadian Government. Not long afterward, Norman changed his story and told the FBI it was only a personal interest on his part and that he was not representing the Canadian Government. Tsuru Shigeto admitted recently in testimony before the Senate subcommittee that he had Communist associations but said he was not a member of the Communist Party. His papers, however, convinced the authorities here that he was strongly sympathetic at the time to the Communist cause. He now says he is ashamed of those Communist associations.

Norman, in 1946 was in the counter-intelligence corps at MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo representing the Canadian Government. The FBI was informed that he was recalled from Japan on the advice of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who discovered certain Communist connections on the part of Norman. He was linked with Israel Halpern, a Canadian of Russian parentage who was one of the principals implicated in the exposed Soviet military intelligence operations in Canada as disclosed through the detection of Igor Gouzenko.

There were other factors in the background and Counsel Robert Morris read to the Senate subcommittee on March 12 last a paraphrase of one of the reports of a United States security agency dealing with those aspects. Mr. Morris then added to the record this very significant remark:

"This is all in connection with an inquiry that there was an effort being made to have Norman given the assignment of being a liaison between Canada and the United States intelligence."

This raised some interesting questions for the Senate subcommittee:

1. Who inside the American Government was sponsoring such a setup in 1950 just after the Korean War began?

2. What blocked it and what part did a letter from the FBI to the United States Army Intelligence play in preventing Norman from getting into such a key post in the United States?

3. Isn't it the duty of a congressional committee to investigate administrative weaknesses which occur inside our Government here and with which suspected persons from abroad make contact?

4. Wasn't Klaus Fuchs cleared by the British Government before he went to work in the secret atomic laboratory in New Mexico?

5. Wasn't Burgess of the Maclean-Burgess scandal—who is now in Moscow advising the Soviets—cleared by the British Government when he became secretary of the British-Canadian-American Committee on Atomic Problems and thereby was given night and day access to the building of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington?

6. Since Norman was identified as a Communist by information furnished directly to the Senate committee by important witnesses did he cease to be a Communist and in what year?

7. In his recent mission to Cairo what were Norman's contacts with American officials in the Middle East and what did they know of his background?

The proceedings of the Senate Internal Security Committee on March 21, 1957, show a significant passage in which Counsel Robert Morris, addressing Senator WATKINS, said:

"Senator in that connection, we asked the State Department if the communication from the Canadian Government ever was to the effect that they discovered that Norman had been a Communist and that he is no longer one. The Department has informed us that that has never been the effect of any advice given them by the Canadian Government."

So the main question to which the Senate subcommittee still has not found the answer is this: how long was Norman a Communist and what was the nature of his contacts with American officials in the Far East and in the Middle East?

Solon Low, national leader of the Socialists Credit Party in the Canadian Parliament is quoted now as saying that the Pearson government, knowing of Norman's Communist associations, should never have sent him to Cairo last November and was responsible for the tragedy. Mr. Diefenbaker said he too couldn't understand the reasoning of the Pearson government in giving delicate posts to a man with a background of Communist associations. Norman presided over the all-important desk on Far Eastern Affairs in the Canadian Government at Ottawa during the critical months of the Korean war and was later acting head of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations in New York.

Since other members of the British Commonwealth openly sided with England and France in the attack on Suez the Canadian Minister to Cairo became a key figure in Egypt. Prominent members of the Canadian Parliament now are saying if Norman hadn't been sent to a post in Cairo—where he was naturally in possession of vital information concerning diplomatic moves of the Western powers—the whole episode would never have arisen.

The Times gets around to a little different slant:

PEARSON SCORED ON NORMAN CASE—CANADIAN PRESS CRITICIZES DELAY IN CONCEIVING ENVOY ONCE HAD COMMUNIST TIES

(By Raymond Daniell)

OTTAWA, April 15.—Popular indignation toward the United States over a Senate subcommittee's charge of disloyalty against one of Canada's leading diplomats changed today to criticism of the Canadian Government over its handling of the case.

Tirades of bitter denunciation of the Senate subcommittee were set off April 4 by the suicide in Cairo of E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt. He jumped to his death from the roof of an apartment house after charges of Communist affiliation by the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, first leveled at him in 1951, had been revived.

His suicide under the circumstances prompted the Canadian Government to threaten to halt the exchange of security information unless the administration in Washington could give a pledge that such information, involving Canadians, would not be divulged to congressional committees, over which the executive branch had no control.

Until last Friday, statements by Lester B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, had led the Canadian people to believe there was not a word of truth in the charges

that Mr. Norman once had been an associate of Communists.

COMMUNIST LINKS REVEALED

Then, under opposition pressure, Mr. Pearson revealed that in his student days Mr. Norman had associated openly with Communists in his university student days, but that ultimately he had "learned that he had had mistaken beliefs and had been following a false ideology."

This belated revelation came as a shock to many Canadians, who felt their Government had been less than frank with Parliament. John Diefenbaker, leader of the Conservative Opposition, made it clear at once that the issue would play an important part in the election campaign just getting underway.

He took the line that if Mr. Pearson had been completely candid with Parliament when the charges were first made in 1951 they would not have been revived in 1957 and Mr. Norman might be alive today.

However, in 1951 Mr. Pearson said that charges of Mr. Norman's "alleged previous association with the Communist Party" had been fully investigated and that he had received a clean bill of health after a security check in Canada. Again when the charges were revived last March Mr. Pearson said they should "be treated with the contempt they deserve."

PAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

"This left the matter still in doubt and permitted the miasma of suspicion to remain," the Toronto Globe and Mail said in an editorial today. This newspaper has been the most outspoken and bitterest critic of the methods of the Senate subcommittee headed by Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND, Democrat of Mississippi. But today it said the Canadian case would have been stronger if there had been a little honest confession coupled with a statement of faith in the present loyalty of the late ambassador.

"It is quite possible that it was this lack of forthright report by his own Government, far more than irresponsible slanders in a foreign capital, which finally broke Herbert Norman's spirit," the editorial continued. "It is only now that Mr. Pearson should have said 6 years ago."

The Montreal Gazette, another of Canada's influential newspapers, took the same editorial line—that a little more frankness earlier about Mr. Norman's campus indiscretions in the 1930's might have said a part of what he has stifled the accusations of 1957.

In a lead editorial headed "Not a Wise Defense," the Montreal newspaper noted that it was now known that Mr. Norman's "previous association with the Communist Party was not only alleged; it had existed." "The clean bill of health related not to ideological illness of the past but to subsequent recovery," the editorial said.

"The tragedy is that Mr. Pearson by giving Mr. Norman this kind of defense in 1951 was not settling the matter; rather he may have increased the probability that it would again be renewed," the editorial went on. "The old charges whose revival Mr. Norman (in his letter to Mr. Pearson found so 'vexing and discouraging') had been left to smolder."

The editorial said that little had been done to dampen them "by the official pretense however gracious, that there was no truth in them at all."

"In the end Mr. Pearson found it necessary to make a fuller disclosure," the editorial continued. "Perhaps it might have been better since it was made in the end that it had been made earlier. The consequences surely could not have been more calamitous."

Seriously, now, is it fair, is it just? Here is the Cleveland Plain Dealer in Ohio. The Chicago Daily News. Why should not the views of a hundred other papers be sent abroad—or better—at

least—a fair example of the thinking of America? Every section of the country is entitled to its day in court. Is there any reason on earth why the country which lies west of the mountains north-south of New York City should not have its views made known the gentleman agrees?

Mr. Chairman, it just is not fair to spend the money of all the people, of people from all over this country of ours, to tell the people abroad just what New York and Brooklyn think.

(Mrs. BOLTON (at the request of Mr. COUDERT) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mrs. BOLTON's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, these probably are the most realistic cuts on an appropriation bill that have been brought to the floor of the House during this year. I refer you to page 2 of the committee report. The Department of State is cut \$41 million below its 1957 appropriations and \$47 million below the proposed 1958 appropriations. The Department of Justice is to have \$11 million above the 1957 appropriations and \$6,800,000 below the 1958 estimates. The Judiciary is \$2 million above the 1957 appropriation and \$2 million below the current request. The United States Information Agency is \$6,900,000 below the 1957 appropriation and \$37,900,000 below the amount requested for this fiscal year. The funds appropriated to the President are \$7,500,000 below the 1957 appropriations and \$7,600,000 below the fiscal 1958 estimates.

I hope the House recognizes and gives proper credit for these reductions to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] the chairman of the subcommittee. He worked hour after hour, day after day, digging out the places where it appeared proper cuts could be made. His has been an example of tireless devotion to duty.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman says these are realistic cuts. I agree that they are realistic cuts. But undoubtedly we will be told that they are irrational and fatuous, and a lot of other things. I will say this, however: As far as I can see, they are realistic cuts and should be sustained.

Mr. SIKES. I must go one step further. While these cuts are realistic they are not crippling cuts. Despite some of the statements that have been made and some of the questions that have been made, these departments will not be crippled by the budget estimates that are before us. A careful reappraisal and re-examination to determine the neces-

sary elements of the programs will suffice.

I realize and fully agree that the State Department is America's first line of defense. The State Department must fight communism every hour of every day. In the State Department and in the other agencies to which we are referring there are a great many fine and capable people who give of the very best they possess while doing a difficult job. Undoubtedly our greatest need is for a strong foreign policy. I think every person here will have to admit that America does not today have a dynamic, electrifying, positive foreign policy which leads our allies and our friends in a determined and successful search for peace. Unfortunately, money is not going to make it so. Additional money in this bill would not necessarily mean that we would have a better State Department. We have done about everything that can be done moneywise in the way of making this the best Foreign Service we could have. We allow hardship differentials that amount to as much as 25 percent additional for a great many people because of the type of post in which they live. We give home leave for 2 years with costs paid by the Government. There are many other emoluments. As a matter of fact, the State Department now has the largest appropriation it has had for several years. It has had a strong buildup moneywise and personnelwise over the last 3 years. But, very disappointingly, we are in more trouble diplomatically worldwide today than we have been for many, many years. Look around you. I do not have to point out the many places where American diplomacy barely holds its head above water. You know where they are and you see that our allies, one after the other are shifting their burdens of taxation and of defense to us—the American people. Does that sound like a strong State Department which would benefit from more money? You have to go deeper than monetary considerations in this all important matter. You have got to have the spirit and the leadership to do the job.

I know, my friends, that USIA should be the strong right arm of the State Department and I hope that it will be. But, no one says today that it actually is. Unfortunately, it has been shown to be riddled with weaknesses. I think it is a part of our responsibility as Congressmen to ferret out, to seek to find these weaknesses wherever they may be, to expose them and to see that they are eliminated. If the agencies will not eliminate them, then we, in Congress, must exercise our authority and see that they be eliminated.

I know the job before us is now bigger. America's world responsibilities are ever greater. I know that adequate money should be provided for all the things we have to do, but, gentlemen, money alone will never be the answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has 3 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, we have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. ROONEY. Then, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman be kind enough to yield the 1 minute to me?

Mr. COUDERT. I am glad to yield the 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to reply to the distinguished and kindly gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. Bolton] who said the committee was utterly unrealistic when it cut the amount requested for representation allowances. The fact is that the amount of money presently contained in the bill is higher than the amount for this purpose in fiscal years 1954, 1955, and 1956. There should be some limit to the spending of money for entertainment. The United States Information Agency produced a witness who was going to overwhelm us. He had been the public-affairs officer in Baghdad for 2 years. He testified that it was deplorable that he had to spend \$650 for cocktail parties and dinners and that \$275 of this \$650 came out of his own pocket. What were the facts developed? This young gentleman was put on the payroll in 1949 at a salary of \$3,950 a year. Six years later, when the poor fellow had to put his hand in his own pocket for \$275 for his cocktail parties and dinners with his associates in the Embassy or Legation and visitors, he was costing the taxpayers over \$16,000 a year. His salary had been increased from \$3,950 to \$10,180. He had a hardship-post allowance of \$1,500. He had \$2,000 for quarters allowance. He had \$800 for cost-of-living differential and \$300 for education allowance.

He was costing the taxpayers when you include travel about \$18,000 a year. I do not know what we are coming to. I realize the necessity for diplomatic entertainment. I have long been a friend of the State Department and the Foreign Service in this regard, but when they come up to Congress and ask for \$1,200,000, when they got along with \$500,000 on 1954, \$475,000 on 1955, and \$575,000 in 1956, I think it is time that we had a reckoning in this regard. I am not going to agree with my distinguished friend from Kansas whose philosophy on the subject is entirely different from mine. I sometimes sip a Martini. My distinguished friend from Kansas [Mr. REES] does not indulge. So in this regard I can testify as a far better expert than he and I am going to oppose any attempt that he may make to cut these allowances any further than the amount contained in the bill.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. Is it not a fact that in 1957 the representation allowance is \$800,000?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, and the gentleman knows the answer to that. Plans went awry. The committee had agreed to a lesser figure last year than the \$700,000, contained in the bill. But somebody was not fast enough on his feet in rising to offer an amendment which the committee could accept, so the plans went awry.

Mr. COUDERT. It came out of committee at \$800,000.

Mr. ROONEY. It came out of committee at \$700,000, with the agreement, to which you subscribed as did every member of the subcommittee, to cut the amount further on the floor of the House to agree to an amendment expected to be offered by either the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], or the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed 10, of which 3 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$93,088,500, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor ve-

hicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that 11 such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have in my hand an Italian translation of the Federalist Papers. This is the first time that the Federalist papers have ever been translated into Italian. The publication resulted from the so-called Classics of American Democracy program that 2 years ago, on the initiation of a small but most distinguished group of Chicagoans, I had the privilege of submitting to this body and which just 1 year ago by your approval was brought into operation.

This, I repeat, was the first time the Federalist papers were translated into Italian. The public reception was tremendous. Within the first month the Italian translation of the Federalist papers was the best seller in Italy of all nonfiction works.

There followed the printing and distribution through local book-sellers and book stalls translated into native, tongues, some 15 or 20 different tongues, in inexpensive paperbacks the classics of our democracy that had inspired our own forefathers. They were offered for sale at 10, 15, and 20 cents a copy. This was the first time that these Classics of American Democracy had ever been translated into these languages. It was the first time in history that the peoples of many foreign lands ever had available for their reading such American classics as the Federalist, Franklin's autobiography, the political writings of Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine's Common Sense, John C. Calhoun's Disquisition on Government, John Adams' political writing, Thoreau's Nature and Liberty, and others of similar character.

The sales in every land where these American classics were made available to the people at grassroots level broke all records. Soon it was found, as might have been expected, that what had reached the hearts and the minds of our forefathers and had fixed their political philosophy was moving the hearts and minds of peoples in the areas of the world where great changes have come and there is hunger for the fundamental truths of government.

I wish to commend the USIA for inaugurating this program and the vigorous and effective manner in which it has pushed and expanded its operation. It is to me, and I know it is to all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, a source of great satisfaction. The success of the program has outrun all expectations. I trust there will be no curtailment on the part of the USIA of a program that has accomplished so much, that holds the brightest promise we have in a troubled world and which I feel safe in saying has the devout support of every Member of this body.

I desire, too, to commend the book publishers of the United States who, with no profit to themselves and solely as an unselfish, patriotic service, have given their cooperation. The Chicago Daily News, too, is entitled to a great share of the credit. It was the on-the-spot reports from the foreign correspondents of the Chicago Daily News all over the world that pinpointed the need of getting the classics of our democracy to peoples at grassroots level if America was to win the fight for the hearts and minds of men.

The success of the program is heartening indeed to the little group of Chicagoans who were its real originators. To Dr. Harold Fey, editor of the Christian Century; Drs. Richard McKeon and Jerome Kerwin of the University of Chicago; Emery T. Filbey, vice president emeritus at the university; John McGinnis, president of Pennsylvania Lodge No. 225 of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Thomas B. Stauffer, instructor in the humanities at Wilson Junior College, and Leland G. Stauber, an undergraduate student at the university, go our thanks and the gratitude of the American people.

The USIA makes mistakes, of course, because to err is human. Its batting average, nevertheless, is pretty high. In the matter of current writings, the books and the newspapers of today, it is in a domain of controversy since among the liberals and conservatives of no living generation is their common acceptance of ideas and expressions. But with the classics of our democracy there is no controversy. They are the writings, not of persons now living, that form the basis of our democratic faith and our political philosophy.

I might remark to the committee that some years or so ago I mailed to some 5,000 leading Americans in all lines of activity a questionnaire seeking agreement as to the American classics that should be included. The replies to this questionnaire fill some 50 or 60 pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The replies came from leaders in the field of industry, labor, women's clubs, veteran organizations, editors and publishers, educators. They reflected a tremendous interest. I am happy to report that in its selection of the classics by the USIA the conclusions of this jury of American thought have been followed. There is no controversy here.

In this program every encouragement should be given to the USIA. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from New York, who has done such a terrifically good job in cutting out waste, I would like to ask what he thinks about the classics of American democracy program. Does he wish to comment?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not have time to act as USIA censor to select and reject books; \$2,267,000 was requested for subscriptions and books to be given away free of charge, many of them hard-covered books that retail at \$3.50 each. I am not in a position to say which books should be chosen.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. O'HARA of Illinois was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I am glad the gentleman from New York mentioned the \$3.50 books. The trouble with the book program, heretofore, and the reason we were losing out to the Soviets was because the program centered on expensive books which were distributed to a relatively few individuals and were placed in libraries not easily accessible to the common people. This was brought out convincingly by the on-the-spot reports from the foreign correspondents of the Chicago Daily News.

The books in the Classics of American Democracy program are being put out in inexpensive translated editions that sell at from 10 cents to not higher than 20 cents a volume. These inexpensive books are read where the expensive books were not. They are actually reaching people at grassroots, where the soil is most fertile for democratic thought.

We will win only when we win the hearts and minds of the little and big people the world over. This was the fight we were losing. Now we are changing the tide of the battle. There must be no lessening of the Classics of American Democracy program. These classics constitute the bible of our democracy. They are selected books written at different times by people of different countries but expressing a political faith as the Christian Bible is a collection of books written at different times but collectively giving expression to a religious faith.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I want to associate myself wholeheartedly with the gentleman in what he has said. Perhaps the chairman of the subcommittee cannot properly express views for or against a particular volume selected and distributed by USIA. But I can. I believe that sometimes in our library and book programs overseas, those in charge have tended to assume that people there want the same literary diet that Americans generally ask for ourselves. The folks over there who read are interested in solid stuff more than in fiction, for example. They know that the survival of their country and the preservation of their newly won independence depend on their understanding the fundamentals of democratic self-government and our country is certainly one of the world's most successful demonstrations of it. They do not ask for easy stuff, they do not ask for comic books; they want the kind of material such as appears in the classics the gentleman has spoken of.

The first target of the Communists is the student mind. They do not bother much with the peasants, they do not bother with labor until they have won the students' mind and have the intellectuals in their camp. They accomplish that largely by the use of the printed word. That was how it happened in China; it is happening today in Japan. You see it happening in the bookstalls and bookstores all over the world, especially in those countries that have

recently come to national independence. There is no place where we can get more for our money than in putting out good translations of our very best books on whose merit all agree, and making them widely available, not necessarily free, but at small cost. Those people who can read at all come in and study such books from cover to cover. They are trying to determine what to believe themselves and what course to adopt for their nation. They are not dismayed at the writings of Karl Marx and Lenin; and anyone who has read them knows they are not light reading. The intellectuals of the world are hungry for solid meat setting forth our philosophy of government and of life in general. This is the kind of books we ought to give them more of, and not bother too much with the latest novels that may tickle our fancy but in which they are not interested.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I am most grateful to the gentleman from Minnesota, who indeed was among the first to interest me in a subject in which he is recognized by all his colleagues as an authority. He called my attention at one time to the fact that the *Federalist* had been translated only into 1 or 2 languages and when I obtained a list from the Library of Congress I was amazed to learn that the *Federalist* and other fundamental papers of our democracy were practically without translation in foreign languages.

In the global struggle for the minds of men every possible information medium is being used by the Russian Communists. They have been engaged in intensive propaganda work directed at freemen for the past 35 years. In some respects the Communists give their propaganda program a priority over military, economic, and military considerations. They believe ideas are the most powerful weapons available for their unrelenting warfare against all humanity. Events of the past 20 years show that the Russians have great skill in presenting an appealing and disarming front to the real terror, which in fact is life under Communist rule. They have demonstrated skill in twisting the truth about the United States, her people, and our hopes for all the people of the world. As a consequence of many years of Communist propaganda, appreciable numbers of people in far-distant lands do not understand us or our policies and some even continue to regard us as imperialists and colonizers. To attain those evil ends required constant and skillful use of all the means of mass communication. This the Communists have done and continue to do.

But the Russians have shown unusual skill in the utilization of books to put across their story. They maintain, in Moscow, what is called the Foreign Languages Publishing House, and boast about their ability to produce a given book in nearly every language of the world. They also maintain book publishing fronts in many key cities of the free world. They far outstrip the total effort of the free world in both the number of books produced each year, the total number of copies of each volume pub-

lished, the number of different languages used in their publication program, and the variety of books produced. Moreover, they price their books in a price range which makes them available to everyone. For those who cannot afford to buy their books, particularly students, very convenient credit terms are available for the asking. Communist propaganda tracts in the form of books are thus infiltrated into all levels of society in every country of the world.

It was knowledge of this situation which led me to join with a group of distinguished Americans living in Chicago, for the purpose of challenging the Russian-Communists in the book field. We were immediately joined in our work by the able and distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN]. We were all convinced that the great ideals which stand as the basis of our free institutions would hold great appeal and inspiration for millions and millions of people throughout the world. We were especially concerned with those who have been often called the newly awakened people of the world—those people who after a long hard struggle had emerged from colonies and possessions into sovereign and free nations enjoying the stimulation of national independence. All of us were convinced that large segments of humanity were starved for more knowledge of those great political principles and institutions without which all men are quickly stripped of their dignity and individual worth.

In order to test our plan we canvassed the opinion of several thousand Americans who we believed represented a fair cross section of public opinion. Among them were newspaper publishers, heads of civic organizations, political scientists and columnists. There was an immediate response to our proposal, many fine suggestions and recommendations came from people all over the United States. We were encouraged to go forward with our plan. After careful study of these several thousands responses and the many editorials appearing in newspapers throughout the country, we appealed to the USIA to adopt our plan, which had by then become known as the "classics of American Democracy." The classics of our democracy were, in brief, a selection of books which reflected the social and political philosophy of the United States from the time of the Revolutionary War.

The USIA adopted the plan and then set a pilot project in motion to test the reaction of people in several areas of the world. Low cost, paper-back volumes in the English language were used for the pilot project. The response exceeded the hopes of our most optimistic supporters. The Classics of American Democracy quickly proved their value and popular appeal. The USIA then decided to go ahead with arrangements for the printing of the Classics of American Democracy in 10 major languages of the world. Each printing was to be produced at a cost within the reach of the working people and students of each of the countries concerned. All this took time and advance planning because of the novelty of the program. However,

all the major problems in connection with this project have now been worked out by USIA and they are prepared to go ahead with a program which gives hope that we and our social, political, and economic system will be better known to all the people of the world. This will be a real accomplishment because it will stand as a firm contribution to the cause of peace and world understanding.

It is my hope that the chairman [Mr. ROONEY] and members of his committee continue to look with favor upon this phase of the USIA program—as they did last year. It would be a setback to a most necessary and indeed essential work if at this stage the inexpensive book program of USIA which features the Classics of American Democracy, had to be reduced or was slowed down. I hope and pray that this will not be the case. In that hope and prayer I feel that I am joined by all my colleagues.

Mr. Chairman, I hope there will be no curtailment of this program, but that the contrary will be true and that the program will be expanded so that in the next year we will have in all the languages and tongues of the world some of the classics of our own democracy. I remember some years ago I was shown a book of gospel hymns. I was informed that this book of gospel hymns had been translated into 80 different languages and tongues. Certainly we ought to do as much for the classics of our democracy. We owe that to the world and I think we owe it to our own survival because we do not survive as we were, and with our way of life unchanged, when we win a cold war or win a hot war. Survival is not in killing men. You can kill men and conquer countries physically, but you have to conquer the minds and hearts of people before you are in fact conquerors.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois on his very forceful and well-reasoned statement.

I am sure that he will agree with me that the House must weigh carefully any further cuts in the United States Information Agency budget. I know that there are many who believe that the Appropriations Subcommittee did not go far enough when it approved only 74 percent of the President's request for funds for this Agency. Certainly, there has been considerable criticism of many of the Agency's programs and of the efficiency with which these programs are being carried out.

As far as I can tell, Mr. Chairman, these criticisms come mainly from Members who simply do not believe in the soundness of the basic purposes and objectives of the Information Agency.

Perhaps there is room for an honest difference of opinion on this point. But there can be no difference of opinion on whether or not we are engaged in a cold war for our very survival. Is there anyone in this Chamber, Mr. Chairman, who

questions whether the aggressive ambitions of the Soviet Union extend to political and economic control of the entire world? Perhaps those who are most eager to scuttle the United States information program will be interested in the wide variety and effectiveness of similar efforts in which the Soviet Union is engaged.

There was a marked stepup of Communist propaganda efforts directed at the free world in 1956. In some cases the Sino-Soviet bloc doubled and tripled its output.

Radio, printed words, and films were major instrumentalities used by the Communists.

Radio broadcasting—one of the oldest means used by the Communists to reach the free world population—for the first time passed the 2,000 hours-per-week mark last year. While the overall increase amounted only to 10 percent, special consideration was given to politically vulnerable areas of the world. Thus the U. S. S. R. doubled its Arabic-language programs to the Near East, and Moscow increased by 50 percent its Spanish program to Latin America. At the same time all Communist radios increased or initiated broadcasts in their native languages aimed at their compatriots in all areas of the world. The purpose of these programs was to support the worldwide redefection campaign staged by the Communists. While in 1955 satellites had only 20 minutes weekly on the air beamed to Latin America in satellite languages, in 1956 the total weekly time amounted to 19:30 hours.

Africa is another example. In 1955 there was only one station beaming in Arabic. That was Moscow with 14 weekly hours on the air. By the end of 1956 Moscow had 24:30 hours per week in Arabic, while satellites added another 3:30 hours per week. Thus from 14 hours per week in 1955 the Arabic broadcasts jumped into 28 hours per week by the end of 1956.

Communist China registered her interest in Africa by starting in September 1956 a 3½ hours per week program in English for Egypt and central Africa. Furthermore, antiwestern views—particularly anti-British and anti-French—are mirrored in the output of the Egyptian station Voice of the Arabs, representing ultranationalistic Egyptian circles. The station, located in Cairo, was partly out of commission after the Abu Zabal transmitters were bombed last November. As of the end of the year it was broadcasting 35 hours per week to the entire Arab world, and within the first 3 months of 1957 it increased its broadcasting to 53:05 hours per week. It also beamed to Sudan in Arabic 21 hours per week as of the end of March 1957—14 hours at the end of 1956—and resumed its broadcasts to Ethiopia—in Amharic 3:30 hours per week—to Somaliland—in Somali 5:15 hours per week—and to East Africa—in Swahili 5:15 hours per week. These latter broadcasts had been interrupted after the Abu Zabal bombing.

International broadcasting by the Communists to all areas of the world at the end of 1956 amounted to 2,077:45

hours per week. That included 242:25 hours per week to North America—the U. S. S. R. doubled its English language output to North America in 1956. This compares with 1,139:15 hours per week broadcast by the Voice of America, which includes 133 hours per week of Music—USA, a purely musical program.

Area by area comparisons indicate that the Communists have a lead over the Voice of America in all of them. To Europe the Communists broadcast 961:10 hours per week while the Voice had 556:30 hours per week. Since Europe is taken here as one unit, VOA's principal targets—U. S. S. R. and satellites—are included in the overall figure.

Broadcasts to the Near East, South Asia, Africa from the bloc increased from 228:50 hours per week in 1955 to 241:30 hours per week in 1956. That figure compares with 192:30 hours per week broadcast by the voice. Far East comparative figures include 414:40 by the bloc and 252:00 by the Voice of America. Furthermore, the voice is on the air only 5:15 hours per week to Latin America while Communist broadcast 72 hours per week.

The year 1956 was one of the most successful years in the history of the Communist film industry; 192 feature films were produced, which was about 30 percent in excess of 1955's total. Russia's 85 feature films were a 30-percent upswing over 1955, and Red China's features reflected a 135-percent jump. It is interesting to note that within the Soviet sixth 5-year-plan film production is included and a high goal set. No fewer than 120 full length films, according to the plan, are to be produced annually by the Soviet Union alone.

In June 1956 the Moscow Documentary Studios initiated a monthly newsreel, U. S. S. R. Today, in 30 languages. Altogether during 1956 an estimated 500 documentaries and newsreels were produced by the bloc, which was not a very large increase over 1955. A big jump, however, is expected in 1957 which is the 40th anniversary of the October revolution. According to the Film Daily, a New York trade paper, the U. S. S. R. set aside 500 million rubels—\$125 million at the official rate of exchange—to produce primarily documentaries in 1957.

The bloc countries participated during the year in almost every international film festival held in the free world. At the Venice Film Festival held last August, the bloc captured 13 out of the total of 22 awards. At the Edinburgh Film Festival the bloc won 36 out of the total of 179 awards.

The Communists have made also a full use of the printed word to get their message across; 613 new book titles—100 pages and more—in 27,836,000 copies in free world languages were produced by the Soviet Union. Twelve principal languages were used including Arabic—7 titles and 27,250 copies; Urdu—5 titles and 59,500 copies; English—240 titles, 7,743,250 copies; French—118 titles, 2,260,500 copies; and German—151 titles, 16,990,100 copies.

In addition to publication of books in free world languages, the Communists also put out a large number of trans-

lations. While final figures for 1956 are not available, comparative statistics related to 1955 and 1954 give a clear indication of the scope of Communist efforts in this field. The total number of titles translated into non-Soviet languages was 29.7 percent higher in 1955 than in 1954. There was an increase of 300 percent of titles translated into Arabic, 150 percent into Urdu, and 82 percent into English.

In addition to books, the Communists publish a large number of pamphlets. There is no way of estimating how many propaganda pamphlets and leaflets were put out by the Bloc but the magnitude of the Communist effort in that field was illustrated recently in Indonesia. Twenty thousand copies of a specially prepared pamphlet on President Sukarno's visit to the USSR were distributed free of charge all over the country.

Communist wire and news agencies—which are integral parts of the Party machinery—increased their activities in a number of places. The New China News Agency opened an office in Cairo and increased its staff in Damascus and Kabul. TASS expanded its offices in New Delhi, Karachi, Bangkok, Djakarta, Beirut, Cairo, Copenhagen, Kabul, and Helsinki. In July 1956 TASS doubled the size of its fortnightly magazine "Soviet Land" published in India.

Soviet preoccupation with the Near East—reflected in other media operations—was also evident in the activities of various press services. In Beirut alone the estimated cost of TASS, VOKS center and the Najah Press—a local Communist outfit—amounted in 1956 to \$410,000. The Najah Press issues a weekly Arabic language magazine.

Communist exchange of persons activities rose almost 40 percent in 1956 over the previous year as governmental, cultural, and sports delegations traveling to and from the Orbit jumped from 1,317 to 1,810. Especially revealing are figures for travel of cultural delegations between the Orbit and Near East-South Asia-Africa, with 216 such groups representing an increase over 1955 of more than 100 percent.

Participation by Communist countries in international fairs in free world countries during 1956 cost them about \$100 million, compared with \$38 million in 1955 and \$10 million in 1954. The 93 international fairs in which they took part during 1956 stood for an increase of 36 percent over 1955.

Another important instrument used by the Communists in the free world are front organizations. During 1956 two significant events occurred in this field. The World Federation of Trade Union, according to Radio Moscow, has gained 3 million members—if accurate it may mean an increase in Communist China and possibly in the Near and Middle East. The other event was creation of a new Asian-front group called the Asian Solidarity Committee. The organization, set up last April at the World Peace Council Asian Conference in New Delhi, included Communist China, North Korea, India, Ceylon, North Vietnam, and Japan.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the potency of the Soviet propaganda weapon

will not be underestimated when Members of this House are called upon to vote appropriations for the continued operations of the United States Information Agency.

(Mr. ASHLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 3, line 24, strike out the figure "\$93,088,500" and insert "\$91,088,500."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in considering this bill we are left with scarcely no alternative but to meat-ax it. Appropriation bills, I regret to say, are coming to us increasingly in lump-sum appropriations by which very few items are segregated so that Members can get at them. I hope that some day that situation will be changed. But, we are left with practically no recourse when a chunk of meat like this is thrown at us but to throw the meat cleaver at it.

Now, I think that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has made a very good case for cutting the State Department appropriation bill. My amendment would take into consideration the appropriation for retirement and cut out approximately \$2.7 million. Certainly that is not too much to cut a department of Government which, as the gentleman has well pointed out, has indulged in deception and deceit with respect to additions of personnel and various other things.

I would call your attention to an item on page 137 of the hearings in further support of my amendment to cut something off this bill where it shows that the cost of gardening service for the Department of State runs to the tune of \$255,239 a year. I had not realized that we were in that business to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe, in view of the fact that a cut was applied to the Post Office Department not so long ago when that appropriation bill was before the House, a cut of some \$58 million in a department of Government that is ever expanding its service to the people of this country—I cannot believe that a cut of \$2.7 million, approximately, in this bill can hurt anyone, and that it cannot be absorbed. I hope that my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Is there any arrangement that the gentleman has with the committee about this amendment like they had on the one last year, or are you just offering this on your own?

Mr. GROSS. Of course, I do not know that there was any arrangement, and I intend to speak to that later when an amendment is offered to the representation allowances. I did not understand that there was any agreement as between the gentleman from Iowa and the Committee on Appropriations. There was an

agreement between the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Kansas that the gentleman from Kansas would introduce the amendment last year, but I regret very much that he did not get the amendment offered. But, I have no arrangement, let me say to the gentleman, with the appropriations subcommittee. Had I happened to be putting in the amendment, it would have been offered last year.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I first want to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], for the splendid job he has done on this bill. In fact, I want to be frank in stating that he has done too good a job on certain items. All of us are interested in cutting the budget and reducing taxes; however, there has been one item disallowed from the budget request that I do not believe is good economy. I refer to the request of the United States Bureau of Prisons for \$1,300,000 with which to start construction on a much needed maximum security Federal penitentiary. As I explained to the Subcommittee on Appropriations on March 12 when I appeared before them, prisoners in Federal penitentiaries who committed for more than 5 years have increased 26 percent since 1952. This fact points out one thing—the Federal prison system is critically overcrowded. When I make the statement that it is not good economy to disallow these funds I refer specifically to the danger we are running into of having a major riot in one of our present antiquated, overcrowded institutions. Such a riot could cause millions of dollars damage.

All we need to do is stop and look at some of the riots that have taken place in Ohio, Nevada, and my own State of Illinois. A few years ago, we had a riot in a penitentiary in my State resulting in several hundred thousand dollars damage. I have the utmost confidence in the long term director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, Mr. James V. Bennett. He came before the Appropriations Committee and pointed out that it was a "must" for this country to have a new maximum security Federal penitentiary in which to house the most hardened criminals.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate has just issued report No. 118. This report was made after a personal inspection of the Federal prison system by a subcommittee of the Judiciary. I would like to quote a portion of their recommendations:

The need for additional maximum custody prison facilities to care for this continually increasing number of repeaters and serious offenders is beyond question. In the first place, more and more responsibilities for law enforcement are coming under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies with a consequent effect on Federal prisons. The continually mounting population of the country and the general increase in crime point to the imperative necessity for an orderly program of developing Federal prison facilities. It should not be necessary to wait until a major catastrophe occurs in the Fed-

eral Penal System to give attention to this problem.

Mr. Chairman, I have no idea what the other body will do concerning the restoration of funds, however, I would like to say that I hope the House will go along with whatever action they see fit to take. At the very latest, I hope these funds can be allowed no later than next year so the United States Bureau of Prisons can proceed to build this much needed institution.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes, with 5 minutes reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], advise how a Member might proceed to cut any one of the services referred to on page 2 of the bill? There seem to be 6 or 7 objectives there. And then on page 3 you have the same situation. That is all before you get to the \$93 million. Just take this one above "unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe." Now, if somebody wanted to cut that item, how would he go about it?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in reply, I should like to say that this language is a money saver.

The Foreign Service Act gives them the authority to transport their furniture at Government expense and this permits it to be stored and saves transportation costs.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Here is another instance, in line 22, "expenses of attendance at meetings" and so on. There is no way by which an amendment can be drawn to cut that particular item, is there?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know of any way other than by a limitation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. A limitation would not reduce or cut the item. So that if the amendment is agreed to, cutting the \$93 million, the State Department would then be at liberty to apply what was left to any part of the service it chooses; is not that so?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct, if no indication was made.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And if some Member on the floor wants to cut the amount for any particular service, or to cut the amount out entirely, he just cannot get at it, can he? That is, that particular item?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think that is so. I think if an amendment is adopted and is directed to a particular part of the appropriation, the Department is sup-

posed to carry out the will of Congress and the committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know; but what I mean is this: Here is another illustration, "Salary of the United States Member." Let us assume that a Member of the House wanted to cut that particular item out, cut out that salary. How could he draw the amendment? If the amendment is offered in the way the amendment was offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] to cut the \$93 million, that does not mean that that particular item would be taken out even if the amendment were approved, does it?

Mr. ROONEY. That would be a question of parliamentary procedure.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No. The agency could state the salary—leave out some other item.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffman] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. Many here have said that the members of this subcommittee have done a good job in unearthing the facts. We worked for practically 2 months on this bill, every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 or 4:30 in the afternoon 5 days a week. We think we have cut the fat out of it. We think we have taken away as much as we can safely take away. Now along comes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] who wants to reduce it further by \$2 million. The gentleman has the printed committee hearings. I know he has carefully studied them. He has had these hearings for over a week. Now he appears to be qualifying as a better expert than any of the members of the subcommittee. The gentleman is now in a dangerous area when he proposes to further cut salaries and expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. Honestly, this is a very, very dangerous area. I think the House will accept the judgment of the committee in preference to the judgment of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Each year the gentleman from Iowa offers these kinds of amendments and he bases them on the very facts developed by the committee and which the committee used to make the committee cut. I respectfully suggest to the membership of the House that this amendment be rejected.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I do not think the chairman of the subcommittee should be so wrought up about anybody offering amendments. My good friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. Fogarty] and his committee spent weeks and weeks in hearings on the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The economy bloc, that is not here today, was on the floor in full force that day offering all kinds of amendments to cut appropriations on the health, education, and welfare bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not yield to the gentleman for a speech; I yielded for a question.

Mr. GAVIN. I know, but I just say the gentleman should not be concerned—

Mr. ROONEY. Let the gentleman obtain his own speech time. If I have another breath or two left later, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman, but I want to finish this thought first.

The committee was asked for \$112 million for this item of salaries and expenses. It covers the actual running of the State Department personnel, all their equipment, transportation, and other necessary expenses. The committee cut this request to \$93,088,500. The committee allowed the exact amount they have at the present time plus \$2,588,500, which is for retirement-fund contributions.

Mr. GAVIN. Now will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. ROONEY. For a brief question; not a speech.

Mr. GAVIN. I am just weeping—

Mr. ROONEY. What is the distinguished gentleman weeping about?

Mr. GAVIN. I am weeping for that \$16,000-a-year executive, the gentleman brought to our attention very dramatically a few moments ago.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman mean the publicity man who had to spend a little money out of his own pocket?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes; that gentleman from Baghdad, who got his salary increased from \$3,900 to \$16,000. I just feel quite bad about it.

Mr. ROONEY. I will lend the gentleman my handkerchief if he saturates his. But let us not laugh about this pending amendment. This is the most important item in the bill. This is just as important as the Federal Bureau of Investigation money contained in this bill. Do not ruin the American Foreign Service.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania should save his tears, because the fellow he is talking about is not in this part of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. VORYS. If this amendment is carried, you would have to dismiss people who are at present serving in the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. It would create utter chaos in the State Department. The action I say would be irresponsible.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will agree, I am sure, that there are some of those people in this part of the bill, too?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I do not think so. I am being utterly honest with the House. I am afraid of the consequences of this amendment. I think it would be irresponsible to cut this any further than the committee did.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross), there were—ayes 31, noes 76

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$600,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 4, line 13, strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, do close in 15 minutes with the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the best and most forceful statement in favor of this amendment has been made by the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from New York. He described the situation rather clearly, I think, a while ago. He said he differs in the point of view in respect to the subject matter. He did tell you quite plainly, as I see it, why the proposed amount in this bill should be reduced. I want to commend him for having reduced the request as much as he did. This thing had gone wild. The request was \$1,200,000 and he secured approval of his committee in the sum of \$600,000. I want to remind you, too, that this is not the only item of so-called representation in this legislation. This is one of the items. So if you only support this amendment, you will then be cutting it back to where it was in 1956, 1954, 1953, and 1952. I am asking for a reduction in line, where it was 2 and 4 years ago. I believe that is fair and reasonable, and I think you ought to support it. Now there are other items of so-called representation in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, about the only reason for this legislation is described in the hearings on the bill.

The witness says, and I quote:

In order to do their work properly, they have got to establish friendly personal relations with a broad range of people in political, business, scientific, and cultural life, with the leaders in government in power and the representatives of political groups which may themselves come to power.

Mr. Chairman, if we have to use this method in our attempt to get along with the heads of other nations, then we are using cheap methods in trying to make agreements with people of foreign nations.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is only to cut \$200,000. But it is at least some reduction. The fact of the matter is that I would strike it all out, if I could. The gentleman from New York understands that. But nevertheless I think he ought to go along with us on this rather moderate reduction and save \$200,000. In my opinion it would be good for our country. I do not see how in the world

or why you have to get people to drink intoxicating liquors in order to try to become friendly with them. It is not the best way, as I see it, to try to get an understanding with people wherever they are—in America or anywhere else.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the able chairman of this subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. Under the provisions of the gentleman's amendment, which would cut these allowances back to \$400,000, there would not be a cookie left in the State Department.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There would not be what?

Mr. ROONEY. A cookie.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know what the gentleman refers to.

Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness, let us not let this thing get out of hand. Let us just cut this \$200,000. It is a comparatively small amount. Let us reduce it down to \$400,000. I hope the members of this committee will see fit to support my amendment. I think it is only fair that we save \$200,000 of the taxpayers' money. They will appreciate our saving at least that much especially when it is not for a necessary cause. So vote to save \$200,000 for the taxpayers of America.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, directed him to report that it had come to no resolution thereon.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 6870, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, with the intention of asking that the House agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill and the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

(1) Page 5, after line 9, insert: "Senate."

(2) Page 5, after line 9, insert: "Salaries, officers and employees."

(3) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Office of the Vice President: For an additional amount for clerical assistance to the Vice President, \$5,000."

(4) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of

Louisiana and Ohio so that the allowance for each Senator from the State of Louisiana will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over 3 million, the population of said State having exceeded 3 million inhabitants, and so that the allowance for each Senator from the State of Ohio will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over 9 million, the population of said State having exceeded 9 million inhabitants, \$8,000."

(5) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the State of Texas so that the allowance for each Senator from said State will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over 9 million, the population of said State having exceeded 9 million inhabitants, \$2,000."

(6) Page 5, after line 9, insert: "Contingent expenses of the Senate."

(7) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1956, \$25,000."

(8) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$820,000."

(9) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Automobile for the President pro tempore: For an additional amount for purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, \$2,000."

(10) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders: For an additional amount for purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of two automobiles, one for the majority leader of the Senate, and one for the minority leader of the Senate, \$4,000."

(11) Page 5, after line 9, insert:

"Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration, \$5,000, to remain available during the existence of the committee."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the same bill that we passed in the House yesterday, with the addition of \$871,000, which the other body has added for their own housekeeping items, and those are the items that were first put in by the Senate in the urgent deficiency bill which is still in conference. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is correct. It is the bill we passed yesterday, with the addition of some housekeeping items by the Senate. Of course, between the two Houses, we do not interfere with housekeeping items of the other body.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res.

310) making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1957 and for other purposes, which is a resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations in lieu of the first urgent deficiency appropriation bill which has been in conference for some time and on which the House and Senate conferees have not agreed.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this proposition contains everything in difference between the two Houses with three exceptions. One is the strategic minerals amendment. Another is the cotton seed feed amendment. In addition it divides equally between the House and Senate the limitation on funds that can be used for local and State administration in connection with grants to States for public assistance under the Social Security Administration. Of course, we have taken out of it the Senate housekeeping items to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], just referred, and which were carried in the bill just agreed to by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, the following sums:

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural conservation program service

Emergency Conservation Measures

For an additional amount to enable the Secretary to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency measures to control wind erosion on farmlands or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters when, as a result of the foregoing, new conservation problems have been created which, (1) if not treated, will impair or endanger the land, (2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land, (3) represent damage which is unusual in character and, except for wind erosion, is not the type which would recur frequently in the same area, and (4) will be so costly to rehabilitate that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use, and for reimbursement to the appropriation to the President for "Disaster relief," for allocations to the Secretary of Agriculture for such purposes, \$15 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law.

Farmers' Home Administration

Disaster Loan Revolving Fund

Not to exceed \$15 million of the disaster loan revolving fund established under the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), may be used for emergency feed and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said act in addition to, and under the same conditions as, the amount made available under this head in the Third Sup-

plemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 81, 88).

Loan Authorizations

For an additional amount for loans under title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$26 million: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

CHAPTER II—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,100,000, to be transferred from the "Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration."

Revolving fund

For additional capital for the revolving fund, authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$45 million.

CHAPTER III—AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Construction of Memorials and Cemeteries

To the extent that the Commission may find necessary or desirable, the appropriation granted under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957, shall be available for the purposes of the act of April 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 84).

CHAPTER IV—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

Foreign Quarantine Service

Section 364, part G, title III, of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(c) Employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or air in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, hereinafter referred to as 'employees of the Public Health Service', when required to be on duty to perform such duties between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o'clock postmeridian and 7 o'clock antemeridian at stations which have a declared workday of from 7 o'clock antemeridian to 7 o'clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, shall be paid, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of law, at the rate of 1½ times the basic hourly rate for each hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7 o'clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and 2 times the basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sundays or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term 'basic hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which is applicable to such employees for work performed within their regularly scheduled tour of duty."

"(d) (1) The said extra compensation shall be paid to the United States by the owner, agent, consignee, operator, or master or other person in charge of any conveyance, for whom, at his request, services as described in this subsection (hereinafter referred to as overtime service) are performed. If such employees have been ordered to report for duty and have so reported, and the requested services are not performed by reason of circumstances beyond the control of the employees concerned, such extra compensation shall be paid on the same basis as though the overtime services had actually been performed during the period between the time the employees were ordered to report for duty and did so report, and the time they were notified that their services would not be required, and in any case as though

their services had continued for not less than 1 hour. The Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may prescribe regulations requiring the owner, agent, consignee, operator, or master or other person for whom the overtime services are performed to file a bond in such amounts and containing such conditions and with such sureties, or in lieu of a bond, to deposit money or obligations of the United States in such amount, as will assure the payment of charges under this subsection, which bond or deposit may cover one or more transactions or all transactions during a specified period: *Provided*, That no charges shall be made for services performed in connection with the inspection of (1) persons arriving by international highways, ferries, bridges, or tunnels, or the conveyances in which they arrive, or (2) persons arriving by aircraft or railroad trains, the operations of which are covered by published schedules, or the aircraft or trains in which they arrived, or (3) persons arriving by vessels operated between Canadian ports and ports on Puget Sound or operated on the Great Lakes and connecting waterways, the operations of which are covered by published schedules, or the vessels in which they arrive.

"(2) Moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation charged with the expense of the services, and the appropriations so credited shall be available for the payment of such compensation to the said employees for services so rendered."

Social Security Administration

Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance," \$275 million: *Provided*, That not more than \$16,728,000 of this amount may be used for State and local administration.

CHAPTER V—PUBLIC WORKS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army—Rivers and harbors and flood control

Construction, General

That portion of title III of the act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 641, 84th Cong., 70 stat. 474, 480), that pertains to the purchase of lands and improvements in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in lieu of protecting said Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in connection with development, construction, and operation of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, is amended to read as follows:

"That in lieu of protecting the East Bottom of Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the sum of \$1,621,791 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in and contiguous to the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, exclusive of tracts numbered H. H. 3170 and H. H. 3168, and not to exceed \$2 million shall be available to the Corps of Engineers for protection of the intake structure of the pumping plant in Zero Bottom and for the construction of bank protection to prevent erosion in the Missouri River adjacent to the Buford-Trenton irrigation project. The substitution of land acquisition for production shall be made and the Secretary of the Army shall acquire such land and improvements if all of the land owners, except Lester G. Larson, the heirs of Louis Morin, Jr., and the heirs of A. Desjarlais, on or before June 30, 1957, have offered to sell their property on the terms agreeable to said landowners, and within the amount provided for such land acquisition: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is authorized to acquire by condemnation proceedings, in the appropriate United States district court, tract 208C of the Buford-Trenton project, Williams County, N. Dak., according to the recorded

plat thereof which tract is owned by Lester G. Larson, the public domain allotment of A. Desjarlais, now deceased, described as Government lots 5 and 8 in section 19 in Government lot 1 in section 30, township 153 north of range 102 west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, and the public domain allotment of Louis Morin, Jr., now deceased, described as the west half southwest quarter, section 16, and the north half southeast quarter, section 17, township 153 north, range 102 west, fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, in connection with the construction and operation of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir: *Provided further*, That in the event land acquisition is undertaken in lieu of protection of the East Bottom, that in recognition of the increased per acre annual operation and maintenance cost of the remaining lands in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the construction charge obligation assignable to the remaining lands of said district pursuant to the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 119), as amended, and the proposed contract between the United States and Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, approved as to form February 23, 1955, shall be nonreimbursable, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to enter into a contract with the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to transfer operation and maintenance responsibility for project works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to such district."

CHAPTER VI—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Cleo C. Fernandez, widow of Antonio M. Fernandez, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500.

For payment to Elizabeth F. Hand, widow of T. Millet Hand, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey, \$22,500.

For payment to Wilberta R. Hinshaw, widow of Carl Hinshaw, late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

For payment to Mildred N. Priest, widow of J. Percy Priest, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500.

CHAPTER VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Appropriations, funds, and authorizations made available by this joint resolution shall be charged against any corresponding appropriations, funds or authorizations made available by H. R. 4249, 85th Congress (Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957) whenever said H. R. 4249 is enacted into law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word that I may ask a question. So that the RECORD will show, what amount was included in the resolution for social-security payments?

Mr. CANNON. Two hundred and seventy-five million dollars is provided for payments to States—which in turn goes to the individual recipients. As for the limitation on the amount that can be used for administrative expenses, the resolution carries a compromise between the two Houses. It is halfway between the Senate figure and the House figure, and amounts to \$16,728,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the chairman of the committee assures the House that that is plenty of appropriations at this time to last until after the Easter recess and further consideration can be given?

Mr. CANNON. Unquestionably; and I might say to the majority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, that this disposes finally and completely of all appropriation matters that are to be considered before the Easter recess. With the disposition of

this joint resolution Members can go home for the holidays with a clean slate and a clear conscience.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, the immediate situation is met by this, and there will be no hardships; that additional requests for appropriations can be given further consideration after the Easter recess.

Mr. CANNON. It disposes of all pending questions, and is satisfactory to everybody concerned on this side of the Capitol.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES, APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6871 with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas, and I would like to say at the outset in trying to fix responsibility for failure to cut this item last year when the appropriation bill was before the House, I recall that the gentleman from Kansas asked the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], if he would permit the return to the item so that he could offer his amendment, and the gentleman from New York informed the gentleman from Kansas that he would not give him unanimous consent to go back to it so he could offer the amendment to cut down spending for liquor for the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New York mentioned my name just a few minutes ago and refused to yield to me. Now, wait a minute and I will yield to you. The gentleman, therefore, must assume his share of responsibility for the liquor allowance not being cut in the last session of Congress.

Now I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to say to the gentleman from Iowa that I am not in the custom of trying to commit harakiri when I am here on the floor in charge of a complicated appropriation bill. If one permits a portion of the bill which has been read and passed to be reopened

we would have nothing but parliamentary chaos.

Mr. GROSS. I quite agree with the gentleman, but let the RECORD show that the gentleman refused to give consent to the gentleman from Kansas to return to that item.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not recall one way or the other. Is the gentleman sure of that? Where is that found in the RECORD?

Mr. GROSS. In this bill, in addition to the \$600,000 to the State Department for liquor, let me say to the Members of the House, there is approximately \$200,000 additional for other agencies for representation allowance—for liquor—call it whatever you will. Incidentally, a new name has been adopted by some of these agencies of the Government; I found in at least one of the hearings that the money for liquor is called a ceremonial fund.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question on another subject. On page 4, line 9, there is this language:

Each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission, except that 11 such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each—

And so forth. Does that mean that the State Department is permitted to spend \$5,000, plus the trade-in's, on 11 automobiles they would be authorized to buy?

Mr. ROONEY. No.

Mr. GROSS. They can spend \$5,000?

Mr. ROONEY. These \$5,000 automobiles are for our ambassadors and chiefs of missions and they cost more than the average car for the reason they have a glass partition between the driver and whoever happens to be in the rear seat.

Mr. GROSS. That intrigues me. Why do they have to have that partition?

Mr. ROONEY. Because there are local employees who drive our automobiles at foreign posts and conversations take place that the Ambassador would not want heard by that local driver.

Mr. GROSS. Could not the Ambassador just reserve that conversation for some few minutes and take care of it at a little later time and save the Government this additional cost?

Mr. ROONEY. There might be an important crisis going on at that particular time in that particular area of the world and it might be very, very important that our Ambassador have the conversation at that exact moment.

Mr. GROSS. Do all of these drivers wear caps, livery, and so forth?

Mr. ROONEY. Those who drive our Ambassadors do.

Mr. GROSS. That gives them a gilt-edge appearance when they wear a cap, uniform, and so forth.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; but your Mr. Dulles wants the best.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to speak to my good friend, the gentleman from New York. I cannot understand why he is so anxious to expedite this legislation today. The gen-

tleman just said a moment ago that we should discuss this legislation if it takes a week. What difference does it make if it takes a week or more? Let us not be too hasty. The Nation is \$275 billion in debt. Two hundred and seventy-five billion dollars. We are paying \$7½ billion a year interest on the debt. No small sum of money I think you will agree. This appropriation bill concerns the debt and any reductions that are made I would say are in the interest of the American taxpayer. Regrettably they, the taxpayers, are unable to be heard here today.

The other week on the health and welfare bill which concerns our own backyard and the activities of millions of American people, the economy bloc was out in force. The Members heard from the folks back home. Everybody was offering amendments to cut the health and welfare appropriations; anxious to get on record so the folks back home would note their activity, interest, and efforts to effect economies and reduce the budget. There are some here today who are seldom around except when matters pertaining to foreign affairs are being considered. Then they suddenly become active and alerted to present you all of the definite information on all of these respective items. They do a good job and many succumb to their pronouncements. Some of us who are economy minded are seemingly unable to make much of an impression or inroad on any appropriation reductions on these bills that concern spending all over the world. When the health and welfare appropriations bill was before the House many were up on their feet to cut appropriations in your own backyards. You just seem to lack courage to offer any amendments to reduce this bill today. Frankly, I cannot understand it. Very little response to these proposed cuts on matters that concern foreign affairs appropriations.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Let us have the courage to save \$200,000 now.

Mr. GAVIN. I do not know whether they will or not; I doubt it very much. When these foreign affairs appropriations are before them there is a great hesitancy. There is no remedy for it. They cannot bring themselves around to cutting on these appropriations, but when it concerns the welfare of the American people, many amendments are offered to reduce these appropriations.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in opposing this amendment I should first

like to point out, as appears at page 5 of the printed committee hearings, Secretary Dulles had the following to say on this subject:

I have spoken before about the importance of the representation allowances, Mr. Chairman, and we are requesting that they should be increased by about \$300,000 this year.

That is a tremendously important factor. It very much affects our ability to staff properly these posts. We still would not be in a position to appoint career officers except in very exceptional circumstances of happening to find a wealthy person to appoint to some of the posts which carry the high expenditures.

He said further:

I do not think that is a sound situation.

The committee thereupon, having considered this testimony and the fact that there was a substantial requested increase, decided that it should be realistic about this and cut it back to size. I believe the subcommittee was in unanimous agreement on this action. The distinguished advocates of economy, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] have their figures wrong. In 1953 fiscal year the amount for this purpose was \$50,000 more than is contained in the bill today, to wit: \$650,000. In 1952 these allowances were \$675,000. In 1951 they were \$675,000.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] puts this on the basis of wets against dries. I am willing to meet him on that ground. I am not a dry. I am one who thinks that if we are going to have a ceremonial diplomat bedecked in his striped pants, the least we can do is to furnish him with a cocktail shaker and a few martinis. It is just done. Every other nation in the world does it. So if Mr. Dulles wants it and President Eisenhower wants to handle it that way, I am for it.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make one final point. To be serious, this money is not only for cocktails. This money is for food. This money is for many other things, as pointed out on page 5 of the committee report:

The purpose of this appropriation is to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their posts of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasion of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Is it not necessary that we get both sides real good and drunk so that they can squander this \$4 billion?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know whether that is necessary. I have seen some strange things happen in the State Department when they were perfectly sober.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the pending amendment be rejected and that once again the Committee of the Whole ac-

cept the unanimous judgment of the subcommittee.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. We may be assured, regardless which way we vote on this amendment, that there was no deal made this year?

Mr. ROONEY. No deal this year.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, let me say that I am completely in accord with the gentleman in opposing this amendment. I seem to remember that I reserved on this point in the committee; but that is wholly irrelevant at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. I asked the gentleman just 5 minutes ago if it was not the fact that the Members were unanimous?

Mr. COUDERT. It is irrelevant. I thought the gentleman was referring to our unanimity in opposing this amendment. I am opposed to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Extension and remodeling, State Department Building: For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alteration, purchase, and installation of air-conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not sure the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] a few minutes ago with respect to my position in regard to the proposed legislation is really worth answering, but I dislike very much, having been a Member of this body for a number of years, to have the RECORD even indicate that there was any political color to the subject matter under discussion only a few minutes ago. It is a new experience to me. I have no feeling whatever just because he or any other Member disagrees or takes issue with my views. That is understood.

I just want to say that I resent statements made by the gentleman from Ohio wherein he alleges political motives and slipshod methods or deals having been made in respect to legislation considered a year or 2 years ago. I just want him to know that I regret he saw fit to make such statement.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say to this House that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is one of its most lovable Members. I have been his close friend, and he my close friend, for many years. I have always respected the gentleman. He is a man of the highest integrity and ability. I say here and now that there is a misunderstanding and the gentleman from Kansas had nothing whatever to do with the matter that was discussed on the floor a while ago, nothing whatever. I had no conversation with him at the time and no member of this Committee had any conversation with him last year on the subject.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman from New York.

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order to ask unanimous consent that all debate on this subject close in 5 minutes?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have a motion for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York submit a request?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Michigan moved to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has not been recognized and the Chair has recognized the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York, if he seeks recognition.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized and yield my 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Now I will have to stand for that length of time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I surely appreciate that.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman appreciate the fact that he would not have the 5 minutes if I did not stand while he is speaking, as required under the rules of the House?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Either that or a motion I have to strike out the enacting clause would have to be made. So I do thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, there may be some misapprehension of what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] said. My understanding of his statement was that he referred to a Mr. Hoffa and not to HOFFMAN the Member from the Fourth District of Michigan. I ask the gentleman if I am correct on that?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Oh, definitely, I would not think of my dear friend, Mr. HOFFMAN, in the same breath or in the same terms as the teamsters' official, Mr. Hoffa.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now that is a wave of consideration and affection which almost overwhelms me.

Mr. Chairman, it was my purpose to say when I was speaking about New York and the gangsters that the refer-

ence was to one of the unions which for years has levied a tribute on everything coming into the port. That is what I was referring to.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with reference to Mr. James Hoffa, Mr. Hoffa will go on trial at the proper time. We all reserve judgment until that decision has been finally reached.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, \$35,899,243.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 6, line 9, strike out the figure "\$35,899,243" and insert "\$28,859,285."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. GROSS. I would rather not yield at this time for you to obtain consent to limit debate. It is possible that somebody else might want to talk for 1 or 2 more minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the committee report shows that this appropriation has been increased \$2,039,958 over the present fiscal year. My amendment would cut off the \$2,039,958 increase and then apply a \$5 million cut.

Let me give you one of the good reasons why I think these various international organizations ought to be cut. If you will turn to page 673 of the hearings, you will find that last year UNESCO held a meeting in New Delhi, India. At that meeting, they decided it was time to increase the United States contribution. So they voted, 27 to 20, with 19 abstentions and 13 absent, to raise our contribution to UNESCO, which is another way of saying that 27 foreign countries voted to increase the taxes of the people of the United States of America. Irrespective of the amount, that is what happened.

Now, let me tell you what countries voted to increase our contribution: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. They all voted to increase our contribution to UNESCO.

Let me give you a little more information with respect to this vote. Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Peru, Israel, and Uruguay are delinquent in their payments to UNESCO. They owe their contribution to UNESCO and they have not paid, but they have the gall to slap higher taxes upon us.

There was a time when you could get at the separate appropriations for the Interparliamentary Union, NATO parliamentary group, and other of these junketing outfits. I went to a usual interparliamentary union meeting in the old Senate Chamber this year and it was interesting to hear a Member of the other body, who made a trip to Bangkok, Siam, last fall get up in that meeting and chide his colleagues for some of the spending that went on, and some of the families that were taken along on that trip. When will Congress cut down on these outfits? When are you going to stop this boondoggling and these junkets? When are you going to stop sending people all over the world at the expense of the taxpayers when the record shows they accomplish nothing?

I understand a lease-purchase building has been approved by the House and Senate Public Works Committees for the United States mission to the United Nations. It is to be constructed in New York next to the Tower of Babel, otherwise known as the United Nations. I do not know whether this United Nations crowd has priority over lease-purchase buildings that are needed in your districts and mine. Anyway, the State Department came to this Appropriation Committee and asked for \$200,000 for new furniture and other equipment, when they have not even turned a spade of earth for the building. That is the way some of the "fancy Dans" in the State Department and these various international organizations are operating. But I object, Mr. Chairman, to a bunch of foreigners in New Delhi, India, voting to increase the taxes of the taxpayers of the United States. It is time to begin cutting these people down to size, and I am giving you an opportunity to start.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I object. Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in 12 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman reserving the right to object, assuming that this amendment should be voted down by the House, would another amendment then be in order?

Mr. ROONEY. It would depend upon what the other amendment was.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Would debate on another amendment be in order under your unanimous consent request?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course there are certain privileges that belong to the Chair in deciding these parliamentary questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that as the Chair understood the unanimous-consent request, it was that all debate on this amendment and amendments thereto close in 12 minutes.

That would not preclude debate on another amendment if it should be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] is recognized.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct a question to my good and able friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. I note the recommendations for this particular item: Contributions to international organizations was \$33,859,285 for the fiscal year 1957; that the estimate for 1958 is \$37,475,552, of which the committee granted \$35,899,243.

This represents an increase of \$2,039,958 over last year.

May I ask, Mr. Chairman, what is so necessary about these organizations as to recommend this \$2 million increase?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I guess that the folks down in the State Department and Secretary Dulles just do not seem to be capable of cutting down the amount of our contributions to these international organizations; and the committee had no alternative but to sign the check for the money.

Mr. GAVIN. Evidently the gentleman agrees with Secretary Dulles. That is a rather unusual position for him to take. The gentleman has differed with him in the past on many issues, and I have heard considerable discussion—I decline to yield—about Mr. Dulles. I am greatly pleased to note that the gentleman is now acquiescing and conciliating with the distinguished Secretary of State to the extent of \$2,039,918.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this time; permit me to secure a little further information. The gentleman has been talking about this justification and the report page 21 states that this International Exhibition at Brussels is being used for these gala theatrical enterprises, presenting such attractions as "Guys and Dolls" and so on.

Mr. ROONEY. That is in another part of the bill.

Mr. GAVIN. But these funds are appropriated for the international program. The two sort of go together, do they not?

Mr. ROONEY. No; there is no connection whatever.

Mr. GAVIN. No connection whatever?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. They put that extra \$2 million in here so they could increase the number of State Department people who are working over in Geneva on the Trade and Tariffs Agreement. That is already approved by Congress.

Mr. GAVIN. Regardless of other sections, I am glad to know that my good friend from New York is conciliating

with the State Department and increasing this appropriation over last year. Here is a considerable sum of money, \$35 million, and you have an opportunity to reduce it. You who are so economy minded have a chance to be recorded for the folks back home to see. I hope you will respond with the same fine alacrity that you have in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON] is recognized.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not know too much about these figures and it is difficult to follow them. In the bill itself I cannot find this item at all. I just asked a few minutes ago what we raised three Congresses back, in 1950, and I found for salaries and expenses it was \$78 million. This year they are asking for \$112 million, quite a lot more than before, as a matter of fact about \$24 million more.

The reason I rise at this time is to state that I am not going to vote for any increases in this budget and every opportunity I get to cut it I am going to do so because I know it can stand cuts.

They are building a new building for the State Department, making it bigger and bigger. For what? Are we going to run the world or are we going to take care of the United States? I do not know how far back it goes but in the 10 years I have been here this item alone has more than doubled. It is about time we take another look. I am not what you would call a real isolationist, but you are gradually getting me there and you will get more and more letters from home if we do not start on this proposition of letting a man in this country save something for a rainy day.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, before urging that the pending amendment be rejected, I should like to say in regard to the remarks of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], that I think Secretary Dulles is a fine, kindly gentleman. But when I find Secretary Dulles or his assistants in the Department wrong, I feel it is my duty to say so. On the other hand, when I find that they are right I will commend them. I shall continue to follow that policy.

If the House were to adopt the pending amendment, such action would not save the taxpayers of this country 5 cents. There would be no saving, as alleged by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS]. While the United States is a member of these organizations we will have to pay our dues. Some think we should not be in the United Nations. There are many who do. But that question should not be resolved here in a few minutes in the consideration of an appropriation bill which merely contains the annual dues.

The requested increase this year is the result of agreements made within these organizations. I know some of them, if not all of them, were opposed by our State Department representatives to these international organizations. In the United Nations there is an increase

of approximately \$250,000. In the International Civil Aviation Organization, which is of more benefit to the United States than any other nation in the world, there is a requested increase of \$414,000. In the World Health Organization \$457,000, the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Communications Union, World Meteorological Organization additional increases. When all these items are added together they come to the amount which would be temporarily denied if the pending amendment were to be adopted.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that when the legislative bodies of these respective international organizations or agencies voted to raise their budgets for the present year and thereby raised our dues or contributions, they also raised their own in exactly the same proportion?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Since the World Health Organization is one of these organizations, did not a certain Member of the Congress come before your committee seeking to bring the world health convention to this country to the tune of \$400,000, with us paying the expense of a lot of delegates over here?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; that is so. And maybe that is good, I will say to the gentleman. I should first like to hear all the testimony. I like to go into these budgets and listen to all the witnesses and then decide what is the right thing to do.

To get back to this amendment, this is an ineffective attempt at economy, because you are not saving the taxpayers 5 cents. Our dues will continue in the United Nations and in these organizations until such time as the Congress formally decides we should not belong to them.

Mr. GROSS. Did not this same gentleman, a Member of the House, ask your committee to ask the State Department to extend an invitation to the World Health Organization to come over here, using your committee as a vehicle to spend \$400,000?

Mr. ROONEY. I took the position and all the members of my committee took the position that we would do nothing about this \$400,000 request until it came from the Bureau of the Budget and was formerly presented to us by the State Department. I think that is sound.

But, let us stay with the pending amendment. This amendment would be a slap in the eye to the United States of America in every one of these international organizations. Mr. Chairman, not only does this appropriation apply to the organizations I have already mentioned; it applies to many other organizations. It applies to our membership in organizations such as the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Radio Office, the Pan-American Sanitary Organization; it ap-

plies to the International Sugar Council, the International Wheat Council and two parliamentary organizations in which this House itself is interested. If we were to accept the pending amendment, the United States of America would look very bad in each and every one of these organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 76, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Missions to international organizations: For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent acts and conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,350,000.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have no authorization, but I think that I am speaking for all the Members from Chicago, both Democrats and Republicans. In the bill on page 10 and 11 there is an item for \$330,000 which includes an appropriation for the International Joint Commission. I notice in the hearings that Governor Jordan, the American Commissioner on the International Joint Commission, explains that the reason for an increased appropriation is to take care of an increase in his own salary provided by the Executive Pay Act. Judging by Governor Jordan's ease in accepting the viewpoints of the Canadian commissioner, those of us from Chicago, where we are faced with a disease plague because of lack of a little water from Lake Michigan, wonder if Governor Jordan should not look to the Canadian Government for his pay hike.

The Clerk read as follows:

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$935,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Dowdy: On page 11, line 14, strike out line 14 through line 22, both inclusive.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that this amendment will not be one that will create chaos in the State Department or any other department. The truth of the matter is that I feel these bureaus can, within themselves,

create all the chaos they need without any assistance from Congress.

This Passamaquoddy tidal power survey is what my amendment would propose to strike from the bill. It is my understanding—and this happened before I came to Congress—that President Franklin D. Roosevelt considered this a pet of his and Congress in those days appropriated and there was spent some \$15 million investigating this particular program. Finally even President Roosevelt, who was interested in it, decided that it would not work, that it was a fantasy and a boondoggle. So it was dropped.

There has been some mention of deals made. Last year there was a Democratic Governor elected in Maine for the first time in some time, I am sure. It was intimated that there was a deal between Republicans and Democrats to have another survey made of Passamaquoddy tidal power and about a million dollars was spent last year on that survey. Whether that be true, or not, they are here again attempting to appropriate an additional \$935,000, substantially \$1 million, for the same purpose. It is purely for a survey to redetermine a matter that has heretofore been decided negatively at a cost of \$15 million. There is no indication how long this survey will keep up. I am sure the people that are hired to do it will not be talking themselves out of a job by bringing it to a conclusion. I feel that my amendment should be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I call to the attention of the Committee page 739 of the hearings on the State Department. It is estimated that the total cost of this project is going to be \$2,700,000. An appropriation of approximately \$900,000 was made last year, and of that amount of money, by late February something like half, over \$400,000, had actually been obligated.

The facts are that if we were to drop this project at this time, very little of that \$900,000 that was appropriated last year could be salvaged. An additional \$900,000 is carried in this budget. The idea is to determine once and for all whether the tides at Passamaquoddy can be harnessed to provide electric power. Nobody knows. This thing has been debated for many years. A great many qualified engineers believe that a very large amount of public power can be generated at Passamaquoddy. We will not know unless we complete the entire expenditure of approximately \$2,700,000. Nine hundred thousand was appropriated last year. An equal amount is carried in this bill. We are well embarked on this survey, and we can justify

spending the total amount of the money required for the survey to find out once and for all what the facts are in connection with the harnessing of the tides at Passamaquoddy. Therefore, I trust the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the minority leader, Mr. MARTIN.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOW. I reserve my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I am a firm believer that if we are going to cut the budget, if we are going to bring about sensible conduct in governmental affairs, there are only two approaches we have toward restoring Government economy. The first is to reduce the number of personnel employed, and the second is to postpone projects which are of very doubtful value in the end, and thereby save as much as we can. The Passamaquoddy project has been studied over and over and a lot of money has been spent on it. It will not hurt to delay this matter for a few years.

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN].

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, this is the first time I have ever spoken on this project to this body, but this is a project that from my childhood I have watched and dreamed about together with all the other citizens of our State. This project is not in my district. It is in the district of my good friend, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE]. But, this is so close to the hearts of all our people, that I must tell you something about it. Sitting with you here today and hearing us discuss the matter of spending some \$600,000 for ceremonial expenses and the cost of entertaining people in foreign countries, I have been thinking of our people in that most remote down east corner of Maine, a part of this country the nearest to Canada where it is, indeed, very hard to make a living and where the people are just waiting for a chance to find out once and for all if there does lie in those tidal waters of the Passamaquoddy a chance for them to make a decent living and to bring up their children to have the kind of life shared by the rest of the country. Now to think of the hopes and dreams of making that determination go sailing out the window at this time is indeed something that is most disheartening. So, if you can only think of the welfare of the people of this country as well as the people across the seas and establish for yourselves a sense of values that will place our own people at least as high up in that scale as the people who will be entertained in the ceremonial parlors of our chancelleries abroad, then I think you will be doing your duty. I pray that you may not cut the cord of this experiment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] is recognized.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. McIntire].

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to oppose this amendment. Let me point out to the Members of the committee that I am acquainted with the history back of this project. Let me point out to you that this is a survey which is not associated with the concept of the original project. This is a survey of the international approach to this resource. I want to point out to you that this resource has never been surveyed on this basis. The survey of the work which was done was on an American project which was held solely to the American side of the line. This appropriation is for a survey of the resources of the project as an international project. I point out to you that this legislation and the authorization for this survey was very carefully considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The authorization came to the floor of the House in the usual manner. Agreements have been made between the United States and Canada. The staffs are in the field. The commissions associated with the survey are established and functioning. Last year the appropriation of \$935,000 was made. The recommendation of the committee this year is to provide an appropriation in the same amount as last year. This is a survey established under agreements reached by a careful review on the part of the Canadian Government and the American Government through the International Joint Commission.

I cannot conceive of the logic behind this amendment. Work has already started. Certainly it is not good business to strike this appropriation. I urge defeat of the amendment.

(Mr. McINTIRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BOW addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this is the same old project that has been before us for years and years. Way back when the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Brewster] was a Member of this House and later when in the Senate, we had this project before the Congress. What they are trying to do is to have the people of the country finance a power project through control of the tides which rise to an exceptional height in a bay or inlet on the main coast power. Well, now, every bay along the coast on this side of the continent and on the other side, on the Pacific Ocean, where there is a trap for tidal waters of great height might well demand the same or similar project.

How many millions or billions of dollars have been wasted on that idea I cannot recall. But, it is plenty. Here they go again.

If there is any way we can at this time spend more money and get less

results, I cannot think of it. Why revive it again and start off on another spending spree at this time when we are calling for a reduction in taxation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, we started this last year. This is a continuation of a program. Personally, I think it is poor business to stop a survey once you have started it, because it will simply mean that the question will still be undetermined. Why be so foolish? Let us complete the survey and ascertain whether or not it is worthy.

I yield to the gentleman from Maine, Mr. HALE.

Mr. HALE. I thank the gentleman. I have always been a warm admirer of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], but he could not have made a statement which was more unfair, inaccurate and misleading than the statement he just made. This Passamaquoddy Bay area is unique in the whole world. This money is being spent on a study of a project which everybody admits is feasible, from an engineering standpoint. We are trying to learn the costs. The resolution authorizing this expenditure was originally reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs twice. It passed the Senate in the 83d Congress. It passed the House and Senate in the 84th. We have already spent nearly a million dollars. If you turn down this appropriation, you are throwing away almost a million dollars that has already been spent. If you spend this money, which is less than the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, you are advancing toward some knowledge which will be extremely valuable. I urge the defeat of this ill-considered amendment.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. BOLAND. Is it not true that this is the only place in the world where there is a possibility? Is it not true that the thing is engineeringly feasible and what is being done is to find out once and for all whether it will pay off if it is built?

Mr. MARTIN. That is exactly it.

Mr. BOLAND. And is it not true that this is one area where there is no money being spent? I have just sat for the past 4 weeks on public-works projects all around the United States, and this is one area that gets little or no money. I think this is one project that is feasible and has been shown to be feasible. It would be a rank injustice to the Members of the State of Maine to knock out this project at this time.

(Mr. MARTIN and Mr. HALE asked and were granted permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to close debate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in urging rejection of the pending amendment, I should like to say I cannot approach this subject on the basis that one should be against it because it was the brain child of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or for it because President Eisenhower now con-

siders this a feasible proposition. When I say "proposition," are we talking about a project? No. We are talking about a survey. This House, this Congress—I mean the last Congress just 1 year ago—appropriated \$935,000 as part of a \$2.7 million total survey. As the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished minority leader, points out, it just is not good business, having spent \$935,000 in the current year, to now turn down another payment on the \$2.7 million survey which is to determine whether or not the project is economically sound. Further, our good neighbors, the Dominion of Canada, is concerned with this project. That is the reason it is in this bill, because it is an international project.

The Dominion of Canada contributes to the extent of \$300,000 on the cost of this survey. I think that under all the circumstances the House will use just good plain business sense and reject the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN] may revise and extend the remarks he made in connection with the amendment just adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

International educational exchange activities: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; \$17,575,000, of which not less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,275,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Appropriations Committee has recommended such a drastic cut in the request for the international educational exchange program of the State Department.

At a time when there is so much misunderstanding regarding America in

many parts of the world, and the Communists working day and night and by every device to create misunderstanding, I believe that money for exchange of persons is a sound investment. We should be doing more, not less.

Students, teachers, and influential leaders from other lands are brought to America to learn and observe our way of life. They return home, better citizens of their own countries. They tell others in their countries about the true picture of America. They are believed in their own countries as Americans themselves may not be. They use what they have learned here to help their countries.

We also send out carefully selected American teachers, professors, and specialists to these other countries to study their cultures—to teach their young people—and to work with their leaders on projects of mutual interest.

This two-way flow of culture and understanding is making a contribution to the defense of the United States. It is our best long-range defense against creeping, but deadly, communism. It is one of the best things we are doing in the international field. It is a mistake to have this request for the exchange program cut so deeply.

Now, Mr. Chairman, earlier we heard the mention of a tennis player who is presently working in Haiti under the exchange of persons program.

Many are not intimately familiar with how the exchange program works. They read in the press that the State Department has sent a tennis player overseas. Naturally, they may have honest questions about the use of taxpayers funds for that purpose. Some may even suspect that this is just a method of getting a free tennis coach for the Embassy staff.

Now, I happen to think the exchange program is a necessary program. It must be made a good program. So I decided to check the facts. This is what I found.

Albert Ritzenberg, a tennis coach, is in Haiti on a State Department exchange grant, working hard for his country. We're paying part of his expenses and the Haitians are paying part of his expenses. His primary function is to encourage and help the Haitians develop playgrounds and recreation facilities for their youth.

Tennis is a popular sport in Haiti. The Haitians wanted a topflight coach in tennis. They wanted to get their recreational facilities better organized for the thousands of children who can't go to school for lack of educational institutions.

They were willing to pay as much as possible, and asked our Embassy for help to get a man who could work with their youth and coach tennis.

The State Department invited Albert Ritzenberg. He's a professional tennis coach but he has other qualifications. For example, he received his Master of Arts degree in sociology from George Washington University. He served as a recreation officer in the United States Air Force in the Pacific during the Second World War and later at Wheelus Air

Force Base in Libya. He coached tennis at Georgetown University.

His assignment in Haiti has been highly successful. He is working with the most influential people in Haiti as well as helping the Haitians of the future—the youth.

He has conducted daily classes and clinics in tennis. His work with the youth has resulted in a request, by the Government down there, that he plan a new playground system for the children of Haiti. He is trying to get the donation of additional recreational equipment from his broad acquaintances in the States.

Ritzenberg's project has resulted in the organization of the Haitian Lawn Tennis Association. He has helped organize a Davis Cup Club.

But more important, I think, is the fact that he has sponsored a Junior Davis Cup Club.

The local newspapers have praised the work of this great American athlete and youth specialist. One paper devoted a full page to his project.

The people of Haiti have not asked for a handout. They are paying \$200 a month toward his expenses.

Coach Ritzenberg is making a major contribution to Haiti, at their request. He is also creating better friendship and international ties between Haiti and our country, to our credit.

The awarding of this specialist grant to Albert Ritzenberg may not materially alter the history of the world, but it has contributed to the well-being of Haiti and it will contribute to the type of international understanding which is indispensable to the Western World in our fight against communism.

The primary target of communism is the restless youth of underdeveloped areas. If American sports figures can stop this menace we need more, not less, Albert Ritzenbergs.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with the subcommittee or the full committee on the cut in this appropriation for international educational exchange. They heard the testimony and were able to evaluate it. I do want, however, to say here that I think that among all the programs of the State Department which contribute to the great reservoir of good will which we are endeavoring to build throughout the world through our expenditures and high taxes, this is one of the best.

I had an experience at home this last fall in one of the great rural counties of my district which I want to relate. Two girls from India, lovely young ladies, came into that country on this student-exchange program. They came in their native dress, and they came into the community and stayed in homes in that community and visited the high schools. It was my good fortune to be in the county and at the high school while those children were there. I want to say that those two young ladies, even though their dress was completely different from that of the children in that county and community, even though their language

was different, they endeared themselves to the people of that county, and they have done more to get across the spirit of America and her feeling for the peoples throughout the world than anything that has happened since I have been connected with that county or community, and I just wanted to testify to that effect from my personal experience.

I have not made any of these trips overseas, but if two children from far-away India can come here to our country and win the hearts of our people by their good sense and their winsomeness, surely we can afford to spend the money which this program requires. Let us send our young people to other countries, and welcome their young people over here.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRIMBLE. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I have listened with great interest to the splendid statement of my colleague from Arkansas. I agree with him that the exchange program is a great asset to our country and to the cause of freedom. The agency is bringing to the United States many people of influence in other lands and as a result of information acquired here will be able to interpret our institutions and our purposes in the world.

One of the cities of my district recently had a young teacher from India on exchange and she returned to her home singing the praises of this Nation. Both countries were served, for she made many friends here who, as a result of her visit, have a better understanding of India. I trust that the House will make no further cuts in funds to operate this valuable service.

(Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

First, I would like to inform the membership with regard to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], which was adopted a while ago, that the committee plans to give every Member of the House a chance to record himself on that amendment.

Secondly, in regard to this International Educational Exchange program, I am for such a program. I have voted for it many times. I have on previous occasions been criticized for not appropriating enough money, but this year we have given the State Department for International Educational Exchange Activities an amount which together with the \$3,575,000 in foreign currencies under Public Law 480, disposition of surplus agricultural products, comes to exactly the same amount as they had requested for the current fiscal year.

I suggest that this Office of International Educational Exchange Activities sort of tighten up, and not let things happen, such as in the case of Allie Ritzenberg, the tennis pro; \$6,800 of the taxpayers' money was used to send him to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to teach tennis for 6 months. The money used came out of International Educational Exchange Activities.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I wish I had finished what I started to say awhile ago instead of extending my remarks in the RECORD because in them I included information on the Ritzenberg case. I asked the Department for the details, and they will be in the RECORD tomorrow morning. It ought to be said he is not down there only or primarily to teach people to play tennis. He was sent down at the request of Haiti because they did not have schools enough for their children and they are interested in getting more playgrounds and recreational activities.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this should be quite interesting. Evidently the gentleman has the last self-serving script written by the State Department, but we have some information over here which we shall insert in the RECORD. I have in my hand a dispatch in the State Department dated August 13, 1956, subject: Educational Exchange—Tennis Coach, reading as follows:

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—TENNIS COACH

In the Educational Exchange Estimated Budget fiscal year 1958, referenced above, a project was outlined for the establishment in Port-au-Prince of an American tennis coach for a 1- or 2-year period.

It was pointed out that such a coach could be of great value to the overall United States objectives in Haiti since he would be in intimate, day-to-day contact with the most important and influential members of the opinion-molding class here.

Tennis is an extremely popular sport in Haiti in the upper economic levels although there has never been any experienced person available to teach the fundamentals. We have received repeated requests from prominent Haitians for a coach. As outlined in our Budget Estimate, the Haitians themselves are willing to meet part of his expenses. We have recently been informed by a group representing several tennis clubs in Port-au-Prince that they are prepared to guarantee a sum of \$250 per month for the services of a competent coach.

We should appreciate the Department's suggestions in this matter. Someone such as a retired coach of a university tennis team would be ideal for this project. Although the project is still in a highly amorphous state, we would appreciate the Department's reaction and comment.

Then, thereupon the exchange program spent \$6,800. Where did he teach? The Belevue Turgeau Port-au-Prince Tennis Club and the Petionville Country Club.

He was not anywhere around the iron market where the poor Haitians are. He was up in the hills, at the country club.

Mr. JUDD. I wish I had my earlier statement here because in what the gentleman calls the latest script, I had all the facts as to this man's work.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman dispute anything I have said here on the floor today in regard to this matter?

Mr. JUDD. But what he has said does not in the least disprove my contention that the primary purpose of sending him is to help them in a field where they have expressed a need. Their primary concern is to create interest in building up such things as playgrounds where youth can be given an opportunity to become

good citizens instead of becoming delinquents. Nothing attracts youth more than athletic heroes. The newspapers there have given the project favorable attention. One newspaper used a whole page to commend the United States for its help in this field. The No. 1 target of the Communists around the world is the mind of restless, unemployed, frustrated youth. And to get them interested and engaged in athletic competition is just as healthy in Haiti or Puerto Rico or anywhere else as it is in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this gets more interesting as we go along. I want to read another paragraph of this dispatch:

Tennis is an extremely popular sport in Haiti in the upper economic levels, although there has never been any experienced person available to teach the fundamentals. We have received repeated requests from competent Haitians for a coach. As outlined in our budget estimate, the Haitians themselves are willing to meet part of his expenses. We have recently been informed by a group representing several tennis clubs in Port-au-Prince that they are prepared to guarantee a sum of \$250 a month for the services of a competent coach.

Now, not only did Allie get compensation at the rate of \$600 a month out of the American taxpayers' money under the exchange program, a total of \$3,600 for 6 months, but he got \$14 a day in addition to that, or a total of \$2,520 in per diem. His travel was \$245; his excess baggage was \$56; books and equipment, \$150; internal travel in Haiti, \$200; and miscellaneous, \$40. In addition, he is receiving \$250 a month from a group in Haiti representing several tennis clubs.

It also turns out that although this request was made in the field for a coach for next year, in the 1958 budget they found that they had \$6,800 in the international exchange program that might have been used to bring 2 or 3 of the children that the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE] spoke of awhile ago, to this country. So they used that to teach the country club set in Port-au-Prince how to play tennis. Here are some details:

UNITED STATES SPECIALIST—ALBERT
RITZENBERG (TENNIS COACH)

Grant No. 362-7, dated November 2, 1956. One hundred and eighty days duration (6 months), began November 12, 1956; terminates May 11, 1957.

Cost of grant

Compensation (\$600 per month) -----	\$3,600
Per diem (\$14 rate for Port-au-Prince) -----	2,520
International travel -----	245
Excess baggage -----	56
Books and equipment -----	150
Internal travel in Haiti -----	200
Miscellaneous -----	40
Total -----	\$6,811

In addition Mr. Ritzenberg is receiving \$250 per month from a group in Haiti representing several tennis clubs.

See despatch 47 dated August 13, 1956 from American Embassy, Port-au-Prince, requesting an American tennis coach.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], will be on the floor tomorrow if this debate continues, because I am going to ask someone then about this character by the name of Tom Two Arrows, who is mentioned in the committee hearings. I cannot find out what he has been doing, or how much has been spent on him.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Please do not make a mystery of this. The gentleman knows who Tom Two Arrows is.

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not.

Mr. ROONEY. Why, we have discussed Tom Two Arrows previously on this floor. He is the Indian-lore teacher and lecturer. He is quite a man with the bow and arrow. Last year and the year before we were asked to include, in this cultural program of President Eisenhower's, money for Tom Two Arrows. This year I found the name of Thomas Dorsey on the program. Knowing that Tommy Dorsey, the orchestra leader, died some 8 or 9 months ago, I felt that surely they did not mean him. Now, who do you think Thomas Dorsey was? Tom Two Arrows.

Mr. GROSS. I want to say to the gentleman that he seemed to be confused about this in the committee; and I am still not completely enlightened.

Mr. ROONEY. No. I am very seldom confused, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I read the hearings, and I saw Tom Two Arrows' name and then Tom Two Arrows, alias Thomas Dorsey, and I would like to know something about Tom Two Arrows, how much he was paid and what he did and so on and so forth. Perhaps the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] could enlighten us, since he claimed to have all the information on the tennis player.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the gentleman had read all the hearings. He will find all this in the hearings.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOWDY: Page 13, beginning in line 2, strike out "of which not less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of which such portion, not less than \$3,575,000, as may be equal to the dollar equivalent of any foreign currencies or credits acquired under the provisions of Public Law 480, 83d Congress, and used to carry out activities or programs under this paragraph shall be used to purchase such currencies or credits and not less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase other foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against this amendment and reserve it at this time.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, it is likely that a member of the Committee

on Agriculture should be presenting this matter rather than I. However, I discovered it too late to talk to any of the Members about it so I thought it might be well to have it called to the committee's attention. I hope I can make clear what I refer to in this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, you will note that of the amount to be spent for this educational exchange—and I always thought it was a pretty good program; it is a matter of principle that I am offering this amendment. However, it seems that there may be some question about it from some of the things I have heard here today. Perhaps it is not all good. But that is beside the point.

You will note that the bill provides that of the money appropriated not less than \$6¾ million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies and credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

I find in reading the budget and also in some of the hearings and the committee's report on this bill that in addition to the foreign exchange and foreign currencies they are having to reimburse by appropriations, there is a further amount of \$3,575,000 which comes under Public Law 480 of the 83d Congress, with reference to the disposal of some of our surplus agricultural products. That was title I of the Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act of 1954 which authorized the sale up to \$3 billion of surplus agricultural commodities to friendly nations for their currencies.

The Commodity Credit Corporation finances the cost for these and most of the currencies that are obtained from the sale of the products are used without charging it to appropriations; in other words, just turning it over to the State Department or somebody else and they spend it actually without much accounting for it. A small amount of it is charged to appropriations. The proceeds of such sales go to the Commodity Credit Corporation, what little is sold.

I feel that when we are using this money for other purposes then it should be charged to appropriations and the Commodity Credit Corporation given credit for it, because they will be coming in charging these as costs of farm program while using money which is charged against the farm program for other purposes. I think these other purposes should reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the money that they use for other purposes. Public Law 547, passed in 1952, provided that foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury will not be available for expenditures by agencies of the United States after June 30, 1953, except as may be provided for annually in appropriation acts and provisions for the utilization of such credits for purposes authorized by law are thereby authorized to be included in general appropriation acts. That law was passed, and then when this Public Law 480 came along it repealed Public Law 547 as to parts of the sales of agriculture products. The only purpose of my amendment is to bring all of it under the provision of this Public Law 547 of 1952.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOWDY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. As a matter of clarification, to see whether I understand what the gentleman's amendment would do or what he intends by the amendment, does the gentleman submit to the Committee the fact that the 480 funds are not subject to appropriation?

Mr. DOWDY. Apparently not. The report and the budget show that they expect to expend \$3,575,000 of 480 funds in connection with this without any reimbursement.

Mr. BOW. Reimbursement, the gentleman means, to the agricultural fund? Is that the point the gentleman is making?

Mr. DOWDY. That is correct.

Mr. BOW. But the 480 funds are subject to appropriation and cannot be spent without appropriation.

Mr. DOWDY. They are not subject to appropriations so that the particular department will be bearing the cost.

I hope I have made plain my contention, and the purpose of my amendment. It should be adopted. I will have a similar amendment for the same purpose in the appropriation for the propaganda agent, the United States Information Agency.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order, and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the pending amendment were to be adopted, the result should be very apparent. It would not in the least cure the situation the gentleman from Texas talks about. It would deny \$3,575,000 in funds for the educational exchange program. If he has fault to find with regard to the provisions of Public Law 480, I think you will agree that the legislative committee is the proper place to bring up a proposal such as this.

Adoption of this would really gut the program. This is the danger of amendments offered here on the floor of the House without consultation with the committees and the department to find out what happens if such an amendment were adopted. This is such an instance. This amendment would gut this program and reduce it to the tune of \$3,575,000. Mr. Chairman, I urge that the pending amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74),

\$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MEADER: On page 13, line 13, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$500,000."

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, this is an illustration of a foreign project which originated without the approval of Congress and which has grown and grown and grown.

The Rama Road, which has nothing to do with the Inter-American Highway, but extends from the Inter-American Highway about 160 miles to the Escondido River at the port of Rama in Nicaragua, was the result of a private agreement between President Roosevelt and President Somoza of Nicaragua when the latter made a visit here in the early days of the war.

President Roosevelt agreed to give Somoza \$2 million out of the President's defense emergency fund. What connection the Rama Road had with the defense of the United States in World War II is a little hard to conceive. Nevertheless, Congress had nothing to do with it and did not even know about it.

Two million dollars was not enough so \$4 million was taken out of the President's emergency fund. When that too proved insufficient, then, for the first time, they came to the Congress and twice in authorization acts brought in by the Public Works Committee, we have authorized an additional \$4 million or a total of \$8 million plus \$4 million from the President's emergency fund or a total authorization of \$12 million for a project that was originally supposed to have cost \$2 million.

On top of that we learn from the hearings on the pending bill, on page 836, that the Nicaraguan Government itself put \$4,128,000 into this project.

The amount requested by the administration for fiscal 1958, was \$2 million, which would use up all of the funds that have been authorized by the Congress.

The committee saw fit to cut that by \$500,000 and the item on the bill is for \$1,500,000. I am suggesting we cut \$1 million off that and make it only \$500,000 this year.

I want to call your attention to a question asked by Mr. MAGNUSON on the subcommittee on page 836 of the hearings:

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the \$12 million complete the job?

Mr. RUBOTTOM. We cannot assure the committee that it will. The survey which is now being undertaken for this last 19 miles has not been finished, and the survey will have to be finished before any estimate can be completed of the cost of the termination of the job. On the basis of very informal estimates now, and taking into account the increased cost of steel and other items that have to go into the highway, there is a very real likelihood that some additional funds will be required in order to terminate it.

Why do we not make them tell us what the whole project is going to cost before we go on year after year adding to a project that has already cost \$16 million, and which may cost more, when the original cost was estimated at \$2 million and the Congress did not have the slightest thing to do with approving it in the first place.

I think it is high time that we not permit these bureaucrats to go around spending money and committing us and getting us part way into a program and then coming to the Congress to say that to keep an international commitment, we, in the Congress, have to back them up and underwrite the cost no matter what it may be. Let us postpone this expenditure until we know what it is going to cost to bring an end to this road to finish it and then we can act intelligently.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield.

Mr. HALEY. Why does not the gentleman just try to cut the entire amount out so that we could then try to arrive at some figure as to what the total cost is going to be? Why leave the half million dollars in the bill?

Mr. MEADER. I leave the half million dollars in because there is probably work in process which we ought not to shut down completely. But, I think before we give any more appropriations or an additional authorization, if we exceed the \$12 million already authorized, let us hold back until they get their figures in order so that they can come in here with a reliable estimate of total cost so that we can act intelligently.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that this road, the Rama Road, had its inception in an old agreement that the Nicaraguans gave us to build an alternate canal for use in lieu of the Panama Canal through Nicaragua. As the years passed it became apparent that we would not need the alternate route for canal purposes between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It was decided it would be a worthwhile thing, however, to have a highway in the event the Panama Canal was blocked or destroyed during wartime. The Nicaraguans, interested in hemisphere solidarity and development, gave assent. Therefore, President Roosevelt started this project with emergency funds under his control. Since that time, each President, including President Eisenhower, has endorsed the value of the project. We have a commitment with the Nicaraguan Government to finish the project. The project is contributing materially to the development of Nicaragua. The end is in sight. There is not too much more of the road yet to be built. We are not the only ones paying for this project. The Nicaraguans themselves are contributing substantially to the main road, and in addition they are constructing feeder roads that are built entirely from their own resources. This money in the current budget would, except for \$500,000, complete the appropriations for which there is authorization. Apparently, some additional money is

going to be required, but not a great deal. I can see no useful purpose that can be served by disrupting the project at this time when it is moving toward completion. Therefore, I trust the committee will vote down this amendment and that we will complete our commitment to the Nicaraguan Government and people—a very good neighbor—and help them to build this road.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MEADER), there were—ayes 57, noes 53.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. MEADER.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 67, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such as to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not

United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding 5 years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the standardized Government travel regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$105 million, of which not less than \$9 million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of 1 year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHEEHAN: On page 32, line 6, after the semicolon, strike out "\$105,000,000" and insert "\$104,567,000."

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the debate we covered the principle behind this cut. This strikes out \$433,000 from the appropriation for the United States Information Agency. The \$433,000 is the amount which the United States Information Agency is going to pay or hopes to pay during the fiscal year 1958 to the New York Times to the extent of \$255,475 and to the New York Herald-Tribune to the extent of \$177,584 for subscriptions of which the greatest bulk will be sent to various people throughout Europe to help influence their opinion, as I see it and understand it, on how the American people think.

As was pointed out in debate, I personally feel, and I know a lot of other Members feel, that the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune with their extreme internationalism and their political philosophy do not represent the real thinking of the people of America. Therefore, if the State Department and the United States Information Agency really desires to convey to the interested people of Europe, Pakistan, India, and other places where these papers are sent, the true feelings of Midwest America, Far West America, the northern part of the United States, and the southern part of the United States, then they will embark upon a program to see to it that not only these internationalistic viewpoint papers are given to the Europeans but a cross section of the other sections of America are distributed abroad.

I am not sure how this can be done. My amendment will strike out this amount of money, not that I object to the main purpose for which the money is being spent, but I am objecting to the way in which the United States Information Agency does it. It would seem to me if the United States Information Agency would come back here at a later time and show the Members of Congress that they are attempting to give to the people of Europe and other sections of the world a real cross section of the ideas, the thinking, and the political philosophy of America, then I do not think I would have any particular objection to the amount because I believe the members of the committee under the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] have done a very fine job on this appropriation bill. But until such time as the State Department can adequately show us that the entire viewpoints of the country are represented I think this amount should be stricken from the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

This amount has been cut enough. It should not be cut any more.

On this question of circulating newspapers in Europe, we have heard a lot of talk about how the Chicago Tribune ought to be circulated over there. I would like to put in a word for the Ohio State Journal, the Columbus Dispatch, and the Columbus Citizen, all great dailies in my district. I will back them against any paper in the Nation. The only trouble is that these papers from my home town, and from a lot of other places in the United States, do not publish in Europe, and therefore it would be slow and expensive to circulate them abroad. The Times and the Herald Tribune are published over there, with special European editions, and those who have traveled in Europe know they are published primarily for the benefit of American tourists and businessmen so that they contain the sort of news of the United States that is pretty well planned to fit over there.

While I admit that it is pretty foolish to send all the Members of Parliament a copy of these papers every day—I doubt if they read them—yet I think that the general idea involved, of making sure that these papers get to libraries and places like that where they will be read, and where they will give information on what is going on in the United States day by day is a pretty good idea. It is probably less expensive, and more readable than circulating USIA bulletins.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I would just like to add to what the gentleman has said about other papers. There are excellent newspapers in New York besides the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune that would be certainly as well qualified to give American views abroad if they were published abroad and equally available.

Mr. VORYS. That may be, and I do not want to yield to all of those who claim that their papers are as good as the ones in my congressional district.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. I am not going to praise all the newspapers of my city, but I just want to point out that in some large cities of the world there are no wire services available to our representatives there, and that is why American newspapers published abroad will often take the place in the dissemination of information which would otherwise be provided by wire service.

Mr. VORYS. I do not want to defend in detail the distribution of these papers, but I am certain that this is a good idea, to take something that is already printed up and is in pretty good shape and have it made available to show what is going on in the United States day by day, and get it circulated around without having the USIA label stamped on it. Since Europeans know that these papers are prepared primarily for Americans to

read, this takes the propaganda label off of the information they obtain.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is not the Chicago Tribune published in Paris?

Mr. VORYS. I asked our friend from Illinois, and he informed me that it is not at the present time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. At the present time, you mean?

Mr. VORYS. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto has been closed. The gentleman may offer his amendment after the debate is over.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr. ROONEY.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania withdrawing his amendment?

Mr. GAVIN. I am not—I am offering the amendment after the vote is taken on this amendment. I am offering this later at the suggestion of the chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Should it not be read at this time? Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment now at the Clerk's desk offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania be read.

The CHAIRMAN. For information?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Is the amendment by the gentleman from Pennsylvania in order after this is disposed of?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Chair will have to wait to see what is offered. In the first place, he will have to offer something.

Mr. GROSS. If he has not offered it, I object.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I thought the gentleman had offered the amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. The Chair has ruled otherwise.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, no; the Chair has not ruled otherwise.

Mr. GAVIN. I withhold the amendment until the vote is taken on this amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Then, in rising in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. SHEEHAN], I should also address myself to this secret amendment which is about to be offered by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, my dear friend, Mr. GAVIN. I think that we are getting into a very, very dangerous area with amendments such as these. The committee took into consideration all the facts at the time it arrived at the \$105 million of appropriations for the United States Information Agency. I do not believe that this is the way for us to proceed on an appropriation bill.

The committee is unanimous in opposing the pending amendment. If I were so disposed, or that kind of a fellow, I should be the last one to get up here and oppose this amendment because The New York Times did a very nice job on me this morning, entitled "Meat Ax 'Economy,'" when they said that—

The proposed cut is of unreasonable proportions. Even more unreasonable is the absurd but characteristic statement of Representative JOHN J. ROONEY, Democrat, of Brooklyn, unfortunately one of the committee's influential members.

I should be the last fellow in the world to be up here opposing this amendment. But I do not believe in permitting personal differences to interfere with my judgment. I do not think and I have never believed that it should be the function of Congress to take over the executive agencies. I am not going to assume the decision as to whether USIA should send copies of the New York Times to any members of the British House of Lords and the British House of Commons. But the public and the Congress are entitled to know that there is \$433,000 in the USIA request for the European editions of 2 newspapers. Everybody is entitled to know what is going on. If the United States Information Agency were intelligently run they would heed the debates that take place up here; they would read the committee's report; and perhaps then they might send only a few copies of these American newspapers to the British Parliament. Then they would save some money.

After a committee cut of \$35 million, to proceed further and cut another half a million dollars on the basis of a situation that the committee has known about all along, and has specifically mentioned in its report, does not seem like good judgment to me.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to say that I am entirely in accord and on behalf of the minority I am opposed to this amendment. I trust it will be beaten. \$105 million is the absolute minimum. I think it should be more, not less.

Mr. ROONEY. The President would surely be against this proposed cut.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know whether USIA has ever given any thought to sending free copies of The New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune to the Members of Congress so they can brainwash us?

Mr. ROONEY. For goodness sake, let us not get into that; they are liable to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the rejection of the pending amendment and now ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHEEHAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—yeas 56, nays 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GAVIN: On page 32, line 6, strike out "\$105,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. GAVIN. I do not yield for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to the gentleman the feeling is mutual. I hope very much my very good friend, whom I greatly admire, and I really do admire him, will remain on the floor and listen, because he was very much concerned about this last cut, which was around \$400,000. This amendment is for a \$5 million reduction. If you want to do some reducing, and I doubt it, you have a chance now to show the folks back home you really mean business. Many were very much interested in reducing the Health, Education, and Welfare program. Many amendments were offered and many wanted to be recorded, so you had 14 record votes on amendments and several unrecorded on that appropriation bill. However, not many amendments today.

This proposed amendment, which I offer, concerns—and I quote from the bill—"the radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding 5 years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses," and so forth, and so forth.

To show how these activities have grown, I ask my very good friend, the chairman, what does it cost to run this United States Information Agency? In 1955 it cost \$73,914,000. Then in 1956 and 1957 appropriations were increased from \$73,914,000 to \$113 million. Note this Agency is growing by leaps and bounds everywhere. Evidently by expansion programs, greater contribution requests jumped from \$113 million to \$144 million, but the committee turned in a good job and reduced it to \$106,100,000. Let me remind the House that

in 1955 the Agency was granted only \$73,914,000, so they have been increased \$32,186,000 in a couple of years—not a bad increase for a short period of time.

We have been vociferous in our talk about effecting economies. We have been talking about giving relief to the American taxpayers. You want all branches and all departments of our Government at home to effect economies and to cut down on the number of their employees and cut down on the expense of everything that goes on in our own Government. Note the attitude toward the Post Office Department in recent \$47 million deficiency appropriation. Now here is an opportunity to reduce the appropriation and help bring about a tax reduction. Maybe it will cause this agency some difficulty, but, nevertheless, it will cause them to effect a more businesslike approach and efficient operation because they will be a bit restrained and restricted and will not be able to have all the money available that they want to carry on every program and project they might conceive. When I review these programs here that are in the report, there are some they can do without. On this one item alone on page 22 of the report, item B. Twenty-six weeks of evening performances in the National Pavilion Theater, which was cut out, \$1,305,000 to produce all the musicals and plays. Maybe one might say that is not relevant to this particular item before us; however, this is part of what I think is an unwise use of the American taxpayers' money. Even if it was rejected it should never have been recommended under such circumstances. I am concerned about the whole program. It is about time this agency got down to doing things in a businesslike, practical, sound, sensible, and efficient manner. It is about time we effect economies and give some relief to the American taxpayers. I present my thinking because you are all now apparently economy minded. You are hearing from the folks back home. What are you going to do about it? How are you going to vote? Certainly you want to be recorded. Here is an opportunity to be recorded that you too mean to get results. It will save the taxpayers \$5 million at one time.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not really think it is necessary to debate this amendment at any great length. I do not believe that the good judgment of the House will permit the adoption of this amendment. It is interesting to note that in every department or in every area for which we appropriate, there is always one good popular whipping boy. Members frequently blow off steam and use this whipping boy to make speeches in the well of the House. This USI program is a program of that type. The reason it is is because there is not any way in the world to evaluate this program. I do not care how expert you are. I do not think there is a human being in America with all the experience that he may have in

TV, radio, and newspapers, magazines, and so on who can really evaluate this program and tell us whether we are getting our money's worth. Unfortunately, it is that type of program. It is a program of trial and error. It is a highly specialized program. Now I do not care who runs it and I think the present director is a very able man—but I do not care who runs this program, he should have the privilege of trying to convince the Congress that we are getting our money's worth out of what we have spent. We are not experts here in the House on this subject. We must have faith in our appointed leaders of Government. There is no reason to believe that the present director does not have the capacity and capabilities to run this program properly. He is entitled to a fair trial. He is already starting out on the fiscal year 1958 with a handicap of \$7 million that we have cut off this program. This amendment would seek to take off \$5 million more. We are penalizing and punishing him when he has not had a decent chance to prove his worth at running this great and important program that is so important that the President of the United States has emphasized publicly and by letters to Members of the Congress his deep concern about this cut.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I join the gentleman in his opposition to this amendment. I think it would be assuming a terrific responsibility for the Congress to reduce this figure any more than it already has been reduced. This money is for peace. This money is to protect America from an atheistic foe who is striving to spread its ideology all over the world. I cannot believe when the President of the United States has so strongly made known that he thinks this is a great and important sustaining part of his program that this House will reduce the amount of money involved here.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman. I do not think the House will either.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Are not the potential enemies of this country spending this same kind of money on their own kind of propaganda?

Mr. PRESTON. The Russians are spending much larger amounts than has ever been spent by the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I join with the gentleman in his opposition to this amendment, and also the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. I think it might be decidedly harmful to the best interest of our country if this amount is further reduced. As a matter of fact, my own personal opinion is that the amount reported here is not sufficient, but I am going along with the committee. I strongly urge the defeat of the present amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it not a fact that the Russians spend more money jamming the American programs than we spent on this program entirely?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I do not know about that.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman knows, does he not, that the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] is entirely inaccurate?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not have the figures and so I do not know.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

(Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. I agree with the gentleman. I am in opposition to this amendment.

We are all familiar with the tremendous growth of television in the United States.

It may be surprising to know that in some foreign countries, the rate of growth exceeds even that of our country. In 1956, it is estimated that there were 10,051,000 receivers in use in Free World nations. Of course, the potential viewing audience exceeds this many times, particularly in countries where sets are located in public places.

We all know from firsthand experience the impact of TV in telling a story, in depicting the truth about people and places.

I am glad to note that the United States Information Agency has moved quickly to take advantage of TV as a communications medium.

Last year 58 new foreign TV stations went into operation bringing the total of 212 stations in the free world. For the period 1957-58, 203 more stations are planned.

USIA has the advantage of American experience and know-how in the television field. Other countries seriously lack the producers, technicians, and performers necessary to produce good, professional programs. As a result foreign TV stations are anxious to use the programs we can offer. The TV industry's fine cooperation makes possible our being able to send abroad some of the best programs in American television.

Many TV systems abroad start under the direction of the educational authorities, particularly in the Near East and southeast Asia. In these areas TV is particularly adaptable to the cultural development of these areas. There the people hunger for knowledge, yet their facilities will not be able to cope with the demand for years to come. TV is a natural method to reach quickly mass audiences and large student groups.

USIA, in cooperation with other government agencies, stimulates the inception of TV abroad through the educational approach. The United States knows that the more people everywhere know of their neighbors, the wider their knowledge of what we stand for, the closer we will come to a peaceful world.

At present TV programming by USIA is active in 43 countries. I am glad to note that it is the Agency's intention to keep pace with this dramatic new medium for reaching the minds of people everywhere.

It is well to remember that it is what people believe about us which determines their attitude toward us.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to say to the gentleman from New York that the figures I obtained from you, as far as accuracy is concerned, they are what your executive gave to me.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman refer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

Mr. GAVIN. Certainly. I will call you "Mr. ROONEY." When you refer to me, you refer to me as "Mr. GAVIN."

Mr. ROONEY. Did the gentleman ever get any inaccurate figures from me? I have always addressed the gentleman as the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], as required by the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] has expired.

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I did not understand what the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] was saying a moment ago. He had some papers in his hand and he pointed over in this direction. I wonder if he believes that I ever gave him any incorrect information.

Mr. GAVIN. No. You were referring to my statement as being incorrect. I am merely telling the gentleman from New York that I got the figures referred to from your executive secretary.

Mr. ROONEY. If you have any figures that are incorrect, they were not supplied by the committee or anyone connected with it. When the gentleman offers an amendment to cut an appropriation by \$5 million, based on what he has had to say in the well of the House in presenting his amendment, he expects us to go quite far. I think that the committee, in the interest of economy, has taken the fat out of the Information Agency to the farthest extent possible at this time. This program is now far more costly than it ever was. Previously we never had requests for such amounts as \$135 million and \$140 million. We have always gone into the USIA budget. This committee works hard on all of them.

I recall, some 5 or 6 years ago, when this committee, with the support of the House, reduced a request of USIA for \$97½ million for radio facilities, to \$9,500,000—a 90-percent cut—and the cut was sustained in the other body, and that \$9,500,000 became the law with regard to that requested appropriation. Does the House know that there is still in the hands of the Information Agency a good part of that \$9½ million which had been reduced from \$97½ million?

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. I am a little disturbed getting down here between these two Irishmen today.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. No.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Georgia put it very well when he said that any program such as this must necessarily be a program of trial and error. Errors will occur, there will be here a mistake and there a mistake, but the whole program should not be condemned because of a few mistakes.

Whether we like it or not, and we don't like it, we cannot escape the fact that there is a worldwide struggle between the slave way of life and the free way of life. We know that the struggle affects us because we are getting ready to appropriate billions for the defense of our land.

Why do we do that? Because we must protect ourselves from the possibility of aggression from the Communist forces arrayed against us.

In this struggle we not only must maintain our defenses, but we must take part in a struggle for the minds of men; it is a struggle in which if we are to be ultimately successful we must one day convince enough of the people of this world that ours is the best way of life for everybody, that it is better than the slave way. That is what this program is about; and as far as I am concerned I rise in opposition to the amendment and I hope the amendment is defeated. The committee has already substantially reduced this amount.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Indiana. I appreciate what he says and am glad that in this instance I can go along with him. I am glad he feels the way he does with regard to the pending amendment. He is one of those who on the last vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman Illinois was so courageous as to stand up and vote with President Eisenhower.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. I also rise in opposition to the amendment.

I want to express my strong regret at the action of the Appropriations Committee in slashing USIA funds so heavily. To my way of thinking the information program is one of the most vital programs of the Government in these critical times. Take the case of Latin America, about which I know a little more than other foreign areas. A strong information program in that area is vital.

Two basic facts stand out in the relationship of the United States to the 20 neighboring countries of Latin America: First, years of friendly association have tended to make us take them for granted. We forget too easily the multiplying populations, the rampant nationalism and ambition for national improvement.

Second, we are inclined to assume that the Latin American is aware of our good

intentions, that he understands the United States, its policies, its actions, and its people. We forget that his actual knowledge of us is limited, and that our special economic position in his territory makes it easy for unscrupulous forces to turn him against us, to make him feel exploited by us.

If we are not farsighted, a familiar pattern can be repeated in this area as in others. Communists, taking advantage of inevitable nationalisms, will create conditions that will multiply the problems of the United States in this area many times, and jeopardize the important economic and strategic interests we have in Latin America.

A case in point was the Guatemalan crisis which suddenly demanded emergency attention. That situation is now under control but the Communists have only been checkmated. They are still at work in that courageous country, and in almost every other country in Latin America. This is evident in the uprisings; in the never-ending attempts of local stooges to infiltrate and gain control of labor unions, and in the increasing volume of books, magazines, and Communist-controlled newspapers. More and more Latin Americans are being invited behind the Iron Curtain; more and more cultural exchange programs are being carried out with the Soviet bloc. Also, more and more Soviet-bloc countries are soliciting trade with Latin America and showing their wares at Latin American trade expositions.

This is the situation confronting the United States in Latin America today. Fortunately, we are not completely on the defensive there. We can, if we adopt proper measures, take advantage of historic and geographic factors which are in our favor, and also of the very factors which are being exploited today by our enemies.

But a vigorous information program is a primary necessity. Not only do we need to counteract the lies and rumors and half-truths, but we need to convince our neighbors that our interests parallel theirs, that what we believe and stand for is fundamentally the same as their own convictions and aspirations. Essential to this end is a strong and effective information and cultural program.

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman can contribute anything.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes; I think this is a contribution. The only thought I want to call to the minds of the Members is that on the health and welfare bill everybody wanted to be recorded. Why not accept this amendment? Then you can be recorded as showing just how you voted, whether you are for economy or otherwise. If you have the courage of your convictions let your vote be recorded.

Mr. ROONEY. In conclusion I remind the Committee that a deep cut has already been made in this appropriation and I urge the rejection of the pending amendment and ask for a vote.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the gentleman from New York if this is not the same agency that put 950 persons on the payroll?

Mr. ROONEY. No; they put on only 508 of the approximately 950. The State Department did that with 446 positions; this agency did it with only 508.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, despite the committee's injunction a year ago that they must not increase personnel. Is that not correct?

Mr. ROONEY. Despite a reduction of \$22 million. We took into consideration these matters which were uncovered by the committee and used them in arriving at the figure of \$105 million.

Mr. GROSS. Here is an agency, Mr. Chairman, which has expended thousands of dollars to hire reporters to propagandize, to brainwash the people of this country, not some foreign country, but in this country. This is the same organization that paid a sports writer in New York City on the New York Times \$100 to write an article about Casey Stengel for the benefit of the Japanese.

This is the same outfit that has produced a movie. I believe it is the same outfit that has produced a movie in this country, a commercial movie, but I have not been able to discover the name of that movie or what has happened to it. Apparently it was a boxoffice flop, at a cost to the taxpayers of at least \$100,000. Perhaps the gentleman would like to enlighten us on that.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is very modest. This ought to be cut deeper than the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposes, in view of the hearings and the information that we have before us.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to close debate on the pending amendment if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. GROSS. Could the gentleman give us a little information about this mysterious movie that was produced and that was such a boxoffice flop?

Mr. ROONEY. There is included in the printed hearings everything in this regard the agency wished to disclose.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that.

Mr. ROONEY. The title of the picture is classified. The agency made it classified information; I cannot tell the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. That is what we run into in connection with this particular outfit. I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be adopted.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the chairman of the subcommittee. Did my ears serve me right when I heard him say that the title of the play produced for distribution or showing in the United States was classified information?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. The United States Information Agency classified the title of this movie and will not release it to the press. I know the title.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Can the gentleman give any valid reason for the classification of such information?

Mr. ROONEY. That inquiry should be directed to Mr. Larson and the United States Information Agency.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think, certainly, that the committee should be profoundly interested in knowing the reason.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not the one who classified the title of the movie. The committee did not classify it. Mr. Larson, of the Information Agency, did that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The gentleman did not say that the committee classified the title. The gentleman said he thought the committee should be profoundly interested in the reasons for doing that.

Mr. ROONEY. I know all about the picture and all about the alleged reasons, I may say to the distinguished gentleman. The Information Agency has made the information classified, and I have respected that classification. It should not be too long before it is declassified.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am not asking the gentleman to betray any confidences, but I do think the gentleman from California, who is making headlines in the suppression of information to the American people in the executive branch, I think my good friend the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss], would be very much interested in the reasons for classifying the title of this movie.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to an article appearing in the Evening Star of Thursday, January 1, 1957, by Mary McGrory titled "New USIA Chief Plans Worldwide Program."

I want to read a couple of paragraphs of that article and then ask the gentleman whether or not in the hearings they were able to determine the philosophy of the new director of this program. I read the following:

The former Under Secretary of Labor, who was widely advertised during the campaign as living proof that the Republican Party is big enough for intellectuals, does not believe in telling other countries how grand we are.

"Rather," says Mr. Larson, "we should increase their own self-respect, their devotion to their own institutions, their own public and private associations, their religion, their families—everything under the sun that makes them want to stand on their own two feet."

The problem as he sees it is "not to make them love us but to make them love themselves."

Are we spending \$105 million to make other countries love themselves when they probably love themselves already?

Mr. ROONEY. I must say in answer to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan that I am not responsible for anything that Mr. Larson says. He happens to be a Republican. He is known as "Mr. Republican," is he not?

Mr. MEADER. I did not know him that way. He wrote a book, I remember.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman criticizing his book?

Mr. MEADER. I was asking the gentleman whether or not in the hearings Mr. Larson had indicated that he was going to convert this agency into a totally different organization with a completely different purpose than it has had in the past.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Larson may have some grandiose ideas, but if you follow the judgment of this committee, we shall keep any grandiose ideas to a minimum, I assure you.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I call the attention of the members of the committee to the fact that this \$100 million is not \$100 million comparable to current figures. It is \$98 million, because of the \$2 million mandatory item for contribution to the retirement fund and extra days' pay for 1958; in other words, \$105 million in the bill is really \$103 million compared to \$113 million in the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAVIN) there were—ayes 48, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Dowdy: On page 32, beginning in line 6, strike out "of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of which such portion, not less than \$1,350,000 as may be equal to the dollar equivalent of any foreign currencies or credits acquired under the provisions of Public Law 480, 83d Congress, and used to carry out activities or programs under this paragraph shall be used to purchase such currencies or credits and not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase other foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, this has reference to the same Public Law 480 that I referred to at another time this afternoon, and I will not go into that. I did not get to finish what I wanted to say before, as my 5 minutes ran out.

Now, Public Law 480 has a provision in it which says:

And any department or agency of the Government using any of such currencies for a purpose for which funds have been appro-

priated shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used.

I find from page 173 of the President's budget request for this year that this United States Information Agency, or whatever the name of it is, has \$1,350,000 worth of these Public Law 480 funds in addition to the \$105 million provided for in this bill.

The purpose of my amendment is to cause this agency to pay into the Treasury for the foreign currencies and credits they are using and the Commodity Credit Corporation would get the credit for it.

I did notice in the President's budget request in another place in regard to these Public Law 480 funds that the President recommends that a lump-sum appropriation be made to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its losses which are not made up through these appropriation sales which, of course, would have the effect of charging this information and propaganda agency's expenditures to the farm program of the United States.

That, together with what I said before in connection with another amendment, should explain the purpose of this amendment. I trust it will be adopted by the committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not think very much time need be taken with this amendment. It is similar to the amendment which was offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas awhile ago with regard to the educational exchange activities of the Department of State. It is, again, a question with regard to Public Law 480. If he was amending that law I would be for it. But to accept an amendment such as this on the floor is something I think the Committee of the Whole will not do.

So, Mr. Chairman, I now ask for a vote on the pending amendment which should be rejected, being similar to the one that was rejected by the committee about 20 minutes ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Dowdy) there were—ayes 23, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 32, line 6, after "\$105,000,000", insert "of which not more than \$500,000 shall be used to purchase objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations."

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, several amendments have been offered during the afternoon, the purpose of which was to induce the United States Information Agency to give to the people of other countries the views of some of our people who did not live on the eastern seaboard. To date internationalized New York and the Northeast has been brain washing and propagandizing the people of Europe and the Middle East through the New York Times and the Herald Tribune as well as by the other biased views it puts out. The New York Times and the Herald Tribune seem to represent the views of a comparatively small section of the country. On page 32 beginning on line 4 is found this language: "and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$105 million, of which not less than \$9 million shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States." That leaves \$96 million.

The purpose of the amendment which reads: "of which not more than \$500,000 shall be used for the purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations" is to limit the amount which can be spent for New Deal international giveaway propaganda.

Being curious as to the purpose of the language which just precedes the amount named, naturally reference was made to the index of the hearings, and there it was found. On page 4 of the index, identifying this provision of the bill is found the descriptive title, which is "Giveaway Programs." If there is any doubt about what this program is, we have this characterization of it by the committee itself.

The gentleman from New York who is in charge of the bill and presumably an advocate of economy gives us a report which describes this provision or subtitle as "Giveaway Programs." Permit me to congratulate him upon an accurate description.

Then, if reference is made to page 36 of the hearings you will find among other things this:

PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS TO LOCAL FOREIGN AUTHORITIES

Mr. LARSON. We make use of anything we can possibly use to do our job, whether it is purchasing existing periodicals, or magazines, or papers, or books, or producing them ourselves. Whichever is the most efficient we try to do. We want to do whatever will do the job.

Mr. COUDERT. What do you do with the American magazines and newspapers that you purchase?

Mr. LARSON. We see that they get to the people that will do the most good.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you please insert in the record at this point a statement with regard to the American newspapers and publications used in connection with this French program, listing each one, how many, and how much?

Mr. POSNER. That is American newspapers and magazines?

Mr. ROONEY. That is right.

Mr. POSNER. Used in connection with the French program?

Mr. ROONEY. That is right.

(The matter referred to follows:)

American newspapers and magazines used in the French program, fiscal year 1957

	Number	Cost
For presentation:		
1. Purchased in France:		
New York Times (international edition)	537	\$9,642.00
Herald Tribune (international edition)	209	5,065.00
Subtotal	746	14,707.00
2. Supplied by Information Center Service, Washington: Periodicals (see following table)	111	758.55
Total presentations of periodicals and magazines for French program		15,465.55
For information centers (supplied by Information Center Service, Washington): ¹		
Newspapers	28	1,225.61
Magazines	1,094	10,128.14
Subtotal		11,353.75
Grand total, American newspapers and periodicals in French program		26,819.30

¹ All American newspapers and periodicals are supplied to information centers in France by the Information Center Service, Washington.

Over on page 316 you will find this:

The breakdown by categories for the full program is as follows:

Recipients in England of New York Times and Herald Tribune

Category	Herald Tribune	New York Times
Individual members, House of Commons	216	251
Individual members, House of Lords	79	98
Ministries	12	21
Public libraries	253	219
Newspaper editors	334	149
Writers, opinion leaders	196	104
Unions, union officials	32	43
Universities		25
Colleges, schools	28	
Teachers	30	69
Clubs, training centers	14	27
United States and other reading rooms	17	14
Total as of Mar. 15, 1957	1,211	1,020

If that is the way it is to be, it does seem as though the amount which is to be expended, that is, the amount which the information agency is to pay to inform and educate the people of other countries, but only in the giveaway program the amount should be limited to \$500,000. In all fairness—and this argument was made before—in all fairness the agency should give those people they are trying to educate a little information about the rest of our country. It is un-American to lead the people of other lands to believe that the views of the New York Times and Herald Tribune are the views of the United States.

That is all I care to say about it. The language of the bill is not confined to publications. You will notice it says "purchase of objects for presentation to foreign government, to schools and to organizations." What objects? What organizations? Some policymaking positions have been wide open to and held by Communists.

Let me conclude with the statement that you can accept the characterization of this bill made by the committee itself when it said it is a giveaway program. And there is little if any reasons to doubt the statements of our colleague, Dr. Judd, of long experience in the East, in China, and of intimate connections with officials of the State Department which oversees this program as quoted in an April 15 editorial of the Chicago Tribune which reads:

THE LAW OF AVERAGES

We have been reading Congressman WALTER JUDD's stirring tribute to the State Department before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. An interesting snatch of the colloquy went as follows:

"Chairman EASTLAND. Then you think some of these people that are pro-Communist are still in the State Department, and still in the Pentagon?"

"Mr. Judd. Why, yes. I don't mean pro-Communist in the sense that they are in the party, but they advocate policies that work out to the good of the party. On the law of averages, a mere moron, once in a while, would make a decision that would be favorable to the United States. When policies are advocated by any group which consistently work out to the Communist advantage, that couldn't be happenstance."

What Congressman Judd seems to be telling us is that the country would be fortunate if the State Department were to be staffed with mere morons. Even if of subnormal intelligence, they might be prompted by some instincts of patriotism, and, by fluke, would occasionally do a stroke of diplomacy to the advantage of the United States.

But, unhappily, we are short of well-intentioned morons in the State Department, which inclines to brighter types, some of questionable loyalty. They never miss in loading things the Soviet way.

Mr. Judd says they get in their ticks chiefly by writing policy papers that the higher-ups study in determining decisions and policy.

"If you allow me to write the papers on which my superiors make their decisions," said the Congressman, "I think I could have a good deal to say about what my superiors will think."

"For example, if the top man comes in and he has the choice between two memoranda on his desk, and both are written by a fellow who is a pro-Communist, the man's freedom of decision is not too wide. He has to decide between two positions, both of which are in various degrees pro-Communist, which means, in my book, inimical to the interests of the United States."

What to do about it? When Senator EASTLAND asked if the State Department couldn't fire these people who always load the dice in favor of the Kremlin, Mr. Judd replied:

"Well, it seems to me they could. It seems they could, if there was the will to be really tough in policing an organization and tightening it up. They could go back to the papers and find out what a man's position consistently has been. Then, if he has been consistently advocating over the years policies which events have proven wrong, he ought to be fired, not as a Communist, but as a fellow who is consistently wrong."

"If I have a doctor who takes care of my father and he dies, who takes care of my mother and she dies, who takes care of my wife, and she dies, and then I get sick, I am going to fire him, not as a Communist, but because he is just not a good enough doctor."

Looking back over the course of American diplomacy in the last quarter century, it is

plain to see that the American public has never had the services of a very good doctor. In fact, it is almost cause for self-congratulation that the patient has survived the treatment at all, even if his present condition is not too flourishing.

Our colleague on this occasion "has something" and the United States Information Agency needs a new Director and direction—One who is an American in his views and practices.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendments and all amendments thereto close at the end of 2 minutes, to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not think we should take too much of our time to discuss the pending amendment. Again this is a matter where, when the committee has spent 2 months on a bill, an amendment is offered which would undo the painstaking work of the committee. Everything mentioned by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] was taken into consideration by the committee at the time this bill was written. I do not believe the Committee of the Whole or the House will go along on a further limitation such as this.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman not believe that the rest of the country should have its views presented to other people?

Mr. ROONEY. I am one who is thoroughly in favor of everybody's having a chance to present his views. There is no question about that. But this is a question of judgment, the amount of time spent in arriving at the committee figure, which has been a sufficient cut in connection with this agency.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote and the rejection of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I believe unwise the drastic budget cut for the United States Information Agency recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, which will require a cutback of this country's information operations in all areas of the world. The place where we have been losing some ground is the Far East. Do we realize the extent to which Red China has stepped up its own propaganda efforts throughout the Far East? The extent and nature of their activities measured in terms of our efforts are fantastic. Their efforts indicate the importance they attach to the area and their own appraisal of their chances of effectively influencing these people.

Let me give you some facts on the Red Chinese propaganda offensive: 1954

marked the intensification of their efforts in this field for purposes of "peaceful" penetration. The scale of effort continues upward. In 1956, Peiping radio broadcasts added the Lao and Cambodian language service, doubled broadcast hours to Indonesia, and raised total hours for the area from 136 in 1955 to 216 hours in 1956. Book output for Southeast Asia was raised from 10 million copies in 1955 to roughly 24 million copies in 1956. Red China's "people's diplomacy" campaign showed even more striking gains than those in radio and books—delegations from Peiping to Free Asia countries increased from 65 delegations totaling 400 persons in 1955 to 105 delegations totaling 2,000 persons in 1956. Add to this their subsidized trade, their offers of unfettered economic aid, their large expenditures to bring foreign visitors to China, and some measure of the competition we face can be seen.

Under these circumstances, this country should intensify and strengthen—and certainly not relax—its efforts to keep Asians aware of the threat posed to their security by Communist China. If the United States reduces its efforts in the information field, you can be sure that the Red Chinese propagandists will be quick to follow up and exploit our pull-back. The instability of key countries—Indonesia is a prime example and Singapore is another—causes the area to be particularly vulnerable to Communist propaganda attacks, and makes it all the more important to make the voice of truth more clearly heard throughout the Far East.

Then there is the positive aspect: The Hungarian revolt dramatized the complete failure of the Communist system in a country which had the opportunity to know it first-hand. And all the world could see the brutality with which the Communists shot down the very people whose support they have always claimed—the workers, students, and intellectuals. The Hungarian story is the one great embarrassment for Peiping, on which it has no ready answer for its Asian neighbors. The United States must repeat, and keep on repeating even louder, the true story of the Hungarian tragedy—we cannot afford to let the Communists divert attention from it and sweep it under the rug.

For all these reasons, I believe the budget recommended for the United States Information Agency for the coming year by the House Appropriations Committee is inadequate, and I hope the other Body will see fit to restore a substantial portion of the funds cut from the Agency's request.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill do now close.

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment to offer.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956, \$10,900,000, of which \$5 million shall be available for the Universal and International Exhibition

of Brussels, 1958, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask a question of the gentleman from New York, who I may say has done a magnificent job today in defending this bill. On a few items I might disagree with him, and maybe some should be cut further, but I think the committee has done an excellent job.

I would just like to ask the gentleman a question or two here, if I may. I note in this item you have cut it very substantially and that you have disapproved an item or requested item on page 22 pertaining to the performances in the theater. Does the gentleman think he has reduced this budget enough so that those performances will not be given?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee has examined the justifications and taken testimony that they were going to produce 3 musicals at \$60,000 a week at Brussels. The request included 12 weeks of legitimate plays at \$45,000 a week. When we inquired, we found that these legitimate plays costing over half a million dollars were going to be presented in English to the foreign audience. Finally, the Director General, Mr. Cullman agreed that it would not be a good idea. In effect, he withdrew the request for the \$540,000 to produce the legitimate plays abroad in English, but he said he would like to have the money—he would substitute something else. I think that was the way he put it.

Mr. HALEY. I hope the gentleman will think about some of the American institutions—there is one I have in mind.

Mr. ROONEY. The Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey circus?

Mr. HALEY. Yes, the Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey circus.

Mr. ROONEY. I am all for the Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey circus.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALEY. I yield.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express my regret at the action of the Appropriations Committee in striking an appropriation for the 1959 pan-American games which were scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

At this time, it is not yet determined whether or not these games will be held. Some efforts are being made to conduct the games with private financing. Prospects are very dim that adequate financing will be provided. There is some talk of the games being held in another American or Latin American city. As a matter of fact, the failure of Congress to provide necessary funds may result in an indefinite postponement of the games. Certainly the future of the pan-American games may be imperiled and jeopardized.

Other nations have found it good government business to encourage their athletes and have, to a considerable degree, subsidized them throughout their period of development. If it is good business for other nations of the world which can

less afford it, why should it be bad business for America? We are spending billions in establishing what we think is a mutual security defense system. We are spending tremendous sums for our internal defense, but it may be that the dollars we spend to establish the moral and spiritual leadership of this country might in the end bring a greater dollar return in good will than any other investment which we can make.

During the past many months we have given considerable emphasis to providing to the need for military and economic aid to the countries of the Middle East, many of which have been openly hostile to our Nation's best interests. For too many years we have been taking our friendship with the Pan American countries for granted. In the final analysis, and when the chips are down, they may prove to be our only friends. It seems to me that we must try to do more than load nations friendly to us with military equipment and impose upon them various sums of economic aid. We must strive to build good will in other ways, and it is my belief that good will through an international athletic event, such as these Pan American games, may bring many times over the return that is realized from any investment in guns and planes.

In the world of sports there are more areas of accord among the discordant people of the world than there is anywhere else. It is an essential structural part of the moral rearmament with which democracy must make its way in this world. We must make it clear that we are dedicated to human progress—that we are interested in the scientific-moral and athletic achievement of other people on this planet. It is to be desired that the great contests between people in the future will be removed from the battlefield to the Olympic arena. This may be a fond hope, but we must pray that it is not too far distant. There are a great many things that this country does to stimulate international good will and international trade. Of these, are the world trade fairs in which this country has always participated. In this bill there is provision for the trade fair to be held in Belgium in 1959. If we can spend millions to show off our machines, why cannot we spend \$4½ million to show off our muscles? It seems to me that one is just as important as another.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 36, line 5, insert "(a)" immediately following "Sec. 701"; and immediately following line 7 on page 36 insert the following:

"(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for payment of any expert or consultant, or of any management engineering corporation, company, firm, or other organization, for the performance of any service relating to management

or organization, unless the utilization and payment of experts or consultants and of management engineering corporations, companies, firms, or other organizations, is specifically authorized by law for the performance of such service."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment which I offered to the last appropriation bill and it was accepted by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], and the minority members of the subcommittee.

This is the amendment I propose to offer to every appropriation bill that is brought up hereafter. It simply provides that:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for payment of any expert or consultant, or of any management engineering corporation, company, firm, or other organization, for the performance of any service relating to management or organization, unless the utilization and payment of experts or consultants and of management engineering corporations, companies, firms, or other organizations, is specifically authorized by law for the performance of such service.

I should think the chairman of this particular subcommittee and the minority members would be willing to accept this amendment in view of the experience they have had during the past year in which the State Department and USIA put on a number of employees, several hundred, without sanction of the committee. I should think they would welcome this amendment as conforming to their desires that people not be employed unless authorized by law.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure the Committee of the Whole will not seriously consider the pending amendment under the circumstances disclosed with regard to some of the areas concerned in this appropriation.

My good friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is one of the hardest working Members of this House; everyone knows that. The distinguished gentleman from Iowa has been well known for his activities and votes in this House on the subject of economy. He offered this amendment previously to another appropriation bill. There may have been something to that, but this is not the kind of bill where this sort of limitation should preemptorily be adopted. We have already pointed out many instances where better management in the State Department is necessary. If the State Department and USIA proposed to spend a few thousand dollars to get some good advice from some good management people what would be wrong with that?

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I would just like to say, Mr. Chairman, that the minority concurs with the statement just made by the chairman of the subcommittee, and

I trust this amendment will be defeated.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman and also urge rejection of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill, H. R. 6871, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 1958, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment that the recommendation be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Is this the amendment that was adopted in the Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House made on April 11, further consideration of the bill must go over until tomorrow because there was an agreement that there would not be a rollover on Monday or Tuesday.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight to file a report on House Joint Resolution 310.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on H. R. 6871.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5520) an act to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to increase the maximum interest rate permitted on United States savings bonds, with Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "3½" and insert "3.26."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just considered.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as it passed the House, H. R. 5520 would have increased the maximum permissible investment yield on savings bonds and savings certificates from 3 percent to 3½ percent per year, compounded semiannually. Additionally, the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to increase the yield on savings bonds bearing issue dates of February 1, 1957, or thereafter; and would authorize the Secretary, if he deems it a desirable policy to do so, to increase the interest rate on series E savings bonds maturing on February 1, 1957, or thereafter, for the period the bonds are held beyond maturity, up to the new permissible maximum investment yield fixed by the bill. The Senate amendment to H. R. 5520 fixes the maximum permissible investment yield at 3.26 percent per year, compounded semiannually.

As indicated in the Senate report accompanying H. R. 5520, the reduction from 3½ percent per year to 3.26 percent per year was thought necessary by the Senate because of the possibility of an expectation on the part of the public that the rate on yield on savings bonds would, in fact, be raised to 3½ percent, thus tending to reduce sales of the 3¼-percent bonds which the Treasury has announced that it will issue. The Senate report states further that reducing the limit to 3.26 percent expresses the opposition of the Congress to any increase in interest rates not absolutely essential in the interests of economic stability. I urge the House to concur in the Senate amendment.

(Mr. REED asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just considered.)

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I join my esteemed friend and chairman in his re-

quest that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5520 relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a higher interest rate applicable to United States savings bonds.

It will be recalled that the administration had originally requested discretionary authority which would have placed an interest ceiling on Series E and Series H savings bonds at $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. At the time of requesting this discretionary authority, the Treasury Department publicly announced the intention of making an actual rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent applicable to bonds sold on and after February 1, 1957.

The Committee on Ways and Means in acting on legislation to carry out this Treasury request amended the proposal to establish a maximum discretionary rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. While I supported this legislation when it was under consideration in the House of Representatives, I pointed out the objection to granting insufficient discretionary authority to the Secretary in this area. The essence of my principal objection is that when the margin of discretion is too closely related to the existing rate, the millions of American citizens who patriotically and prudently invest in savings bonds are denied a fair rate of return on their investment as established by the money market.

The Senate Finance Committee in its consideration of H. R. 5520 further restricted this margin of discretion by amending the bill, placing a maximum interest rate ceiling of 3.26 percent. Of course, the argument I offered against a $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent rate can be even more forcefully applied to a 3.26 percent rate.

However, in the interest of dealing expeditiously with the immediate problem, namely increasing the present rate to $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent, I have urged my colleagues in the House to act favorably on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment. This will enable the Department of the Treasury to deal effectively with the present situation and give our citizens a fair current rate of return on their savings-bond investments.

THE MISSING PERSONS ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. TRIMBLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 237), Report No. 354, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5807) to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the

bill and amendments thereto to final passage intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 61 of yesterday, I am recorded as not voting. I was present, Mr. Speaker, and voted, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

NEW SCHOOL FINANCE BILL

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, since my return to Washington, I have given a good deal of study to the various proposals to help our States meet the tremendous task of housing our growing school population. I agree thoroughly with the President and others that we should grant emergency Federal aid to assist the States to meet this need. I also agree that the Federal aid should be temporary; that when the emergency is met the Federal Government should stop contributing to the support of local school systems. The alternative would be to promote an increasing dependence by our States and local school districts upon Federal financing. And there is no Member of Congress I believe, who will not admit that this road leads to Federal control.

We must avoid this route at all costs. The question is how.

Before we can answer this question, we must determine what has caused the crisis in our schools in the first place. Why is it necessary for our schools to look to Washington for financial aid after all these years of meeting building and operating expenditures with local tax resources?

The cause is apparent. The Federal Government's tax burden is so great that our State legislatures find there are no tax resources left for State and local districts to tap. As long as this situation exists, we will have continued pressure for Federal aid. And it will be an irresistible pressure because the alternative will be to require the States to lower their education standards. Even if the people recognize that what they ask will eventually mean a loss of control over their school system, they will take that risk in preference to lowering educational opportunities for their children. I submit, Mr. Speaker, the people of the Nation should not have to choose between two alternatives as unsatisfactory as these two are.

Yet all of the legislative proposals I have seen to date require this choice. Each of them has a termination date, it is true. But the growing financial needs of an expanding public-school program cannot be terminated simply by passing a law. The withdrawal of Federal aid in 4 years or 5 will leave a budgetary gap in education programs of all of our States.

And no means will be provided by any of the pending school aid bills to enable the States to make up this deficiency from local and State sources.

Mr. Speaker, I predict that unless we make it possible for the States and local school districts to meet their own needs when the expiration date of Federal aid arrives, Congress will extend the program. New legislation will be enacted and with as much justification as the legislative proposals we are considering in this Congress. The new schools that will be built with Federal funds will need new teachers to staff them, new desks to equip them, new maintenance expenditures to protect and operate them. How will these additional expenses be met from present tax resources of our States? What would the discontinuance of Federal aid mean to our schools at a time when all other costs are rising?

We all know the answer. Under such conditions, Federal aid cannot be discontinued. In all likelihood, it will be expanded. Along with that expansion, will come Federal control. There is no alternative.

What is the duty of a member of the House Appropriations Committee or any Member of Congress who receives evidence that a local school board is misappropriating Federal funds or even just expending them unwisely? It is his duty to have this matter investigated. Duly elected board of education members would be called to Washington and questioned. An abuse of the program by one school district will result in a regulation to prevent similar abuses from recurring. Regulations carry with them the right to enforce them. Enforcement requires investigations. The Federal Government would have the right, perhaps the duty, to examine the spending policies and budgets of every school district in the Nation.

There is no way that we can grant Federal aid to education without attaching strings to it. Even the emergency legislation proposed by the President carries with it a measure of control. A perfectly germane amendment to his proposal would be to make any school board official liable for Federal prosecution if found guilty of using Federal school construction funds to build a house for the superintendent or himself. Certainly no one should object to such a reasonable provision. But it is Federal control. It is enforceable by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Speaker, if this Congress is going to approve legislation giving emergency Federal aid for school construction, it should also provide some method by which the States could again assume their school costs when the Federal grants end.

Today I have introduced legislation to accomplish this goal. In essence, the legislation is a Federal tax reduction for general education purposes.

Briefly, the legislation I have introduced would grant a Federal income and corporation tax credit to individuals and corporations in States which will levy a one-half of 1 percent tax on taxable income for general education purposes.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of April 17, 1957
85th-1st, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed amended measure providing certain funds in first urgent deficiency appropriation bill pending enactment of that measure. House then passed and sent to Senate substitute for this measure. Sen. Morse urged increased use of surplus foods for school children. House passed State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to extend Public Law 480. Rep. Van Zandt introduced and discussed distressed areas bill.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 6871, the State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958. Rejected, 166 to 205, an amendment by Rep. Gross which had been tentatively agreed to earlier reducing the funds for contributions to international organizations from \$35,899,243 to \$28,859,285. pp. 5294-95, 5315-22

2. FOOD COSTS. Rep. Knutson discussed and inserted the text of a committee print of the Consumers Study Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee, "Food Cost Trends." pp. 5299-5300

3. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Passman called for a reduction in foreign aid spending, and expressed hope that the budget request for foreign aid could be cut substantially. pp. 5303-06

4. TEXTILES. Rep. Hale urged enactment of legislation to aid depressed areas, including legislation to authorize this Department to sell surplus raw cotton to American textile mills at reduced prices, and inserted two local Me. resolutions supporting this action. pp. 5306-07

5. CIVIL DEFENSE. Received the annual report of the Civil Defense Administration. p. 5332

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 310, making appropriations to supply certain deficiency appropriations for fiscal year 1957 (pp. 5252, 5258-9, 5265-6, 5271-3, 5274-81). Earlier in the day the Appropriations Committee reported the measure with amendments, including one to provide for the use of protein feeds in the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund on a permissive basis (the previous Senate amendment would have made use of such feeds mandatory) (Senate Rept. 242) (p. 5252). Sen. Hayden agreed with Sens. Morse and Neuberger that Public Law 875 would provide for emergency credit for freeze-struck orchardists (pp. 5280-1).

The House then passed without amendment H. J. Res. 312 (as a substitute for H. J. Res. 310) providing funds only for certain agencies not including this Department (H. Rept. 372). Rep. Taber stated that H. J. Res. 310 was amended by the Senate in "such a manner as to preclude agreement" on several items. (pp. 5329-30, 5332.)

The Senate debated, but did not complete action on, H. J. Res. 312 (pp. 5283-92).

7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Morton announced the holding of the Three-State Regional Conference on Rural Development at Lexington, Ky., May 13-15, and set forth the agenda for the conference. p. 5263

8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Knowland warned that U. S. assistance should never be given to Communist regimes in such a way that they might use it as a political weapon and inserted an article concerning the Hoover Relief Commission's feeding the starving Russians in 1921-3. pp. 5263-4

9. ECONOMY. Sen. Capehart inserted two articles which "show that the economy of the United States is strong and growing steadily stronger." p. 5265

10. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Morse urged the use of surplus foods to feed hungry children in the U. S. as well as abroad, and inserted an article concerning the awards given Secretary Benson and Assistant Secretary Butz by the Italian government. pp. 5267-8

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted Thomas Stokes' column, "Tale About Assistant President--Sherman Adams Believed Directing Fight Against Development of Public Power." p. 5282

12. HOUSING. Sen. Morse criticized the administration for what he called "discriminatory treatment," and inserted a letter pointing to the tight-money policy as the cause of any decline in home-building, and an article concerning proposed new lumber standards. pp. 5282-3

13. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Frederick J. Lawton, Christopher Phillips, and Harris Ellsworth to be Civil Service Commissioners. Sens. Morse and Neuberger stated they would not oppose Mr. Ellsworth's nomination, although they differed politically with him, because they felt the President should be able to appoint those whom he wanted to such commissions. pp. 5248-9

14. PERSONNEL. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on Government Services, Inc., and its Employee Retirement and Benefit Trust Fund. p. 5250

Received a proposed bill from the Commerce Department to provide for the settlement of claims of employees for losses of personal property suffered incident to their Government service ; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 5250

G. Leslie Dillmann, Jr., of Louisiana.
 John M. DuPont, of Massachusetts.
 Harvey Fergusson, of New Jersey.
 Peter F. Frost, of Connecticut.
 Gregory Gay, of Ohio.
 Robert S. Gershenson, of Pennsylvania.
 William L. Givens, of California.
 Leopold Gotzlinger, of Ohio.
 Phillip J. Griffin, of the District of Columbia.

John C. Griffith, of Connecticut.
 Terrence T. Grindall, of California.
 Thomas Gustafson, of Virginia.
 Kent H. Hall, of California.
 Clifford H. Harpe, of Tennessee.
 James R. Head, of Wisconsin.
 Aaron F. Jacobs, of New York.
 Roy H. Johnson, of Nevada.
 Stanley E. Kagan, of New York.
 Robert D. Knight, of California.
 Miss Morelle Lasky, of California.
 Norman D. Leach, of California.
 Wingate Lloyd, of Pennsylvania.
 Alan Logan, of California.
 Shepard C. Lowman, of Texas.
 Eugene A. Luebker, of Minnesota.
 Carl H. McMillan, Jr., of Maryland.
 Edward J. Maguire, Jr., of California.
 William H. Mills, of Maryland.
 Gottfried W. Moser, of New York.

Ronald D. Palmer, of the District of Columbia.

Ross C. Parr, of Michigan.
 Douglas R. Perry, of Maryland.
 Robert J. Perry, of Ohio.
 Walter G. Ramsay, of Virginia.
 Robert G. Rich, Jr., of Florida.
 George B. Roberts, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 Roger C. Schrader, of Missouri.
 Richard C. Searing, of New Jersey.
 Carl G. Shepherd, of New York.
 William L. Simmons, of Mississippi.
 Kenneth N. Skoug, Jr., of Minnesota.
 John D. Spangler, of Tennessee.
 James M. Thomson, of Minnesota.
 Miss Virginia A. Weyres, of Wisconsin.
 Dawson S. Wilson, of Florida.
 Bruce E. Woolner, of Texas.
 Robert G. Wright, of Illinois.
 Albert J. Zuckerman, of New York.

The following-named staff officers to the offices indicated:

To be consuls

Frank C. Niccoll, of California.
 William P. Robertson, of Tennessee.
 Warren L. Swope, of Illinois.

The following-named Reserve officers to the offices indicated:

Joseph C. Arundale, of Oklahoma.

Lee F. Dinsmore, of Maryland.
 Wilfred V. Duke, of Oregon.
 Zachary P. Geaneas, of New York.
 Edward Macauley 3d, of Rhode Island.
 Roswell M. Parrott, of Virginia.
 John L. Wiggín, of New Hampshire.

To be consuls and secretaries

Henry S. Bonner, of Massachusetts.
 Frederick W. Flott, Jr., of Illinois.
 E. Howard Hunt, Jr., of Florida.

To be secretaries

Philip F. Fendlg, of the District of Columbia.

Franklin P. Holcomb, of the District of Columbia.

John P. Horgan, of Massachusetts.
 Richard M. McCarthy, of Iowa.
 Samuel H. Rickard III, of Michigan.
 William C. Simenson, of Wisconsin.

To be vice consuls and secretaries

Osborne A. Day, of Connecticut.
 Fred C. Thomas, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

To be vice consuls

Roderick W. Horton, of New York.
 Spiros A. Siafacas, of Florida.
 Quentin H. Watkins, of Indiana.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose amazing love we cannot fathom, in these days of Holy Week, we are calling to mind the sufferings and death and resurrection of the Captain of our Salvation.

We rejoice that where there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, that in the fullness of time Thou didst send Thine only begotten Son to be our Saviour.

Our hearts go out to Thee in gratitude for His redeeming ministry, emancipating mankind from the bondage and power of sin and releasing its hidden splendor.

Give us the glad assurance that the sacrifice of His life on the cross is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only but for the sins of the whole world.

Help us to hasten the dawning of that blessed day when the spirit of man shall be too strong for chains and too large for imprisonment.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 71. An act to prohibit the payment of pensions to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 60 days;

H. R. 3035. An act to provide a temporary extension of certain special provisions relating to State plans for aid to the blind;

H. R. 4686. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 126. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Sixth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6304. An act to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1034. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.;

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to provide for transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the week of April 28 to May 4, 1957, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 63]

Barden	Hollifield	Robeson, Va.
Blitch	Holt	Sadlak
Bowler	Holtzman	St. George
Boykin	Hull	Scherer
Buckley	Jenkins	Scott, Pa.
Celler	Loser	Shelley
Coimer	McDonough	Sheppard
Curtis, Mo.	McGovern	Sieminski
Dague	Magnuson	Smith, Kans.
Davis, Ga.	Miller, Calif.	Steed
Dellay	Miller, Md.	Teague, Tex.
Dies	Miller, N. Y.	Teller
Donohue	Morrison	Thomas
Eberharter	Multer	Utt
Farbstein	O'Konski	Vinson
Fino	Patman	Vursell
Forrester	Philbin	Walter
Gordon	Prouty	Willis
Green, Pa.	Radwan	Young
Gregory	Rains	Zelenko
Harvey	Reece, Tenn.	
Hill	Riehlman	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 371 Members are present, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES' APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the

bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 6, strike out the figure "\$35,899,243" and insert "\$28,859,285."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 166, nays 205, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

YEAS—166

Abbott	Cunningham,	McCulloch
Abernethy	Nebr.	McGregor
Adair	Curtin	McMillan
Alexander	Dague	McVey
Alger	Dawson, Utah	Mack, Wash.
Allen, Calif.	Derounian	Mason
Allen, Ill.	Dorn, S. C.	Matthews
Andersen,	Dowdy	Meador
H. Carl	Durham	Michel
Andresen,	Fallon	Miller, Nebr.
August H.	Feighan	Minshall
Andrews	Fisher	Moore
Ashmore	Flynt	Moulder
Ayres	Fountain	Mumma
Bailey	Frazier	Murray
Baker	Gary	Nicholson
Baring	Gathings	Nimtz
Bates	Gavin	Norblad
Baumhart	Grant	O'Hara, Minn.
Beamer	Gray	Passman
Belcher	Gross	Pillion
Bennett, Fla.	Gwinn	Poff
Bennett, Mich.	Hagen	Polk
Bentley	Haley	Rees, Kans.
Berry	Harden	Rivers
Betts	Hardy	Rogers, Fla.
Bonner	Harrison, Nebr.	Rogers, Tex.
Bosch	Harrison, Va.	Rutherford
Boykin	Hébert	Schenck
Boyle	Hemphill	Scott, N. C.
Bray	Henderson	Scrivner
Brooks, La.	Herlong	Selden
Broomfield	Hess	Sheehan
Brown, Mo.	Hiestand	Shuford
Brown, Ohio	Hillings	Siler
Brownson	Hoeven	Simpson, Ill.
Broyhill	Hoffman	Simpson, Pa.
Budge	Hosmer	Smith, Calif.
Burdick	Huddleston	Smith, Va.
Burleson	Hull	Smith, Wis.
Byrd	Jackson	Talle
Byrne, Ill.	Jennings	Taylor
Cannon	Jensen	Teague, Calif.
Carrigg	Johansen	Teague, Tex.
Cederberg	Jonas	Thomson, Wyo.
Chamberlain	Keeney	Tollefson
Chelf	Kilgore	Tuck
Christopher	Kitchin	Van Pelt
Church	Knox	Weaver
Cole	Krueger	Wharton
Collier	Laird	Whitener
Corbett	Landrum	Whitten
Cramer	Lane	Williams, Miss.
Cretella	Latham	Williams, N. Y.
Cunningham,	Lennon	Winstead
Iowa	Lipscomb	Withrow
	Long	Younger

NAYS—205

Addonizio	Fulton	Norrell
Albert	Garmatz	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, Mont.	George	O'Brien, N. Y.
Anfuso	Granahan	O'Hara, Ill.
Arends	Green, Oreg.	O'Neill
Ashley	Griffin	Osmer
Aspinall	Griffiths	Ostertag
Auchincloss	Gubser	Patterson
Avery	Hale	Pelly
Baldwin	Halleck	Perkins
Barrett	Harris	Pfost
Bass, N. H.	Haskell	Pilcher
Bass, Tenn.	Hays, Ark.	Poage
Beckworth	Hays, Ohio	Porter
Blatnik	Healey	Powell
Boggs	Heseltun	Preston
Boland	Holifield	Price
Bolling	Holland	Proufy
Bolton	Holmes	Rabaut
Bow	Horan	Ray
Breeding	Hyde	Reed
Brooks, Tex.	Ikard	Reuss
Brown, Ga.	James	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bush	Jarman	Rhodes, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson	Riley
Byrnes, Wis.	Jones, Ala.	Roberts
Canfield	Jones, Mo.	Robson, Ky.
Carnahan	Judd	Rodino
Chenoweth	Karsten	Rogers, Colo.
Chiperfield	Kearns	Rogers, Mass.
Chudoff	Kee	Rooney
Clark	Kelley, Pa.	Roosevelt
Clevenger	Kelly, N. Y.	Santangelo
Coad	Keogh	Saund
Coffin	Kilburn	Saylor
Cooley	Kilday	Schwengel
Cooper	King	Scudder
Coudert	Kirwan	Seely-Brown
Curtis, Mass.	Kluczynski	Sikes
Davis, Tenn.	Knutson	Sisk
Dawson, Ill.	Lanham	Smith, Miss.
Delaney	Lankford	Spence
Dellay	LeCompte	Springer
Dempsey	Lesinski	Stagers
Dennison	McCarthy	Stauffer
Denton	McConnell	Sullivan
Devereux	McCormack	Taber
Diggs	McFall	Tewes
Dingell	McIntire	Thompson, N. J.
Dixon	McIntosh	Thompson, Tex.
Dollinger	Macdonald	Thornberry
Dooley	Machrowicz	Trimble
Dorn, N. Y.	Mack, Ill.	Udall
Doyle	Madden	Ullman
Dwyer	Mahon	Vanik
Eberharter	Maillard	Van Zandt
Edmondson	Marshall	Vorys
Elliott	Martin	Watts
Engle	May	Westland
Evins	Merrow	Widnall
Fascell	Metcalfe	Wier
Fenton	Miller, Md.	Wigglesworth
Flood	Mills	Wilson, Calif.
Fogarty	Morano	Wilson, Ind.
Forand	Morgan	Wolverton
Ford	Morris	Wright
Frelinghuysen	Moss	Yates
Friedel	Natcher	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—61

Barden	Jenkins	St. George
Becker	Kearney	Scherer
Blitch	Keating	Scott, Pa.
Bowler	Loser	Shelley
Buckley	McDonough	Sheppard
Celler	McGovern	Sieminski
Colmer	Magnuson	Smith, Kans.
Curtis, Mo.	Miller, Calif.	Steed
Davis, Ga.	Miller, N. Y.	Teller
Dies	Morrison	Thomas
Donohue	Multer	Thompson, La.
Farbstein	Neal	Utt
Fino	O'Konski	Vinson
Forrester	Patman	Vursell
Gordon	Philbin	Wainwright
Green, Pa.	Radwan	Walter
Gregory	Rains	Willis
Harvey	Reece, Tenn.	Young
Hill	Riehlman	Zelenko
Holt	Robeson, Va.	
Holtzman	Sadlak	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Riehlman for, with Mr. Holtzman against.

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. Keating against.

Mr. O'Konski for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.

Mr. Becker for, with Mr. Vinson against.
 Mr. Coimer for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Hoit against.
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana for, with Mr. Farbstein against.
 Mr. Willis for, with Mr. Forrester against.
 Mr. Barden for, with Mr. Rains against.
 Mr. Robeson of Virginia for, with Mr. Zelenko against.
 Mr. Dies for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Scherer for, with Mr. Vursell against.
 Mr. Radwan for, with Mr. Teller against.
 Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Multer against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Gordon with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Smith of Kansas.
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Harvey.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Shelley with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. McDonough.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
 Mr. Young with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Loser with Mr. Wainwright.
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Neal.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Sadlak.
 Mr. Bowler with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. McGovern with Mr. Hill.

Mr. GEORGE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WILSON of Indiana moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6871 to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, one of the important phases of the program carried on by the United States Information Agency is motion pictures. A wide variety of films are produced for use abroad showing our American way of life and also exposing Communist lies about our people and our system of Government. In parts of the world where illiteracy is high, motion pictures have very high value in telling our story. Experience has proven that motion pictures are an effective and popular media for getting our story across to foreign people.

Documentary films play an important part in this phase of the USIA program. Recently I had called to my attention a very significant letter written by a prominent Pakistani concerning the documentary film of the second inauguration of President Eisenhower, which was shown in Karachi and other cities of Pakistan. This letter expressed in straightforward language the value of our films, as seen by people halfway around the world. The contents of that letter follow:

A few days ago my wife and I saw in a local cinema the film showing the second inauguration of President Eisenhower in Washington. It was a magnificent film, and we congratulate the USIS sincerely for bringing it to Dacca. My wife and I went to London as representatives of Bengal when the late King George was crowned in 1936, and we saw most of the ceremonies personally. We also saw the British film depicting the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The British coronation ceremony is beautiful, solemn, and grand: it was a great experience to see it. But the inauguration of the American President was very different. It was solemn and impressive, but at the same time "homely" in the truest and highest sense of the term. I have read a great deal about democracy in America—I hope that I shall have the opportunity of visiting your great country this year—but the short film of the inauguration of the President brought home to us far more vividly than any amount of literature could have done that democracy is real and effective in America; that the President was chosen by a free and democratic people, and he was their true and beloved representative. We appreciated very much the singing of the American national anthem by the negro singer Miss Marian Anderson. There was a sincerity and fervour in that song—and she sang it magnificently—which (in our opinion) would not have been conveyed so forcefully and brought home to the hearts of the hearer, if there had been a formal choir of thousands singing in an organized, formal manner. The manner in which the President and Mrs. Eisenhower greeted the vast assembled crowd at the inauguration and subsequently in the reception proved that the people and the President of America are one and indivisible.

We should like to see this film several times. We congratulate you again for showing us this magnificent film.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MAHMOOD HASAN,
 Chairman, East Pakistan Public
 Service Commission.

Recently I heard criticism of USIA for engaging in what was called a \$100,000 film fiasco." I inquired into this matter and found the facts had been considerably garbled. In the first place the film in question was produced by a commercial company and not by USIA. The film was an exposure of the true nature of communism and calculated to alert people abroad to the dangers of communism. Ordinarily, such films are not produced commercially for overseas use. In this case USIA agreed to bear slightly less than one-fifth of the production cost because, I am informed, the message carried by this film is a powerful and moving one. In return the commercial producer retained the right to show the film commercially in the United States, which he did only after the same film had been shown abroad for several months. The response to this film in foreign countries

has been such that plans are now being completed to adapt it to more foreign languages to cover a total of 23 countries.

Any charges growing out of this incident, that USIA is attempting to propagandize the American people, are unfounded. I have been assured by USIA that they did not produce the film, but rather it was produced by a commercial film company. I also have been assured that the showing of the film commercially in the United States was a straight commercial undertaking and in no way related to or connected with USIA.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and his subcommittee for their excellent job on the Justice Department appropriation bill. I regret, however, that they did not recommend funds for construction of a new maximum security prison. I have great confidence in the ability of Mr. James V. Bennett, who has been director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons for many years. Mr. Bennett testified that a critical need exists for another prison to house the worst type of offender. Mr. Bennett told the subcommittee that overcrowding of these institutions has been critical for years and does not seem to be getting any better. Is not it false economy to delay this construction? Are we not impeding the orderly development of the Federal prison system? By delaying this work, we run the risk of conditions deteriorating to the point where we might have to undertake a crash program at far greater expense.

Within the last year or so major riots have broken out in many State prisons across the country. Overcrowding, antiquated facilities, and insufficiently trained personnel have contributed to these troubles. It is significant that none of the recent riots occurred in a Federal institution. In fact, there has not been a major disturbance at a Federal prison in many years. But unless we act to reduce overcrowding, how long can we count on maintaining that fortunate record?

I appreciate the subcommittee's reluctance to provide funds for a new maximum security prison in the fact of statistics which appear to reflect a slight decline in the prison population. According to the tables on page 262 of the hearings, there were 220 fewer prisoners incarcerated in the Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island maximum-security prisons on June 30, 1956, as compared to June 30, 1955. However, I have been informed by the Bureau of Prisons that the United States marshals ran out of transportation money toward the end of the last fiscal year. Convicted prisoners in the marshals' custody were held back in jail until money became available after July 1 to transport them to prison. For this reason, the prison population figures for June 30, 1956, were abnormally low. A more accurate picture, I believe, is reflected by Bureau of Prisons statistics for April 4, 1957. On that date, less than 2 weeks ago, the Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island institutions housed 6,073 prisoners, or 146 more than on the same date a year ago.

On April 4, 1957, the Atlanta prison had 2,654 inmates, 534 more than its rated capacity. The Leavenworth prison had 2,427, 523 over capacity, and the McNeil Island prison had 992, 231 over capacity.

During the first 9 months of the present fiscal year, commitments to all Federal penal institutions declined by 1.3 percent as compared with the previous year. But if you will deduct those prisoners convicted of military and immigration offenses, you will find that commitments actually increased 7.7 percent.

Even these figures do not tell the whole story. What is perhaps more significant is that judges are being more severe with serious offenders. Hardened criminals are receiving longer sentences than formerly was the case. Please note this statement on page 255 of Mr. Bennett's testimony.

The average sentence for maximum custody cases in 1 year has increased 5 months. The average length of stay has increased 2 months at these institutions.

The appropriation asked by the Justice Department would allow work to start on a new prison for 600 prisoners convicted of serious crimes. There has been no maximum security prison built since 1902. Alcatraz was built 87 years ago.

An excellent résumé of this situation was contained in an article by Mr. Edward J. Mowery in the Sunday, April 7, issue of the National Weekly. I include the article entitled "The Crisis in Our Prison System" in the RECORD at this point.

THE CRISIS IN OUR PRISON SYSTEM

(By Edward J. Mowery)

The Federal prison system is facing a real crisis. Its administrators admit they are sitting on a "powder keg."

Here's the picture:

More than 20,000 prisoners—a record high—are jammed into antiquated bastilles, some of which were designed to "accommodate" the train robbers and whisky barons of bygone eras.

More felons are committing more serious crimes and receiving longer sentences. A mounting army of youthful offenders and a steadily rising crime cycle have completely exhausted cell capacity.

Overcrowding in the various institutions is critical and dangerous. And the lofty goal of trying to rehabilitate these thousands of inmates and return them to society is purely visionary.

A careful analysis of the explosive situation shows that the hoary institutions which once housed the notorious Capones, Dillingers, Nelsons, and Floyds have outworn their usefulness and objectivity in the jet age.

But this isn't a case of Uncle Sam hitting a sudden jackpot of criminals.

The Federal penal system has been plagued with inadequate and makeshift facilities since 1895 when its first institution, the old military jail at Fort Leavenworth, came under the aegis of the Department of Justice.

From 1909 to 1926, a crucial period in the Nation's history, the system had only three prisons including the venerable McNeil Island (Wash.) Penitentiary, once a Territorial jail.

Overcrowding of emergency proportions began in 1930 when Federal officials, with hats in hand, opened eight improvised prison camps to handle overflow. Rumrunners and lesser Volstead Act violators made up nearly

half of the commitments flowing from Federal courts. But this prison bulge in population was in line for more jolts in the next quarter century.

Congress, sensitive to the need for new criminal statutes, passed 10 major laws from 1932 to 1950. Kidnapers, racketeers, draft dodgers, fugitive felons, bank robbers, counterfeiters, and espionage agents by the thousand fell into the Federal net.

State and local penal officials declined to accept Federal prisoners (their problem was just as acute) and Federal bastilles were bursting at the seams.

Ironically, a Nation which spews untold billions to aid distress in other parts of the world could find no money for current needs or future expansion of a vital Federal prison system whose only function is to protect society and salvage human lives.

The situation steadily worsened, and today harassed Federal wardens are assigning 10 men to a single cell, strewing cots in corridors, converting basements into dormitories, and spreading their limited personnel so thin that 2 officers actually supervise 800 criminals.

Fourteen institutions are now jammed beyond normal capacity and the excess load at Atlanta, McNeil Island, and Leavenworth totals 1,582 men.

This is the situation confronting the Nation's lawmakers and the communities which shelter Federal prisons now seething with tensions and unrest.

In Washington, Federal Prison Director James V. Bennett has been viewing the situation with alarm for years, but he hasn't been able to get sufficient funds to do the job.

Now, armed with a congressional grant of \$250,000 placed at his disposal last year, Bennett has completed a comprehensive and exhaustive study of Federal prison needs and he has recommended a complete rehabilitation and modernization program to stave off possible disaster.

Here are highlights of his recommendations:

Allocate \$111 million for a long-range construction program; construct "at least" 7 institutions and rehabilitate 4 others in the next decade; reorient the system to meet changing geographical needs; revitalize the near-stagnant rehabilitation program for offenders, and give prison officials the "tools" to turn convicts into useful citizens.

No man could be better equipped by experience and training to advise the lawmakers on the subject than the 62-year-old Prison Director.

A former president of the American Prison Association and current vice chairman of the American Bar Association's criminal-law section, Bennett has been close to the prison picture since 1919 when he investigated numerous Government agencies for the United States Bureau of Efficiency.

In 1926 the employment policies of Federal prisons came under his analysis and 3 years later he aided congressional committees to probe the entire Federal prison setup. Since heading the prison system in 1937 he has traveled extensively to the various institutions, conferred with wardens and inmates, and kept abreast of the increasing tensions and inadequacies plaguing the system.

In 1945, American military brass called for his expert knowledge in the organization of civil prisons in occupied Germany.

How does he feel about the present critical situation in his prisons?

"We're sitting on a powder keg," he told this writer, "and I've advised Congress that no safety factor now exists to care for possible national emergencies or broadening of the Federal criminal jurisdiction."

"With such outmoded and inadequate facilities, how can we possibly hope to successfully salvage lives and rehabilitate offenders?"

subject, and sinister propaganda affecting the future of the Panama Canal is having its full and unrefuted play.

However sincere the sentiments of Latin American participants may be in connection with this question, it is undoubtedly true that handling the canal situation in the manner indicated conforms to world Communist strategy.

It is not possible within the limitations of this statement to give all the reasons why control and operation of the Panama Canal should remain with the United States. But it is sufficient to state that the existing arrangement, sanctioned by treaties, intended, and specifically stated, to be in perpetuity as a consideration to the United States for undertaking the great task of building the canal at its own expense should continue.

In the voluminous talk about nationalization and internationalization of the Panama Canal has there been the faintest hint that the United States would be reimbursed for its vast outlay in the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the canal? I have noted none.

The net investment of the United States in the canal proper as of June 30, 1955, was \$368,004,765. To this sum must be added the very heavy costs over the years for the maintenance of the Armed Forces on the isthmus for protective purposes, which include fortifications, defense bases, and the like, all running in the aggregate to a staggering total of hundreds of millions of dollars. Any suggestion that the United States surrender the canal and all that inheres with it, in the light of the facts involved, is well calculated to cause such a proposal, however intended, to be regarded by our people as unfortunate.

As to the presence of United States forces on the isthmus, it is most pertinent to state that they are there not only for the protection of the interests of the United States, but, as well, the direct interests of every country in the Western Hemisphere, including Panama. In event of war with the forces of world communism, they would in no wise respect the neutrality of the canal, whether under Panamanian or international control. Instead, they would certainly seek to destroy it as a matter of their war strategy, which is characterized by unfailing defiance of every concept of freedom and international law.

If, unfortunately, any such war should occur, what power is so well equipped to protect the Panama Canal as the United States? Its capabilities have been amply demonstrated during two world wars and the Korean struggle. And I think, too, that I reflect the overwhelming sentiment of all peoples of the Americas, North, Central, and South, that a Suez crisis will never be permitted to occur in this hemisphere.

These are realistic views and they should be candidly, and, of course, kindly stated. No immature emotionalism should be permitted to becloud the subject. We hold our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere in the closest bonds of affection and esteem. Our efforts, since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to the present, have

been directed toward their security and these will continue. Their aid and co-operation we have always welcomed and will continue to welcome.

Now, dramatized by the Suez Canal crisis, the problems of the American isthmus have become objects of growing national concern among our people at large, with increasing demands for independent inquiry along the constructive lines contemplated in the proposed legislation previously mentioned. Such affirmative action by the United States should focus the spotlight of national publicity on the subject of interoceanic canals, dispel the uncertainty that has made the Panama Canal a weapon of psychological warfare against the best interests of all the Americas, result in the final and adequate resolution of the questions at issue, and lead to a wisely reasoned isthmian canal policy that will long endure.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. BURNS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, time and circumstance as well as personal choice have resulted in my being a member of very few organizations.

One organization of which I am highly honored to be a member is the 442d Veterans Club. I am privileged to be an honorary member of this club formed by World War II veterans who distinguished themselves as one of the greatest fighting units in the history of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. On March 23, 1957, the 442d Veterans Club adopted a resolution and requested me to read it before this House. It is an honor and a privilege for the Delegate from Hawaii to read the resolution from an organization of which I am proud to be a member:

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii has continued in the status of an incorporated Territory of the United States for nearly six decades; and

Whereas as such Territory, the people of Hawaii have been relegated to an inferior status as compared to their fellow citizens of the 48 States; and

Whereas the people of Hawaii have proven themselves in every conceivable way that they are anxious and capable of governing themselves as a sovereign state of the United States; and

Whereas this proof has been manifested time and again, and continuously, both in times of foreign conflict and in times of peace; and

Whereas Hawaii has stood as a military bastion in the Pacific and a showcase of democracy and international goodwill; and

Whereas the 442d Veterans Club, comprised of former members of the 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team which was trained in Mississippi and was engaged in active combat in Italy and France in World War II, firmly believes that the admission of the Territory of Hawaii as a State in the Union would enhance immeasurably the prestige and dignity of the United States as the bulwark of democracy in the family of nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 442d Veterans Club, That it reiterate its endorsement of statehood for Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That every Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States in Congress assembled, is hereby respectfully requested to take appropriate action in granting immediate statehood to Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Honorable JOHN A. BURNS, honorary member of the 442d Veterans Club; are hereby respectfully requested to read this resolution before their respective Houses; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the following: The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson; the Honorable William F. Knowland; the Honorable Sam Rayburn; the Honorable John W. McCormack; the Honorable Joseph W. Martin; the Honorable James E. Murray, the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson; the Honorable Henry M. Jackson; the Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney; the Honorable Alan Bible; the Honorable Richard L. Neuberger; the Honorable George W. Maione; the Honorable Arthur V. Watkins; the Honorable Henry C. Dworshak; the Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel; the Honorable Frank A. Barrett; the Honorable Barry Goldwater; the Honorable Frank Church; the Honorable Gordon Allott; the Honorable John A. Carroll; the Honorable Clair Engle; the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall; the Honorable Leo W. O'Brien; the Honorable Walter Rogers; the Honorable Gracie Pfof; the Honorable James A. Haley; the Honorable George A. Shuford; the Honorable Adam C. Powell, Jr.; the Honorable Ed Edmondson; the Honorable Lee Metcalf; the Honorable George H. Christopher; the Honorable B. F. Sisk; the Honorable Steward L. Udall; the Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.; the Honorable J. T. Rutherford; the Honorable A. L. Miller; the Honorable John P. Saylor; the Honorable J. Ernest Wharton; the Honorable E. Y. Berry; the Honorable William A. Dawson; the Honorable Jack Westland; the Honorable John R. Pillion; the Honorable Craig Hosmer; the Honorable John J. Rhodes; the Honorable J. Edgar Chenoweth; the Honorable James B. Utt; the Honorable Phil Weaver; the Honorable Harold R. Collier; the Honorable Walter F. Baring; the Honorable Al Ullman; the Honorable Keith Thompson; the Honorable E. L. (Bob) Bartlett; the Honorable A. Fernós-Isern; the Honorable John A. Burns.

Respectfully submitted.

STANLEY M. WATANABE,
President, 442d Veterans Club.
TOGO NAKAGAWA,
Executive Secretary, 442d Veterans Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor indeed as Delegate from Hawaii to this great body to be privileged to read this resolution before you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include related matter.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and his colleagues on the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and re-

lated agencies for their conscientious and painstaking endeavors with regard to the President's special international program.

I think they have shown restraint and realism with regard to this program, and I generally concur with their findings and recommendations.

House Report No. 351 accompanying H. R. 6871 ably presents these findings and recommendations.

With Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY I sponsored the legislation which became Public Law 860, 84th Congress. This law made the President's special international program permanent.

With sound judgment and able administration, this program can and should grow into one which would reflect credit on this country, a program which would merit the support of the entire country, and the complete support of the Congress.

I think this is the kind of program which Chairman ROONEY wants, and which his colleagues on the subcommittee want. It is certainly the kind of program and the kind of administration of that program which Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and I had in mind when we sponsored this legislation in the 84th Congress.

By comparison with other foreign-affairs expenditures the amount involved in the President's Special International Program is small, but the program is of vital consequence in this era of competitive coexistence between two opposing concepts of life. To live in peace with the Soviet orbit and to contain its expanding influence, we must meet its constantly shifting tactics. Since the death of Stalin and the advent of the Communist tactic of "peaceful coexistence" the Soviet orbit has concentrated increasingly on winning the sympathy and respect of peoples of other countries through displays of the strength and creative vigor, and the supposed peaceful attitudes of Communist society. Cultural delegations are dispatched to all parts of the world to show the superiority of Communist man in such peaceful pursuits as music, drama, dance, sports, and industry. Huge and costly Communist exhibits at international and national trade fairs depict the economic and technological strength of Communist society, and leave the subtle, but all too clear, impression of the great power of modern Communist states.

The Communist strategy is being waged with cunning and energy. Everywhere cultural agreements are being consummated between Communist states and other nations. Cultural delegations are not only sent to uncommitted non-Communist states but are invited in droves to the Soviet Union and to China, where they are feted and raved over. Every effort is made not only to exhibit the cultural depth of Communist society but to evince appreciation for the cultural attainments of other societies.

At the same time, no chance is wasted to show how barren is the cultural life of the capitalist world, and how insensitive is the Western World to the finer values of life. The United States is, of course, the principal target and Soviet

propaganda hammers away at the materialistic crudity and cultural ignorance of our citizens and our Government.

Unfortunately, the Communists have a strong ally in this offensive against America. The stereotype of this country that is all too common abroad, even in the minds of our closest friends, pictures our country as devoid of appreciation for esthetic values and lacking even the most rudimentary development of the arts.

It is hard for us to understand the disadvantages we labor under in this new field of cultural competition. We have a big job to do in this field, and, make no mistake about it, the task lies at the heart, the vital center, of the struggle between the Communist and the free Western World for the sympathy and alliance of the uncommitted hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere.

It is clear, I think, that if we as a people, have no concern for our own cultural attainments and heritage, and for our cultural leaders, then other peoples and other countries are hardly to be blamed if they ignore and underrate the cultural contributions which we have to share with them. They are inclined to take their cues from our own Federal Government and we have only ourselves to blame if others feel that we have no respect for our own intellectual and cultural leaders.

American newspapers and cultural leaders have vigorously criticized the lack of any domestic arts program at the Federal level at a time when we are using the arts as cultural exchange and propaganda.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in a major article last December 9 had this to say:

On the domestic front, the United States has the poorest record of support for art and culture of any Nation that can be described as civilized * * * unless something is done, quickly, certain forms of art will suffer irreparable harm.

The Arkansas Gazette says we have "reached a point in our civilization where we are willing to subsidize hog farmers and real estate promoters with Federal funds. It may be that artists are equally worthy."

In commenting on Public Law 860 of the 84th Congress the New York Times said editorially on January 25 this year that—

It is ironic, in fact, that this one substantial recent Federal contribution to the arts is limited to backing them outside—not inside—America. Practically every other civilized country (and some not so civilized) has recognized that the Government has a proper interest in promoting the arts, and in promoting them with cash. It would be a mark of maturity and enlightenment if we were to do the same.

The New York Times made admiring reference to the British Arts Council and the new Canadian Arts Council which was finally established on March 28 this year after having passed both the House of Commons and the Canadian Senate and obtained royal consent.

But having pointed these things out, and these are matters on which I should suppose there is broad general agreement in Congress—for President George Washington declared that—

"The arts and sciences essential to the prosperity of the State and to the ornament and happiness of human life have a primary claim to the encouragement of every lover of his country and mankind.

And that—

There is nothing which can better deserve our patronage than the promotion of science and literature.

Having pointed these things out, I repeat, I still think the President's special international program has not been given the kind of support and intelligent direction and administration which was contemplated by Senator HUMPHREY and myself when we sponsored the legislative measure which became Public Law 860, 84th Congress.

Let me give one or two examples to prove my point.

I quote from House Report No. 351, page 21:

The Committee is of the opinion that some of the fees paid to individuals in connection with this program are exorbitant and indicate a reckless regard for and an irresponsible handling of the taxpayers' money. Examination of the hearings will disclose that fees have been paid individuals in excess of \$2,100 per week.

This is considerably more than is paid the President of the United States.

Here is a second example. Mr. Richard L. Coe, the nationally-known theater critic of the Washington Post and Times Herald, wrote this in his newspaper on October 21, 1956:

What I'm getting at is not whether the Government should take part in cultural exchanges, but at the hypocrisy that rules what program there is. On the one hand President Eisenhower issues impressive statements about the importance of such an idea. On the other, once such a program has gone up the State Department rungs such projects as Anne Frank and Porgy and Bess get the turn down. * * * But what these matters boil down to—the turning down of Anne Frank and the refusal of India's invitation to Porgy for a visit—is a hollow hypocrisy of saying one thing and doing another. The President's fine phrases are being turned into meaningless gibberish by inactivity.

Another criticism that is made by well-informed observers is that none of the Federal Government's top cultural affairs officials are members of the Cultural Presentations Committee of the Operations Coordinating Board which makes most substantive decisions in respect to the President's special international program. This seems to be an unusual state of affairs, to say the least. It is similar to trying to run the Department of Agriculture without officials familiar with farm problems and the Department of Commerce without officials familiar with the problems of business.

It is clear that distinguished Federal officials in charge of the Government's cultural activities would add great strength to the Cultural Presentations Committee of the Operations Coordinating Board and vastly improve its operations.

The purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of Public Law 860, 84th Congress, were to provide such distinguished leadership to the cultural exchange program.

I must say I find it very difficult to understand why sections 10 and 11 of

this law have not been carried out by the administration.

I feel the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and his colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have taken a sound position in keeping a tight rein on this program until such time as the administration gives it the kind of leadership provided for in Public Law 860 84th Congress.

I would say, further, that the name "Cultural Presentations Committee of the Operations Coordinating Board" is a misnomer since this committee does not have a single distinguished Federal official concerned with cultural activities as a member. Here I have in mind Federal officials of the stature of Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; and Dr. David E. Finley, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

I include here as part of my remarks some correspondence on this matter, as well as some relevant sections from the Reports to the Congress by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. This Advisory Commission was established pursuant to the authority of the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948.

For the past 5 years this fine Advisory Commission has been recommending that the Secretary of State establish a Federal Advisory Committee on the Arts under the authority of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 which is popularly known as the Smith-Mundt Act.

So far, the Advisory Commission has not been successful in this endeavor. Such an advisory committee would help greatly in this growing field of cultural exchange which is the field covered so poorly by the President's Special International Program, as the Appropriations Committee has pointed out.

MARCH 28, 1957.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am very pleased that you have asked the Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency to consider my suggestion that distinguished Federal officials concerned with cultural activities be represented on the cultural presentations committee of the Operations Coordinating Board.

Such a step would be directly in line with your recommendation to the Congress in your January 6, 1955 Message on the State of the Union that "In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities."

General Wilton B. Persons replied under date of March 21 to my letter of March 6 recommending such distinguished Federal officials be appointed as Dr. Leonard Carmichael of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford of the Library of Congress, and Dr. David E. Finley of the Commission of Fine Arts.

In his letter General Persons said that "the cultural presentations committee of the Board has always had persons with background in cultural arts among its membership." So far so good, but the Humphrey-Thompson Act (Public Law 860, 84th Congress) specifically says that "Individuals having special knowledge and experience in the field of the cultural arts" shall be ap-

pointed to all interagency committees created by you to assist in carrying out the promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. This act lists the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 and programs carried out under it, as well as other programs, as covered by it.

While the present OCB cultural presentations committee was created prior to the passage of Public Law 860 compliance with the spirit of this great act would and surely does require the appointment to it of distinguished Federal officials concerned with cultural activities. These officials would unquestionably add great strength to the OCB cultural presentations committee and vastly improve its operations. This was the purpose of Section 11 of the Humphrey-Thompson Act and it is to be hoped that there will be no further delay in taking this step. It is very clear there is a vast difference between "persons with background in cultural arts" who are political affairs officials and the Federal officials concerned with cultural activities which Section 11 would provide.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 21, 1957.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: I acknowledge, in the President's absence, your letter of March 6, concerning the program of cultural presentations abroad.

We fully share your view that advice on the program should be sought from persons eminent in the various fields of the arts. This will be particularly accomplished by the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the Arts under section 10 of the act authorizing this program. A chairman of the committee has been already appointed, and additional members are being selected among the persons nominated by major organizations in the field.

Regarding the interagency committees provided for under section 11, we are continuing to use the Operations Coordinating Board to provide the necessary policy and program coordination for both trade fair and cultural presentation programs. The Board being already established, it has not seemed desirable to establish additional coordinating committees. I am advised that the cultural presentations committee of the Board has always had persons with background in cultural arts among its membership and, in addition, continuously looks to the American National Theater and Academy, with its distinguished panels, for further expert guidance.

If experience shows that either the representation or the functioning of the committees concerned with the cultural program is not as it should be, appropriate corrective action will be taken. The Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency, who is the overall coordinator of the trade fair and cultural presentations programs, are also being asked to consider your suggestion that distinguished Federal officials concerned with cultural activities be represented.

We appreciate your interest in and continued support of this program.

Sincerely yours,

WILTON B. PERSONS,
The Deputy Assistant to the President.

MARCH 6, 1957.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In recent weeks Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and I have ex-

pressed concern about the appointment of interagency committees under section 11 of the Humphrey-Thompson Act, Public Law 860, 84th Congress.

I have received two very interesting letters on this matter. Under date of November 30, 1956, your Administrative Assistant Bryce N. Harlow wrote me in part as follows: "As regards section 11, present convictions are that the OCB cultural committee which makes most substantive decisions in respect to the cultural presentations program adequately fulfills the function authorized by this section." I can only gather from this that Mr. Harlow has decided that section 11 of Public Law 860 is unnecessary. This seems to me to be a highly unusual position for him to take and I would deeply appreciate having your own views of this particular section.

On March 4, 1957, Robert C. Hill, Assistant Secretary, Department of State, had this to say with regard to section 11:

"I note your concern and that of Senator HUMPHREY about the appointment of interagency committees under section 11 of Public Law 860. Under this law the President is authorized to create such interagency committees. The Department has not been assigned responsibility in this matter. Meanwhile we are continuing to operate the cultural presentations program under delegations of authority contained in letters issued annually by the President to the Director of the United States Information Agency as coordinator of the overall program for cultural presentations and trade-fair participation. This circumstance has involved continuing cooperation with the interagency committee that has functioned since the beginning of the cultural presentation program in reviewing and approving proposed projects and advising the Department on program operation. We rely for artistic judgment on special advisory panels in cultural arts established by the American National Theater and Academy.

"You may be sure that the Department intends to operate the cultural-presentations program in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of Public Law 860."

Despite Mr. Harlow's bland assurance, there is widespread doubt at this time that the present OCB cultural committee is working out well or that it even begins to fulfill the function authorized by section 11 of Public Law 860, 84th Congress. Mr. Richard L. Coe, a member of ANTA's drama panel and a leading theater critic, wrote in the Washington Post and Times Herald on October 21, 1956, as follows:

"What I'm getting at is not whether the Government should take part in cultural exchanges, but at the hypocrisy that rules what program there is. On the one hand, President Eisenhower issues impressive statements about the importance of such an idea. On the other, once such a program has gone up the State Department rungs, such projects as Anne Frank and Porgy and Bess get the turndown. But what these matters boil down to—the turning down of Anne Frank and the refusal of India's invitation to Porgy for a visit during next month's UNESCO meeting—is a hollow hypocrisy of saying one thing and doing another. The President's fine phrases are being turned into meaningless gibberish by inactivity."

Another criticism that is made by well-informed observers is that none of the Federal Government's top cultural affairs officials are members of the OCB cultural committee which makes most substantive decisions in respect to the cultural presentations program. This seems to be an unusual state of affairs, to say the least. It is similar, I think, to trying to run the Department of Agriculture without officials familiar with farm problems and the Department of Commerce without officials familiar with the problems of business. It would seem to me that distinguished Federal officials concerned

with the Government's cultural programs would add great strength to the OCB cultural committee and vastly improve its operations. This was the purpose of section 11 of Public Law 860.

I must say I find it very difficult to understand why section 11 hasn't been carried out. Further, I think the name "OCB cultural committee" a misnomer, since this committee obviously has no cultural affairs officials as members—here I have in mind such cultural officials as Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, of the Library of Congress; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, of the Smithsonian Institution; and Dr. David E. Finley, of the Commission of Fine Arts.

I would appreciate having your views on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 4, 1957.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: I have received your letter of February 2, 1957, concerning the appointment of committees under sections 10 and 11 of Public Law 860, 84th Congress.

With respect to the Advisory Committee on the Arts provided for under section 10, the Department considers the appointment of the chairman a definite step toward the formation of the committee. This appointment was made, in accordance with the law, by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. Appointment of the additional members of this committee must await the completion of administrative procedures prescribed under Executive Order 10450. The Department is making every effort to expedite these procedures. Measures have also been instituted to arrange proper staff services for the committee and a number of subjects have been considered for its early attention.

I note your concern and that of Senator HUMPHREY about the appointment of interagency committees under section 11 of Public Law 860. Under this law the President is authorized to create such interagency committees. The Department has not been assigned responsibility in this matter. Meanwhile we are continuing to operate the cultural presentations program under delegations of authority contained in letters issued annually by the President to the Director of the United States Information Agency as coordinator of the overall program for cultural presentations and trade fair participation. This circumstance has involved continuing cooperation with the interagency committee that has functioned since the beginning of the cultural presentations program in reviewing and approving proposed projects and advising the Department on program operation. We rely for artistic judgment on special advisory panels in cultural arts established by the American National Theater and Academy.

You may be sure that the Department intends to operate the cultural presentations program in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of Public Law 860.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1957.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: I have received your letter of December 31, 1956, addressed to the Secretary, in which you ask for comments on pages 4-5 of your speech entitled "The Federal Government's Role in Art."

Your concern with the need for expansion of the Department's international educational exchange program is very much ap-

preciated. The Department has requested \$30 million for these activities in fiscal year 1958, an increase of 50 percent over the current appropriation. With regard to the Advisory Committee on the Arts authorized by section 10 of Public Law 860 of the 84th Congress, I am enclosing a press release announcing the appointment of Dr. Rufus H. Fitzgerald as Chairman. It is expected that the appointment of other members of the committee will be announced in the near future.

Special note has been taken of your comments concerning the present interagency committee established by the Operations Coordinating Board to advise the Secretary of State with respect to the cultural presentations program operated by the Department under authority of the Humphrey-Thompson Act (Public Law 860, 84th Cong.). In its role as the agency operating this program, the Department would, of course, be glad to work with any type of interagency committee that might be established. Its relationships with the current committee have been close, and undoubtedly the program has benefited from the careful scrutiny given each project by the members of this committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. RUFUS H. FITZGERALD AS CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS

The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange announced today that it has designated Chairman Rufus H. Fitzgerald as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts. This Committee was created by Public Law 860, 84th Congress, to advise the President, the Secretary of State and the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange concerning the promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural exchanges. The provisions of the act call for a chairman to be selected by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange from among its membership and nine other members to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

Dr. Edens, Vice Chairman of the Commission and president of Duke University, stated that the designation of Dr. Fitzgerald as Chairman of this Committee would assure strong leadership of the Committee because of his knowledge and experience in this field. Chairman Fitzgerald, chancellor emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, was director and professor of the School of Fine Arts and head of the department of history and appreciation of fine arts at the State University of Iowa from 1929 to 1938.

In addition to Chairman Fitzgerald and Vice Chairman Edens, the presidentially appointed Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange is composed of: Mrs. Anna L. Rose Hawkes, president of the American Association of University Women (and recently retired dean of Mills College); Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine; and Mr. Laird Bell, Chicago attorney.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
October 10, 1955.

Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. THOMPSON: The question of augmenting the cultural activities of our Government referred to in your letter of August 18, to the Secretary of State (copy of which you sent to me on August 19) was discussed at our recent Commission meeting.

Your statement proposing the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Arts and Cultural Exchange was of particular interest to this Commission. This is a subject which has been of vital concern to the Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, and one upon which recommendations have been

made by the Commission since December 1951. In this connection, I believe you will be interested in the attached statement which gives a brief summary of the Commission's recommendations to the Secretary of State concerning the need for and the establishment of a Committee on Arts. These recommendations were reported to the Congress in the Commission's seventh, eighth, and ninth semiannual reports, copies of which are enclosed.

The Commission appreciates your interest in this matter. Since this is a subject of mutual concern and one which the Commission will have under continual review, we shall follow with interest the action taken on the bill introduced by you as well as bills introduced by other congressional leaders, which propose the enactment of legislation to facilitate the effective operation of an art and cultural exchange program.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS BY THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE (JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1951)

I. CULTURE—THE SOVIET'S NEW WEAPON

Over the past year the Kremlin's constantly mounting propaganda offensive has been directed at the free nations in an attempt to break their determination and desire to unite against communism. The theme of the offensive is the "peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and the satellites" as contrasted to the "aggressive preparations of the United States to plunge the world in a new war."

All propaganda techniques, all informational and cultural media, and all supporters of the Communist cause have been made a part of the new peace offensive. Cultural activities in particular have been emphasized since they provide a natural channel for depicting the U. S. S. R. as a peace-seeking nation which concentrates on the development of its cultural life as distinct from America which devotes its energies to building its military might and materialistic pursuits.

The Soviet's use of culture as a weapon in the cold war is new. It has a potentially adverse effect on United States interests abroad because of its special emphasis on the fine arts, which by contrast are not emphasized in the United States information and educational exchange program.

This Commission has advisory responsibilities to the Congress and the Secretary of State for the United States educational exchange program. It is therefore important and necessary that we place the matter before the Congress, together with our views thereon. This is done in the succeeding statements which have been arranged topically as follows:

1. Soviet propaganda resources.
2. Media used in the Soviet peace offensive.
3. The United States programs.
4. Special problem of the fine arts.
5. Recommendations of the Commission on Educational Exchange.

For data and statistics used in this report the Advisory Commission is indebted to the Department of State which has made the information available to us from its files.

The Commission wishes to take this opportunity to point out that the importance of educational exchange should not be overlooked. We fight antidemocratic forces with good ideas as well as with military defense. The Soviet Governments, as the following record will show, are very much alive to the importance of personal exchange in cultural as well as educational activities.

1. Soviet propaganda resources: Since both domestic and foreign propaganda are of crucial importance to the triumph of the Communist Party, the U. S. S. R. and its satel-

illies spend billions of dollars on the Communist propaganda machine and maintain an elaborate system of training to operate it. These activities are unparalleled in history.

In 1950 the Soviet Union itself spent almost a billion dollars on propaganda activities out of a total national income of some 70 billions. In addition, the satellites spent over \$480 million during the same year for this purpose. But these staggering expenditure data do not tell the whole story.

A multitude of Soviet propaganda operations are carried on within free countries. In the main, they are manned and financed by Communists and their friends on the outside. They encompass everything from printing newspapers and posters to ringing doorbells to get signatures for a "peace petition." They result in daily Communist contacts with hundreds of millions of persons in every land in the world.

The Kremlin has established a large, highly organized training program in the U. S. S. R. to insure that propaganda operations are carried out by professional expert propagandists and agitators.

Six thousand special schools exist for this purpose on the local level. These have a constant enrollment of more than 185,000 students. On the regional level there are 177 more schools that train an additional 135,000 students. Then, on the national level, there are some dozen higher institutions devoted entirely to this subject. These five specialized training to some several thousand advanced students.

Moreover, propaganda training is not limited to these special schools. It is emphasized in every other type of advanced adult-education program within the Soviet Union. In the training of Red army officers, school-teachers, engineers, skilled laborers, etc., the regular course of instruction always includes instruction in agitation-propaganda techniques. The result is that nearly everyone who is in a position to influence opinion in the Soviet Union has received professional tutoring in this field. It is not too much to say that the cream of the Russian population, five to ten million persons, are trained propagandists, and all of them constantly carry on activities to promote Communist propaganda objectives.

The picture is the same within the European satellites, China, and North Korea. The process involves not only the training of Russians, Czechs, Poles, etc., for work within those countries, but also the training of Communists from outside the Soviet orbit. Persons who have received special training in propaganda train others who in turn train others, and so on.

2. Media used in the Soviet peace offensive: The Kremlin's official program for the peace offensive utilizes all informational and cultural mediums.

As in previous propaganda drives outside the Soviet orbit, U. S. S. R. activities in the peace offensive include radio broadcasts, wide dissemination of publications, support for binational societies, and assistance to the Communist Party in various countries. Under the new offensive, however, these activities have been multiplied and accelerated. For example, there has been a marked increase of radio programs to the North American and other English-speaking areas, as well as an increase in programs in other languages. The U. S. S. R. and its satellites now broadcast a total of 1,722 hours a week. This compares with a total of less than 500 hours a week broadcasts by the Voice of America.

The Soviet press and publication program, moreover, has been greatly stepped up so that out of the Soviet Union pours a constant stream of publications of various sorts. These include some of the old standbys like Pravda, which is distributed around the world and sets the line for international communism, and Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and the official organ of the

Cominform, For a Lasting Peace—for a Peoples' Democracy, a weekly newspaper published in 18 languages, including Japanese, Arabic, Korean, Chinese, English, and most of the languages of Europe. In addition, new Soviet publications have been created to carry the message of a peace-seeking Russia. Examples of these are the recently inaugurated English language "friendship journal" News and the Mexican magazine Paz.

Another example of the accelerated approach is in the medium of films. The Soviets are attempting to expand their film markets by participation in international film festivals, and by holding Soviet film festivals, such as those held in India in past months. Also, individuals prominent in the Soviet film industry are being sent abroad to win friends for Soviet films.

The new element in the offensive is the cultural campaign in the course of which the U. S. S. R. is bringing to Russia an increasing number of leaders in cultural and related fields and sending Soviet citizens to western nations. Under this new approach a number of delegates are entering the Soviet Union. This is not, however, an "open door" program. Although all individuals allowed to enter the U. S. S. R. are not Communists, all are highly screened to ascertain that they will be receptive to the intense, high-powered propaganda program to which they will be subjected once inside the Soviet Union. Upon completion of this program they are returned to their own country to popularize the Soviet message.

The flow of people from the Soviet Union is equally impressive. These individuals are also carefully selected. This is to insure not only that there will be no embarrassing defections but also that the individuals are of the caliber to strike an intellectual response in the outside world.

In all of these exchange activities special emphasis has been placed on impressing the Western World with Soviet artistic superiority. The Communist world is represented, as one in which artistic endeavor attains unsurpassed excellence as a result of an atmosphere of peace and well being. Under this approach, Russian musicians, singers, ballet dancers, lecturers, professors, writers, scientists, are being sent to perform at special events such as exhibitions, festivals, anniversary celebrations, and international conferences, both private and public.

The emissaries of Soviet culture have done an effective job as indicated in the following statement:

"At the Brussels International Music Contest in May 1951, Russia carried 4 of the 7 top ratings, including the first 2, whereas the United States was unofficially represented by 2 young entrants who finished ninth and eleventh on the list of 12. The Russian violinist was so sensational as to be compared in the Belgian press to the leading violinists of the Western World.

"At the music festival in Florence this past May the Russians joined at the eleventh hour and literally stole the show with 3 or 4 outstanding artists. The United States did not participate in the festival.

"Again, at the film festival in Cannes in May 1951, the Russians after accepting at the last moment, sent an official delegation including a top film producer and one of their best stars. They scored heavily at press conferences attended by hundreds of newspapermen from all over the world. They also took honors at social functions. Their own reception was the most elaborate of the 30 official receptions offered.

"There was no official United States delegation at Cannes, nor were there any American movie stars or an official United States reception. A private United States citizen, learning that no American reception was planned, came forth with a thousand dollars of his own money and saved the day.

"In Iceland, the Russians are presenting excellent artistic programs to local audiences, whereas American artists who perform for the United States Army troops in Iceland cannot appear before local audiences due to lack of funds and union regulations prohibiting free performances.

"In India the Soviet's cultural approach has been particularly strong. It includes Soviet and satellite participation in the recent Indian film festival, to be followed by an impressive exhibition of Russian art which will be shown in five cities of India. This exhibit, reportedly worth several million dollars, consists of over 700 paintings, 22 sculptures, and over 200 other items. Leading Soviet art personages will accompany the exhibit during its Indian tour. This exhibit appears to be the largest display of Soviet art to be shown outside the Soviet Union."

There is also increased Communist activity to establish front organizations on national and international levels. Many of these organizations participate in so-called cultural activities, including the sponsorship of festivals and conferences which are calculated to appeal to a wider group than confirmed Communists.

A list of scheduled and proposed conferences and meetings of such organizations, to be held on both sides of the Iron Curtain, shows that a number of artists, writers, youth representatives, doctors, lawyers, and other professionals, will be traveling to and from the U. S. S. R. and the satellite countries in the coming months.

3. The United States programs: One of the resources for furthering this Nation's interests on the psychological front is the information and educational exchange program being carried out by the Department of State. This total program is a composite of individual programs carried out under Public Law 402, 80th Congress, and other laws authorizing special programs of educational exchange such as the program under the Fulbright Act, and the program for educational exchange with Finland.

Originally conceived as an instrument for achieving understanding of the United States among other nations, the program's objectives have sharpened so that it is now dedicated to the following three objectives:

(a) Keeping alive the spirit of cooperation among the free nations of the world for the purpose of self-protection and progress for all;

(b) Strengthening resistance to communism in countries immediately threatened with infiltration or aggression;

(c) Weakening the forces of communism and diminishing its power in areas now under the domination of the U. S. S. R.

The scope and nature of activities conducted to carry out these objectives are, generally speaking, fixed by legal authority for, or congressional intent concerning specific activities; their effectiveness in achieving foreign-policy objectives; and availability of funds.

A number and variety of information and educational exchange activities are conducted under the total program. An indication of this is given in the accompanying table which summarizes the educational-exchange program as planned for 1952, for which approximately 29.7 million in dollars and the dollar equivalent in foreign currencies has been made available. In addition, funds have been appropriated for information activity and work at the overseas missions, bringing the total for information and education exchange to \$103.4 million.

Obviously the Soviet propaganda machine provides greater resources than this Nation's information and educational exchange program can supply. More are required to support the Soviet way of life.

The determination as to what total program resources this Government needs to

counteract the Soviet peace offensive and other propaganda efforts is properly a responsibility of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and outside both the purview and competence of the Commission. We are convinced, however, that it would not be practicable nor desirable to attempt to match the Soviet effort. Propaganda, Russian style, is alien to American principle, practices, and economy. Nevertheless, the Commission considers it important that additional resources be provided to counteract the Soviet effort in fields not now covered by the United States information and educational exchange program, where the Soviet impact stands to jeopardize United States interests.

4. Special problem of the fine arts: The emphasis on the fine arts in the cultural phase of the Soviet peace offensive creates a special problem for the United States. First, the Soviet's emphasis on the fine arts capitalizes on the fact that certain areas of the world, particularly Europe and Latin America, have always underestimated the level of American cultural achievements. This prejudice has affected attitudes and judgments about American policies and foreign relations.

In turn, because cultural achievements are so important to the peoples of these areas, they may be influenced in favor of communism as a result of Russia's newly acquired prestige in the artistic fields.

Second, the Soviet drive in the fine arts field finds the United States at present without a counteroffensive. Fine arts activities per se are not included in the Department of State's information and educational exchange program.

Policies laid down by the Congress during the enactment of Public Law 402 have resulted in a deemphasis on the fine arts in general and a specific prohibition on Government-financed exhibits of paintings. Even if this were not the case, funds appropriated on an annual basis for the program have been too modest to permit this emphasis.

It should be pointed out, however, that in the meantime certain activities in the fine arts field have been carried out by the Department within the limit of available funds and congressional policies. Such activities have consisted chiefly of making the best use of volunteer performances by American artists and musicians, giving grants on a limited basis to individuals in the fine arts field, and facilitation of certain private projects. These have constituted no more than a mere holding operation.

5. Recommendations of the Commission on Educational Exchange: The Commission believes that a counteroffensive in the fine arts field should be initiated.

We foresee no immediate lifting of the barriers which in the past have prevented the Department of State from emphasizing the fine arts in its international educational exchange program. We do not, in fact, advocate that they be lifted. The Department of State has no special competence in the fine arts field. We believe that the Department's activities should continue to be confined to making a limited number of grants in the fine arts field and to facilitation of private projects. However, it is our strong conviction, which we know the Department of State shares, that even in connection with activities of this type, the Department must establish criteria to insure that those fine arts projects in which it participates will operate in the national interest. We believe that such criteria can best be developed with the assistance of private experts.

If the Department of State's activities in the fine arts field are to remain limited, who is to take the lead in conducting the necessary cultural counteroffensive?

Our Commission believes that this is a job for private endeavor, and that the first step is to interest private agencies in undertaking

it. The next step is to develop a mechanism to insure continuous, close cooperation between private agencies conducting the offensive and the Department of State.

Our conclusions point to one thing—the appointment of a committee of private experts in the field of fine arts for the purpose of (a) securing the interest of private enterprise in conducting the necessary counteroffensive; (b) counseling the Department of State concerning its facilitation of private projects.

We have made a recommendation to the Secretary of State to this effect. We have further recommended that the committee be appointed by the Secretary of State under the authority of section 8301 (6) of Public Law 402 to operate in effect, as a subcommittee of this Commission and that the chairman be designated by the Commission from among its membership. We further believe that the committee membership should, in no case exceed nine individuals, exclusive of the chairman. We believe that the members should represent the public interest and be individuals whose experience and qualifications will enable them to perform the jobs as outlined in broad terms above.

The Secretary of State has informed us that our recommendations are being considered and that action thereon will be reported to us in the near future.

EXTRACTS FROM EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS BY THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE, JANUARY 1–JUNE 30, 1952

III. OVERSEAS AMERICAN ARTS PROGRAM

At the Commission's September 14, 1951, meeting, the Department of State reported in detail to the Commission on the importance of a presentation of American achievements in the fine arts—music, drama, painting, etc.—to foreign audiences in order to overcome the widely held view that Americans are uncultured, materialistic, and money-mad. The Department emphasized the fact that people in Europe and many other countries have confidence in American scientific and technical achievements but lack knowledge of our cultural achievements and so fail to respect the essential moral and spiritual qualities of the American people.

The Department reviewed for the Commission an analysis of the greatly intensified Soviet cultural offensive now under way in all key countries and its highly inimical effect on attitudes of people in foreign countries toward the United States. It was pointed out that this Soviet cultural offensive was aimed at glamorizing and glorifying the cultural achievements of the Soviet Union and its satellites and picturing Americans as devoid of creative ability in non-technical fields of endeavor, thus destroying respect and confidence in the American people on the part of people in other countries.

The Department summarized its activities in attempting to secure a more extensive presentation to foreign audiences of American cultural achievements. These have largely been confined to the award of a relatively small number of grants to individuals in the fine arts field and to the dissemination of information on American activity through printed and visual material. The Department has facilitated private projects without the use of Government funds, but since the Department's competence does not include specialization in fine arts matters, it has been difficult to determine which private projects should be assisted in terms of overseas objectives and needs. The Department noted the congressional injunction against the use of Public Law 402 funds for pictures without specific congressional authorization, which injunction has been adhered to.

In the Department's opinion, two major needs exist if we are to meet the Soviet challenge:

1. The appointment of a panel of expert advisers who would be asked to develop criteria to use in determining what private projects might make a sufficient contribution to the objectives of the information and educational exchange program to warrant departmental facilitation.

2. The development of an overseas fine arts program, utilizing the advice of the above panel and other experts, which could then be the basis of departmental action and also serve to stimulate private groups or agencies to finance and conduct as much of the program as possible.

The Department requested approval of the Commission for the establishment of a committee of expert advisers, under the authority of section 801 (6) of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, to act as a subcommittee to the Commission. The Commission agreed to the Department's request and in its second and third quarterly reports to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 1952, gave the Department certain guidance on the problem. The Commission advised the Department to expedite the establishment of the Committee referred to above to keep its facilitation of private projects at a minimum until this Committee's advice could be obtained, and to refrain from using Public Law 402 funds to support overseas fine arts projects.

Since the submission of the above-mentioned reports, certain developments have taken place which have resulted in the Commission's modifying and amplifying its original recommendations. We wish to report our final position on this subject, together with factors which have contributed to the development thereof, in the statements which follow.

During the last quarter of fiscal year 1952, the Commission devoted considerable time and attention to this problem. It made an additional intensive study of the elements of the Soviet's new use of fine arts activities as a weapon in psychological warfare, as well as a detailed review of the Department of State's specific proposal of June 27, 1952, for the establishment and operation of the Committee on Overseas American Arts.

This committee will, like the Committee on Books Abroad, be appointed by the Secretary of State under the authority of section 801 (6) of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, and act as a subcommittee of this Commission. We were impressed with the soundness of the proposal and the caliber of the candidates being considered for membership. We not only approved the proposal but also developed new recommendations concerning the conduct of an official Government overseas fine arts program.

Formerly, we had reservations about the use of Public Law 402 funds for overseas fine arts projects because the Department has no special competence in this field and because no provision had been made to insure that any official programs or projects would be developed and conducted effectively.

We now believe after our full review of the Department's proposal for a Committee on Overseas American Arts that such a committee will provide a means by which a program in the field can be developed under sound criteria and with adequate safeguards so as to advance the objectives of the international educational exchange program. We feel free to recommend that the way be left open for the conduct of official Government projects where such action is necessary in the national interest. More specifically, we believe that provisions should now be made for the

¹ The Commission's 7th Semiannual Report to the Congress also served as the 2d quarterly report for fiscal year 1952 and reported fully on the Soviet's new cultural offensive.

International Information Administration to assume its rightful leadership in the conduct of this particular phase of the American psychological counteroffensive. Therefore, all previous recommendations notwithstanding, the Commission expects and recommends that the Department of State make whatever budgetary arrangements are necessary to support this developing program, subject to the following conditions:

1. No program or specific project involving American arts and the use of Public Law 402 funds should run counter to any existing specific congressional ban, such as the prohibition on " * * * the use of funds for pictures * * * which do not have the approval of the Congress,"² the Department of State should request the approval of the Congress to exempt from this ban the use of funds for shipping pictures, provided the Congress considers the ban to apply thereto.

2. The Department should establish the Committee on Overseas Arts in accordance with the sound and workable plan presented to the Commission at its June 27, 1952, meeting.

3. The Department should develop a specific program for the conduct of an effective fine arts program overseas, based on recommendations to be developed by the Committee on American Arts with the approval of the Commission on Educational Exchange; and including specific provisions for the private financing and conduct of a major portion of such a program.

4. The International Information Administration should establish a central point of responsibility for fine arts matters, before the Committee on Overseas American Arts is appointed, in order to insure priority attention to this important phase of the Administration's program and a focal point of contact within the Department with which the Committee on Overseas American Arts may deal.

The Commission's recommendations on this subject, as set forth above, are being submitted to the Department of State and reported to the Congress on the same date, July 25, 1952.

EXTRACTS FROM NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS BY THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE, JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1952

V. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE PRIOR TO JUNE 30, 1952, ON WHICH DEPARTMENTAL ACTION HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED TO THE CONGRESS

A. American arts program

During the fiscal year 1952, the Commission devoted considerable time and attention to the emphasis which the U. S. S. R. has placed on the use of culture as a weapon in the cold war. In order to fulfill our advisory responsibilities in accordance with Public Law 402, we reported our views on this subject, together with certain recommendations, to the Secretary of State in quarterly reports. The complete text of these recommendations has been reported to the Congress in the Commission's seventh semiannual report (H. Doc. 412, 82d Cong.) and eighth semiannual report (H. Doc. 35, 83d Cong.). Briefly, these recommendations are as follows:

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State April 1, 1952): "The Commission believes that a counteroffensive to the Communists' cultural drive should be initiated but that it should be undertaken under private auspices. We further stated that in our opinion the Department of State's activities in this field should continue to be limited to the awarding of a modest number of grants in the fine arts field and to

the facilitation of certain worthwhile private projects.

"We recommended that a committee of private experts in the fine arts field be established to act as a subcommittee of the Commission for the purpose of assisting us to stimulate private projects, to insure continuous, close cooperation with private agencies undertaking them and the Department of State, and to establish criteria which the Department of State might use to determine the worth of private projects which it is continuously being requested to facilitate."

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State April 14, 1952): "The Commission wishes to reiterate and emphasize its previous recommendations on this subject as follows:

"The Department's facilitation of fine-arts projects should be kept to a minimum until the advice of the Committee on American Arts can be obtained.

"The Department should expedite the establishment of the Committee.

"Fine-arts projects should not be financed from funds appropriated for the conduct of the program under Public Law 402, 80th Congress."

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State July 15, 1952): As reported in the Commission's eighth semiannual report to the Congress * * * "during the last quarter of fiscal year 1952, * * * the Commission made an additional intensive study of the elements of the Soviet's new use of fine arts activities as a weapon in psychological warfare, as well as a detailed review of the Department of State's specific proposal of June 27, 1952, for the establishment and operation of the Committee on Overseas American Arts. * * * We not only approved the proposal but also developed new recommendations concerning the conduct of an official Government overseas fine arts program.

"Formerly, we had reservations about the use of Public Law 402 funds for overseas fine arts projects because the Department has no special competence in this field and because no provision has been made to insure that any official programs or projects would be developed and conducted effectively.

"We now believe after our full review of the Department's proposal for a Committee on Overseas American Arts that such a committee will provide a means by which a program in the field can be developed under sound criteria and with adequate safeguards so as to advance the objectives of the international educational exchange program. We feel free to recommend that the way be left open for the conduct of official Government projects where such action is necessary in the national interest. More specifically, we believe that provisions should now be made for the International Information Administration to assume its rightful leadership in the conduct of this particular phase of the American psychological counteroffensive. Therefore, all previous recommendations notwithstanding, the Commission expects and recommends that the Department of State make whatever budgetary arrangements are necessary to support this developing program, subject to the following conditions:

"1. No program or specific project involving American arts and the use of Public Law 402 funds should run counter to any existing specific congressional ban, such as the prohibition on " * * * the use of funds for pictures * * * which do not have the approval of the Congress,"¹ the Department of State should request the approval of the Congress to exempt from this ban the use of funds for shipping pictures, provided the Congress considers the ban to apply thereto.

"2. The Department should establish the Committee on Overseas Arts in accordance with the sound and workable plan presented to the Commission at its June 27, 1952, meeting.

"3. The Department should develop a specific program for the conduct of an effective fine-arts program overseas, based on recommendations to be developed by the Committee on American Arts with the approval of the Commission on Educational Exchange, and including specific provisions for the private financing and conduct of a major portion of such a program.

"4. The International Information Administration should establish a central point of responsibility for fine-arts matters, before the Committee on Overseas American Arts is appointed in order to insure priority attention to this important phase of the Administration's program and a focal point of contact within the Department with which the Committee on Overseas American Arts may deal."

First departmental reply (dated August 20, 1952: The Department accepts the recommendation of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange "that a committee of private experts in the fine-arts field be established to act as a subcommittee of the Commission for the purpose of assisting us to stimulate private projects, to insure continuous, close cooperation with private agencies undertaking them and the Department of State, and to establish criteria which the Department of State might use to determine the worth of private projects which it is continuously being requested to facilitate.

In regard to the 3 recommendations submitted on April 14, 1952, the Department presents the following:

The Department concurs with the Commission that until the Committee on American Arts is organized within the Commission, the International Information Administration's facilitation of fine-arts projects should be kept to a minimum.

The Department is at present processing names of possible members of the Committee on American Arts selected from the panel approved by the Commission. In view of the time required for the processing of such appointments, one cannot anticipate that the Committee on American Arts would be a functioning reality before another 4 months have passed.

The Department concurs that fine-arts projects—if "fine arts projects" is used in a very narrow and intellectually sophisticated sense—should not be financed from the moneys appropriated for the conduct of the program under Public Law 402.

The Commission's attention is invited to the use of the word "arts" in the proposed name for the committee. The words "art," "arts," and "fine arts" are all replete with connotations inadequate to the role which American culture must play in the task of gaining the acceptance and recognition of our allies. The concept is considerably broadened therefore, if the name of the proposed subsidiary body of the Commission were "Committee on American Culture."

As a result of the Department's interest in initiating a counteroffensive to the Communists' cultural drive there have been two major exhibits in the field of the visual arts prepared for showing abroad. In both instances the initiative was taken by the Bureau of German Affairs. The first exhibit, a cross section of American painting, past and present, was financed by the Oberlander Trust, assembled under the direction of the American Federation of Arts and shown in Berlin, Vienna, and Munich. The second exhibit, the 19th century American painting, is now being assembled by the American Federation of Arts in response to a request submitted by a committee of German

² May 21, 1947, Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, p. 5.

¹ May 21, 1947, report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, p. 5.

museum directors. It is to be financed by a grant from the Wyoming Foundation.

Exhibits financed from Public Law 402 funds so far have belonged to the category of crafts and educational subjects rather than to the fine-arts field.

Second departmental reply (dated October 7, 1952): With regard to the Commission's recommendations submitted to the Department on July 15, amplifying its previous recommendations, stipulating four conditions relative to the arts program, the Department desires to inform the Commission as follows:

1. The International Information Administration is taking the necessary steps, in line with the Commission's recommendation, to consult the opinion of the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations.

2. As reported to the Commission heretofore, the formal establishment of the Committee on Overseas Arts awaits the processing of the panel of possible members.

3. The International Information Administration has taken note of the recommendation that a larger fine-arts program overseas be developed. Preliminary projections of a program to make American culture better understood will be ready to present to the committee upon its establishment.

4. Concerning the establishment of a central point of responsibility within the International Information Administration for policy coordination of the cultural program, this recommendation of the Commission is the subject of a management proposal to make the special projects officer of the Office of Policy and Plans the chairman of a working group representing the Office of Field Programs, the Private Enterprise Cooperation Staff, and the media services. This proposal does not yet have full concurrence in the International Information Administration.

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State December 5, 1952): The Commission believes that the title of the committee suggested by the Department—"Committee on American Culture"—is too all-inclusive. The Commission wishes to indicate its preference and recommends that the title be "Committee on Arts" if a new title is desired.

Departmental reply (dated April 15, 1953): The name preferred by the Commission "Committee on Arts" is acceptable to the International Information Administration.

The appropriation recommended for the President's Special International Fund represents, in my opinion, the barest minimum which we can afford for this purpose.

I am sure the Appropriations Committee would have recommended more if the Administration had fully carried out Public Law 860, 84th Congress, in all of its provisions and thereby given this important program better direction and management.

So far only a modest start has been made in filling the tremendous need in our foreign policy to present the cultural side of the American way of life to the uncommitted peoples abroad; to show that we Americans support and practice the creative and performing arts with as great a respect and as high a level of attainment as that of any other great nation and people in the world; and that our economic and productive might has given us happiness and well-being.

This program has been underway only since 1954 and yet the results, as the testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee showed, have been dramatic.

Johnny-come-lately as we have been in the field of international trade fairs, we have been represented in 47 so far

and can be proud of our showings. The American exhibits have been smash hits on every occasion.

We are meeting the Communist cultural offensive, and meeting it well in trade fairs, in sports, and in the performing arts.

There is one important side of the cultural program that is, in my opinion, not being sufficiently emphasized in the present program. Little or nothing is being done to provide adequate United States representation in international exhibitions or cultural festivals, especially in the nonperforming arts. Section 3 (2) of Public Law 860 expressly calls for this and section 12 of the Act states that, to the maximum possible extent, the cultural program should include projects not just in the performing arts but in the nonperforming arts.

Some part of the funds appropriated should, in my opinion, be used to provide United States participation in the numerous fairs and festivals throughout the world devoted to exhibitions of the nonperforming arts.

It is to be hoped that the administration will carry out the policy set out in Public Law 860 in this regard.

Here are some of the international exhibitions and cultural festivals in which the U. S. S. R. and the Communist-bloc nations participate and as to which we would be remiss if we did not take steps to counter their propaganda activities disguised as cultural exchange—

The Milan Triennial, an international exhibition of architecture and decorative and industrial arts; the New Delhi Biennial, an international art exhibition; the Cologne International, a photography exhibition; and the São Paulo Biennial, an exhibition of theater architecture, and stage design.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my personal conviction that this program—dollar for dollar—is one of the most important activities of the Federal Government today.

It must have top-flight administration if it is to be continued and if it is to be successful. This can only be done as authorized by Public Law 860, 84th Congress.

THE GERRY MURPHY CASE AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. LONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, when, on April 1 last I rose to address this House on the strange and fantastic matter which has become known as the "Gerry Murphy case" and which had lately been the subject of some rather intemperate and well publicized remarks by my distinguished friend and colleague, Representative Charles Porter of the great State of Oregon, I was motivated solely by my desire to be of aid and assistance to a younger colleague, whom we all admire. It was not my purpose to enter into a controversy. Be that as it may,

however, it seems apparent that a controversy is a raging about this matter, and, as shown by the RECORD of April 5 and April 8, that controversy has now been brought into this House.

While it was not my desire nor my intention to start any such controversy, I shall not hesitate to stand up and be counted on the side of Christianity, Patriotism and Righteousness in such controversy. As I pointed out in my address of April 1, I come from a State which is a near neighbor and a close friend of those American nations which border upon the Caribbean Sea and who are so important to our own safety and security. For many years I have had many friends among our good neighbors in these nations, and I have access in my own State of Louisiana, to men who are experts in all matters concerning the relations of our own country with those valiant, free and sovereign nations of what we term "Latin" America, and particularly our close neighbors of Central America and the Island nations of the Caribbean. Consequently, I feel that I am qualified to speak with some authority about these nations. The RECORD of this House will disclose my interest in these nations since I have been a member of this august body, and particularly my active interest in the restoration of Christian, decent government in the Republic of Guatemala, that great American nation which became the first nation on earth to throw off an established Communist Government once it had been established. With justifiable pride, coupled with Christian humility, I refer my esteemed colleague to a speech which I delivered in this House in 1954 congratulating the people of the Republic of Guatemala for their heroic action in throwing out their Communist terrorists. I am likewise humbly proud of the appreciation that has been expressed to me by so many high officials and humble citizens of Guatemala in connection with my actions on behalf of them and their great nation in their time of crisis. During the Communist rule in Guatemala, few of the people of our own nations realized that such great cities as New Orleans and Houston were only 45 minutes or an hour away from Guatemala by modern jet bomber, that Washington, New York, Detroit and Chicago were only 2 or 3 hours distant; and that Guatemala, in those terrible days, like Communist nations everywhere, was strictly a Russian satellite, from which Atomic and Hydrogen terror and annihilation could have been used against our own people and own industrial installations had Soviet Russia decided to have done so.

And so, Mr. Speaker, in the current campaign of world communism against the Government of the fabled Republic of Santo Domingo, it is time that we face some facts and that we speak with the utmost frankness. Despite the great agitation displayed by my esteemed colleague from the State of Oregon, I am convinced that neither he, nor any other Member of this House would take any part in the Communist attempt to destroy the existing Government at Ciudad

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6871

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 17), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed ten, of which three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental
2 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of
3 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by
4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
5 purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner
6 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended,
7 of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise
8 in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organi-
9 zations which issue publications to members only, or to
10 members at a price lower than the others; employment of
11 aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees errone-
12 ously charged and paid for passports; radio communications;
13 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
14 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and
15 expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American
16 convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court,
17 and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared
18 insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192),
19 of bringing to the United States from foreign countries per-
20 sons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or
21 otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
22 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
23 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
24 graphic aids; \$93,088,500, of which not less than \$9,000,-
25 000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits

1 owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States:
2 *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the
3 Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with
4 section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and
5 the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such
6 replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief
7 of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except
8 that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed
9 \$5,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such
10 vehicles except station wagons.

11 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
12 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
13 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$600,000.

14 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
15 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
16 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including per-
17 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries,
18 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
19 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
20 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
21 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
22 priation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,500,000,

1 of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase
2 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the
3 Treasury of the United States, to remain available until
4 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,012,000 may be
5 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
6 year.

7 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
9 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
10 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
11 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
12 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

13 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
14 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
15 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$1,667,000.

17 Extension and remodeling, State Department Building:
18 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and
19 remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services
20 Administration, of the State Department Building, Washing-
21 ton, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing tem-
22 porary office space, including payment of rent in the District
23 of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air

1 conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended,
2 \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services
3 Administration.

4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

5 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
6 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
7 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
8 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
9 of Congress, \$35,899,243.

10 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
11 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
12 tional organizations in which the United States participates
13 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Con-
14 gress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts
15 and conventions providing for such representation; attend-
16 ance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with
17 the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allow-
18 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
19 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
20 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
21 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
22 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for
23 guards and chauffeurs; \$1,350,000.

24 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
25 participation by the United States upon approval by the

1 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from
2 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which
3 specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to
4 treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including
5 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-
6 cation laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
7 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
8 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of pas-
9 senger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
10 United States in expenses of international organizations;
11 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
12 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$1,500,000,
13 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended
14 for representation allowances as authorized by section
15 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
16 and for entertainment.

17 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-
23 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the
24 United States Section, International Boundary and Water
25 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation

1 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
2 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
3 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
4 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
5 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
6 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
7 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of
8 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-
9 4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
10 ment only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uni-
11 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
12 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and
13 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,
14 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709
15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as
16 follows:

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
18 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
19 surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

20 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
21 tenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
22 including gaging stations, \$1,533,000: *Provided*, That
23 expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project
24 shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained

1 in the appropriation for said project as provided by the
2 Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

3 Construction: For detailed plan preparation and con-
4 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
5 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
6 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.
7 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
8 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), Sep-
9 tember 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects
10 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
11 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to
12 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
13 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
14 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in con-
15 nection with this project except such as has been acquired
16 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
17 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
18 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated
19 for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
20 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
21 spective water users for repayment to the Government of such
22 portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated
23 to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$330,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,

1 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
2 Government for the performance of work for which this
3 appropriation is made.

4 International Boundary Commission, United States,
5 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
6 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
7 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
8 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
9 while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not
10 to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party
11 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
12 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
13 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

14 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
16 the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including
17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
18 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
19 diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
20 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
21 purpose of this appropriation; \$935,000, to remain available
22 until expended.

23 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
25 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection

1 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
2 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
3 Congress; \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the United States
4 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
5 commissions.

6 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

7 International educational exchange activities: For
8 necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable
9 the Department of State to carry out international educa-
10 tional exchange activities, as authorized by the United
11 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
12 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
13 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
14 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
15 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the
16 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the
17 Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including
18 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
19 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
20 amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance
21 at meetings concerned with activities provided for under
22 this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; enter-
23 tainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000);
24 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
25 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstand-

1 ing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended;
2 \$17,575,000, of which not less than \$6,750,000 shall be
3 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
4 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
5 That not to exceed \$1,275,000 may be used for admin-
6 istrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

7 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

8 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
9 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
10 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
11 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
12 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
13 Stat. 74), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:
14 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
15 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
16 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
19 and expenses”, “International contingencies”, and “Missions
20 to international organizations” are available for reimburse-
21 ment of the General Services Administration for security
22 guard services for protection of confidential files.

23 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained
24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
25 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the

1 several States of the United States or any political subdivision
2 thereof.

3 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution
5 to any international organization which engages in the direct
6 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
7 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
8 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
9 government or one world citizenship.

10 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the
11 Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
12 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
13 China.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
15 Appropriation Act, 1958".

16 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
20 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
21 including hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-
22 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
23 purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emer-
24 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
25 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,250,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
3 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
7 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$10,800,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
10 and kindred laws, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That none of this
11 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
12 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
13 Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
15 MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska, including purchase of one bus at not to exceed
19 \$15,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
20 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
21 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
22 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney Gen-
23 eral; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,150,000, of which
24 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
25 of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not

1 to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein
2 appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency
3 replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate
4 of the Attorney General.

5 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

6 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
7 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
8 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
9 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney
10 General and with his approval by the United States
11 attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to
12 civil-service and classification laws, \$150,000: *Provided*,
13 That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds
14 herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall
15 not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

16 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

17 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
18 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
19 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and ex-
20 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
21 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
22 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
23 States Code; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
24 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more
25 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

2 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

3 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
4 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
5 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$220,000.

6 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
9 of crimes against the United States; protection of the per-
10 son of the President of the United States; acquisition, collec-
11 tion, classification and preservation of identification and
12 other records and their exchange with, and for the official
13 use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Govern-
14 ment, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange
15 to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside
16 the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other
17 investigations regarding official matters under the control
18 of the Department of Justice and the Department of State
19 as may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-
20 chase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for
21 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
22 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only,
23 of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition;
24 not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively

1 for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed
2 \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
3 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet
5 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
6 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
7 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$101,450,000:
8 *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the
9 Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position
10 is held by the present incumbent.

11 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
13 any civil-service employee.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
17 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
18 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
19 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
20 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
21 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immi-
22 gration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not
23 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
24 confidential character, to be expended under the direction

1 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-
2 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at
3 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes
4 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two
5 hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of
6 passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed three
7 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation
8 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax,
9 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items prop-
10 erly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
11 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
12 money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of
13 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
14 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
15 security guard services for protection of confidential files
16 and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including return of such persons to place of bona
20 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
21 by the Attorney General; \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That of
22 the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may
23 be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon
24 certificate of the Attorney General.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
4 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional insti-
5 tutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in
6 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not
7 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
9 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (for replace-
10 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-
11 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-
12 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment
13 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, dam-
14 age, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C.
15 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
16 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products
17 and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and
18 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of
19 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$32,200,000: *Provided*,
20 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service
21 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the
22 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for
23 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional
24 institutions.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,550,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,935,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year

1 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
2 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-
3 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of
4 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
5 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or
6 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
7 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
8 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
9 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
10 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
11 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
12 erty: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein
13 authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
14 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
15 tion", Justice.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
19 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
20 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
21 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under
22 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

23 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
24 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
25 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropria-

1 tions in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
2 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
3 credit of the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this
5 title which are available for expenses of attendance at meet-
6 ings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with
7 regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

8 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
9 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

12 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
13 “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
14 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
15 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be avail-
17 able for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by
18 the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
19 2131).

20 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

22 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

23 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
25 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compen-

1 sation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
2 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
3 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
4 \$1,238,000.

5 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For
6 printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary
7 prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

8 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
9 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including
10 \$4,200 for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
11 replacement only, \$62,500.

12 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
13 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
14 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
15 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including
16 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
17 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
18 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
19 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
20 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
21 equipment or under contract without compliance with section
22 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
23 \$218,200.

24 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-

1 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
2 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
3 \$5,835.

4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
6 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
7 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
8 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
9 approved by the chief judge, \$307,000.

10 CUSTOMS COURT

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
12 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
13 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
14 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
15 by the chief judge, \$677,010: *Provided*, That traveling ex-
16 penses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
17 the written certificate of the judge.

18 COURT OF CLAIMS

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
20 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
21 of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including
22 stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the
23 taking of testimony, and travel, \$810,855.

24 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and

1 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
2 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
3 \$9,000.

4 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
5 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

6 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district
7 judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
8 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
9 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
10 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
11 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
12 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
13 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
14 title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$8,800,000.

15 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
16 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not other-
17 wise specifically provided for, \$18,473,200: *Provided*, That
18 the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and
19 district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
20 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification
21 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secre-
22 tary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades
23 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall
24 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
25 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11,

1 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject
2 to review by the judicial conference if requested by the
3 Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
4 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases
5 corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the
6 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation
7 paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emer-
8 gency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law
9 clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per
10 annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit
11 and the chief judge of each district court having five or
12 more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries
13 shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum.

14 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
15 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
16 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act
17 of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; compensation of jury com-
18 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other
19 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
20 Code, section 3041; \$4,250,000.

21 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
22 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
23 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of
24 firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statisti-
25 cal services for the office of Register of Wills of the District

1 of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of
2 fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of
3 June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any
4 one case, \$2,780,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be
5 available in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses
6 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of
7 Federal Probation when incurred on the written authoriza-
8 tion of the Director of the Administrative Office of the
9 United States Courts.

10 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
11 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
12 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$840,450.

14 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as author-
15 ized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C.
16 68), not to exceed \$1,699,000, to be derived from the
17 referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

18 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
19 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
20 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
21 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
22 to exceed \$2,199,700, to be derived from the referees' ex-
23 pense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
24 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958”.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)

1 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
2 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
3 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
4 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
5 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
6 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
7 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
8 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
9 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of person-
10 nel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
11 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses
12 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided
13 for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; enter-
14 tainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire
15 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor
16 vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publica-
17 tions abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set
18 forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
20 of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph
21 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
22 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance
23 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised
24 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in
25 organizations which issue publications to members only, or

1 to members at a price lower than to others; employment of
2 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and
3 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-
4 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from
5 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and
6 household and personal effects of an employee of the For-
7 eign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable
8 to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the
9 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and
10 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,
11 not United States Government employees, who may die
12 away from their homes while participating in activities
13 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and ac-
14 quisition and production of motion pictures and visual ma-
15 terials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
16 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
17 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,
18 improvement, and repair of properties used for information
19 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-
20 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for
21 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,
22 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-
23 formational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees
24 attending official international conferences, without regard
25 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to

1 the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
2 penses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates
3 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such
4 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-
5 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
6 organizations; \$105,000,000, of which not less than
7 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
8 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
9 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be used
10 for representation abroad; *Provided further*, That this ap-
11 propriation shall be available for expenses in connection with
12 travel of personnel outside the continental United States, in-
13 cluding travel of dependents and transportation of personal
14 effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel,
15 when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the
16 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
17 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
18 tion may not be completed during the current year: *Provided*
19 *further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of
20 expenses in connection with the operation of information
21 establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of
22 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543):
23 *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad
24 exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be ex-
25 changed or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of

June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities: For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of

1 June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of
2 land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or other-
3 wise, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisi-
5 tion of land outside the continental United States without
6 regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C.
7 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved
8 by the Director of the United States Information Agency:
9 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of amounts
10 made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head
11 “International information and educational activities” in the
12 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental
13 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-
14 propriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this
15 appropriation.

16 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
17 PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT’S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
20 carry out the provisions of the “International Cultural Ex-
21 change and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956”, \$10,-
22 900,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for the
23 Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958,
24 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
25 exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$557,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improve-

1 ment, protection, or disposition of facilities and other prop-
2 erty belonging to the corporation or in which it has an inter-
3 est.

4 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
10 connection with participation in the International Materials
11 Conference.

12 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
13 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
14 ation Act, 1958”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 17, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 17), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 15, 1957
For actions of May 14, 1957
85th-1st, No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Agricultural appropriation bill. Rep. Cannon criticized "propaganda campaigns" for enactment of Hoover Commission recommendations.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 7441. General debate on the bill was concluded. It will be read for amendments today. pp. 6113-48
2. BUDGET; ORGANIZATION. Rep. Cannon stated that "one of the most persistent and most misleading propaganda campaigns ever waged is the effort to pressure the Congress into enacting the second Hoover Commission recommendations", criticized certain budget and accounting recommendations of the Commission as being impractical, and inserted tables indicating recommendations which have been implemented in the executive branch and bills which have been passed to implement recommendations. pp. 6131-34
3. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Dixon discussed the serious situation in the domestic lead-zinc mining industry, and the importance of the barter program of this Department as an aid to the industry. pp. 6148-49
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Reps. Green and Ullman criticized the rapid tax amortization certificates granted to the Idaho Power Co. for the construction of small dams on the Snake River in preference to the Hells Canyon dam. pp. 6153, 6154-56

5. BUDGET. Rep. Dwyer defended Administration against recent attacks on the size of the budget. pp. 6153-54

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments ~~H.R. 6700, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1958, and H.R. 6871, the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill for 1958.~~ p. D407

The "Daily Digest" states that the bills as reported provide a total reduction from the House-passed figures of ~~\$40 million for the Commerce Department and \$714,500 for the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation.~~

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Rep. Ullman inserted letters supporting his stand for a high Federal dam in Hells Canyon. pp. A3657-8
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Knutson inserted a farmer's letter criticizing this Department as "the biggest source of racketeering and misappropriation of Federal funds of any agency in Washington." pp. A3658-9
Rep. Cunningham inserted an editorial criticizing the Secretary for the level of wheat price supports. p. A3668
Extension of remarks of Rep. Lesinski urging passage of his bill, H.R. 6157, to control production rather than acreage by means of marketing quotas. p. A3686
9. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Roosevelt inserted Rep. McGovern's statement to the Consumer Study Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in which he urged the subcommittee "to dispel the myth that leads the urban consumer to believe that farm prices have caused high food prices." p. A3660
10. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ashley favoring foreign aid, and inserting a constituent's letter favoring extension of developmental aid through the United Nations. p. A3661
11. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Smith inserted a speech by the Chief of Engineers on the value of water utilization for irrigation, flood control, navigation, industrial uses, and recreation. pp. A3662-4
Rep. Brooks inserted a speech by the La. Director of Public Works on the work in La. to solve water problems. pp. A3683-5
12. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Reece inserted an article on the achievements of rural development pilot programs in Tenn. pp. A3672-3
13. BUDGET. Rep. Smith, Kan., inserted a letter stating: "We believe the time has come when we should be more grateful to our chosen representatives for what they save us than what they get for us.." p. A3681
Rep. Gavin inserted a newspaper article, "Strong Pressure For Budget Cuts--Voice of the People Wants Debt Cut; Lavish Foreign Aid Spending Scored." pp. A3685-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. PERSONNEL. H.R. 7512, by Rep. Baring, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956 applicable to certain persons who retired under the automatic separation provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act prior to the enactment of such amendments; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MAY 14, 1957.—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of MAY 13, 1957
and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations, sub-
mitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6871]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$563, 799, 793
Amount of decrease by the Senate (net).....	714, 500
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	563, 085, 293
Amount of appropriations, 1957.....	605, 765, 157
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1958.....	665, 649, 802
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1957.....	42, 679, 864
Under the estimates for 1958.....	102, 564, 509

Summary of bill

Department	1957 appropriations (adjusted)	1958 estimates	1958 House allowances	1958 Senate allowances	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations 1957	Estimates 1958	House bill 1958
State.....	\$221,700,072	\$227,714,552	\$180,352,743	\$193,478,243	—\$28,221,829	—\$34,236,309	+\$13,095,500
Justice.....	216,343,690	234,580,000	227,855,000	226,380,000	+10,036,350	—8,200,000	—1,475,000
The Judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,855,250	38,562,050	38,637,050	+2,315,615	—2,218,200	+75,000
U. S. Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	90,200,000	—22,800,000	—53,800,000	—15,900,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	14,390,000	—4,010,000	—4,110,000	+3,490,000
Total.....	605,765,157	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,085,293	—42,679,864	—102,564,509	—714,500

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$193,478,243, which is a decrease from the budget estimate of \$34,236,309 and which is an increase of \$28,221,829 above the appropriation for fiscal 1957 and an increase of \$13,095,500 over the amount approved by the House for fiscal 1958. The committee is convinced that with the appropriation recommended the Department of State can maintain its level of activities for 1957, and in some instances enlarge its functions. It is also convinced that if special efforts to achieve management efficiencies are made, the Department of State can effect still further savings.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has approved the sum of \$99,088,500, for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Department. This amount is \$6 million over the House allowance, \$8,588,500 in excess of the comparable 1957 appropriation total, and \$12,911,500 under the budget estimates. The additional sum recommended is sufficiently larger than last year's appropriations to prevent any diminishment or impairment of the functions and services performed by the State Department during fiscal year 1958.

The committee intends that the State Department utilize the total amount recommended for salaries and expenses to provide what, in their judgment, is most essential and desirable to accomplish the missions of the State Department, and to provide a balanced program for personnel, allowances, training, dependent medical benefits and recreational facilities at hardship posts. The committee has also approved the departmental request for transfer of the language covering the transportation and storage of household and personal effects of certain foreign service personnel to general provisions of this title; an increase to 20 in the number of vehicles purchased; and an increase to \$5,500 in the limitation on the amount which may be paid for vehicles for Chiefs of Missions.

The committee is of the opinion that many of the political and economic reports prepared by the Department are still unnecessary. It is urged that the Department continue to review these reports and endeavor to eliminate those which are either superfluous or duplicatory. In addition, the committee has favorably noted the efficiency with which the Passport Office is operating. It is estimated that fees collected in the coming fiscal year by this Office will exceed \$4,600,000 whereas the Department's proposed budget estimate for its operation is only \$2,202,650. Within the total sums approved by the committee for "Salaries and expenses" is included the full amount of the Department's budget estimate for the Passport Office.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For this item the committee has approved the sum of \$800,000, which is \$200,000 above the House allowance, identical to the amount approved by the Congress last year, and \$400,000 below the budget estimate. While the committee is seriously concerned about the entire problem of proper representation allowances, it did not have before it the information which it believed would justify any increase

over the allowance for the previous year. The State Department is requested to furnish to the Appropriations Committee a detailed study of the entire problem of representation, which study will show by country and by class of employee the amount of representation allowance and the cost over and above that allowance to the employees for representation purposes. In addition, this report should show by country and by class of employee the recommendation and justification of the State Department of such amount as they believe necessary for proper representation allowances in each country.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee has approved for this item the sum of \$1,357,500, which is \$7,500 above the House allowance, is \$256,500 below the budget estimate, and is \$70,500 above last year's appropriation. The \$7,500 increase over the House allowance approved by the committee is necessary to provide annualization of the positions authorized in the 1957 appropriation for the Council of the Organization of American States, the Committee for Cultural Action, and the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For this item the committee recommends \$1,500,000, which is the same amount approved by the House and by the Congress for fiscal 1957. It is \$1,100,000 below the budget estimate. The Department has explained that a current practice of the Budget Bureau in breaking their annual authorization into quarterly amounts prevents an effective and proper utilization of the sums provided by Congress. Accordingly, the committee recommends that, to eliminate this handicap, the Budget Bureau permit the Department to make expenditures on an annual allotment of the total sum approved. This will afford greater flexibility to the Department in meeting these expenditures which all recognize to be unpredictable for the most part as to time or amount over the course of a year.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

For this item the committee has approved the sum of \$1,344,000, which is \$409,000 in excess of the House allowance and identical to the revised budget estimate. The committee believes that deferment of the \$409,000 disallowed by the House would not be a real economy since it would simply extend the survey an additional year or more, and would result in a dislocation of the timing schedule that has been developed between the United States and Canada, a participant in this study. It is quite likely that deferment of the \$409,000 expenditure would actually increase the total cost of this survey to both the United States and Canada, as well as delaying its orderly completion.

In addition, the committee has approved an increase in the per diem allowance for technical consultants from \$50 to \$75 for not to exceed 10 persons at any one time.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

For this item the committee recommends \$1,654,000, the exact amount of the budget estimate, \$54,000 more than the House allowance, and \$388,413 above the 1957 appropriation. The \$54,000 increase is for the purpose of allowing the expeditious completion of the lamprey eel project in the Great Lakes.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has recommended for this item a total of \$24,000,000, which is an increase of \$6,425,000 over the House allowance and \$6,000,000 below the budget estimate. It is \$4,000,000 above the appropriation for 1957. In addition, the program will have the benefit of \$3,500,000 of foreign funds which are receipts from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities in certain countries under Public Law 480. Last year, the exchange program had \$1,500,000 of such funds.

In making this recommendation, the committee has taken into consideration the necessity of balancing the interests of economy and the interests of proven desirable and constructive expenditures. There is little doubt that in carrying out the splendid objectives of the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright programs the Department of State could effectively and profitably expend the total amount requested for this year's educational exchange program. However, because of the necessity for making reductions in Federal expenditures which do not impair our security through restrictions imposed on vital Federal activities, as contrasted with highly desirable Federal activities, the committee has disallowed \$6,000,000 of the total restoration requested.

The amount recommended will permit not only a continuation of the same level of activities in the educational exchange program as prevailed last year, but will also allow for some expansion in this program.

The committee has also approved changes increasing the amount of the entertainment limitation within the United States from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and administrative expense limitation from \$1,275,000 to \$1,500,000.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$226,380,000 for the Department of Justice in the fiscal year 1958, which is \$1,475,000 below the amount approved by the House, \$8,200,000 below the revised budget estimate and \$10,036,350 in excess of the 1957 appropriation. The reduction includes a \$75,000 transfer to the Judiciary which was made at the mutual request of the Department and the Judiciary.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends for this item the amount of \$3,175,000 which is \$75,000 less than the House allowance by reason of that sum being transferred to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For this item the committee recommends \$10,650,000, which is \$450,000 below the budget estimate and \$150,000 below the House allowance. The sum approved is \$330,000 above the 1957 appropriation.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

The committee recommends the full budget estimate for this item, which represents an increase of \$150,000 over the House allowance and the exact amount of the 1957 appropriation.

The Attorney General presented convincing evidence of the success of the Department's use of special temporary attorneys and assistants. Department statistics show a substantial reduction in the backlog of many types of litigation. In addition, it was demonstrated that the more expeditious handling of these matters has resulted in a net financial gain for the Government, largely because of a reduction in interest payments in cases involving monetary judgments against the United States.

The committee believes that restoration of this sum enables it to reduce the House allowance for general legal services by the same amount, which it has recommended on this basis and because of granting the request for a limited interchange of funds, not exceeding 5 percent.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$101,300,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is \$150,000 below the House allowance and the budget estimate. The sum approved is \$5,790,000 above the 1957 appropriation for this item and will allow a modest increase in personnel.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For this item the committee has approved an appropriation of \$49,500,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the budget estimate and \$500,000 below the House allowance. The amount approved is \$1,950,000 in excess of the appropriation for the Service in 1957. The committee believes that the Immigration and Naturalization Service can continue to perform at its current level of operations with the amount provided.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The committee recommends a total appropriation for this item of \$1,000,000, which is \$750,000 below the House allowance and \$6,000,000 below the budget estimate. The committee concurs with the House in its belief that the construction of maximum-security prisons and youth-correction buildings be deferred at this time and, in addition, has disapproved the \$750,000 allowed by the House for the replacement of a powerplant at the Lewisburg Penitentiary in Pennsylvania. While the evidence available to the committee indicates a decline in prison population over that estimated in the 1958 budget, and while the present powerplant at the Lewisburg Peniten-

tiary is somewhat obsolete, it can still be used, and there appears to be no urgency for its replacement this year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee has amended section 205 of the General Provisions to provide for the compensation of experts and consultants at a maximum amount of \$75 per day. The committee has also added a new section, 207, which provides as follows:

SEC. 207. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropriations in this title for legal activities and general administration shall be available interchangeably with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall thereby be increased by more than 5 per centum, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$38,637,050 for the various activities under the judicial branch. This sum is \$75,000 over the House allowance but is \$2,218,200 below the total budget estimates, and \$2,315,615 over the 1957 appropriations. The additional \$75,000 represents a transfer from the Department of Justice to the Office of Administrator, United States Courts as proposed in a supplemental estimate, Senate Document 35, for examination of judicial offices.

In concurring with the allowances of the House on the remaining items, the committee desires to point out with reference to the Probation Service that while it has denied funds for additional personnel it is convinced that probation continues to offer the most efficient and economical method of treating and rehabilitating a large proportion of convicted persons. Testimony of judges and officials of the courts indicated that the percentage of probation violations between the fiscal years 1955 and 1956 dropped from 15.1 to 13.9 percent; also, the proportion of convicted defendants, exclusive of immigration defendants, increased from 37.5 percent in 1955 to 41.1 percent in 1956, and the proportion of presentence reports on convicted defendants rose from 77.5 percent to 82.8 percent during the same period. Furthermore, it was testified that the annual cost of supervising a person on probation in 1956 was \$118.14 as compared with \$1,449.05, the cost if he had been imprisoned.

Since 1955 the probation staff has been increased by 300, and of this number 180 were authorized for the fiscal year 1957 to improve and strengthen the Service. In view of accomplishments made since 1955 the committee feels that additional personnel is not warranted at this time.

The committee has also approved the increase requested in the provision for attendance of probation officers at meetings.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

For salaries and expenses of the Agency, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$89,100,000 in the fiscal year 1958 and for the acquisition of a radio transmitter, \$1,100,000, for a total of

\$90,200,000. This sum is the approximate amount allowed the Agency in the fiscal year 1956; is \$15,900,000 below the amount recommended by the House, and is \$53,800,000 under the original budget requested in the amount of \$144,000,000. It also represents the average annual expenditure of the United States Information Agency for the preceding four years.

The committee has carefully weighed the facts and the figures which were presented to it. There can be no question of the importance of an information agency which takes appropriate steps to assist the people of other nations in obtaining a true perspective on the ideals and the actions of the United States. That proposition was not before the committee as an issue. The only real issue was whether the officials of USIA were prepared with plans which justified an expenditure of the taxpayer's money of a specified amount.

Unlike the State Department, the USIA does not have a fixed, historic structure which sets a floor or a ceiling on the amount of money which should be expended. Furthermore, its role must necessarily vary with the times. Therefore, the issue of how much should be spent is not a matter of fixed obligations but a matter of judgment which can be based only on the information which is presented to those who must make a decision. To serve as any useful guide, the information must be specific and not general.

It is the committee's judgment that an adequate but balanced program can be carried out in fiscal 1958 with the sum provided. The committee is perfectly willing to agree with the generality that considerably greater sums could be spent usefully in such work. But it does not feel justified in recommending those sums—in a period when economy is one of the pressing needs—without a much more precise and detailed justification which indicates clearly that the security of the United States will otherwise be weakened.

The committee is not seeking to pass judgment on the overall effectiveness of the individuals of the Agency and their programs. Some—like the motion-picture programs and the Latin American radio broadcasts—impress the committee as being imaginative and well adapted to the needs of our times, and sufficiently proven in effectiveness to warrant extension by making appropriate reductions in other activities. For example, serious consideration should be given to extension of the private network radio broadcasts of station WRUL into Brazil, so as to insure complete radio network coverage of the whole of Latin America.

Others—like the press operation—raise serious issues of competition with private enterprise and general effectiveness. A limitation on the use of funds for competitive activities has been added to the bill, and the committee recommends that the Agency carefully reappraise its programs and activities in order to achieve maximum effectiveness with the funds available by shifting funds and personnel between areas and mediums on the basis of greatest current need, and the most advantageous mediums.

In addition, the Agency should concentrate on improving its personnel, particularly with respect to foreign-language proficiency. Furthermore, it is believed that the number of persons utilized for program direction and appraisal and for administration and staff support are excessive. The committee, therefore, recommends that the Agency, in balancing its program for the new fiscal year, pay

special attention to reappraising these functions and the personnel assigned to them.

It is impossible to avoid the impression that there is considerable duplication and overlapping of functions between members of the USIA and other agencies. The committee feels strongly that there would be considerable economy and efficiency achieved were the Agency to be returned to the control of the State Department, and unanimously recommends that the Foreign Relations Committee consider legislation providing for the transfer of the United States Information Agency to the Department of State.

The committee has reinstated again this year in the bill the language providing that not less than \$350,000 be utilized for contracts with private radio licensees. Apart from this direction, it is the committee's judgment that the Agency should have the widest discretion in balancing its new program within the limitations of the overall appropriation provided.

The committee has approved the increase of entertainment expenses within the United States from \$500, as allowed by the House, to \$3,000; the increase of allowances for representation from \$50,000 to \$250,000, the budget estimate; the substitution of 15 passenger cars for 15 trucks at overseas installations; and provided language for the payment of travel costs for the dependents of alien employees needed by the Voice of America in the United States.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$14,390,000 for this item, an increase of \$3,490,000 over the House allowance and a reduction from the budget estimate of \$4,110,000. The entire additional allowance recommended is for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels in 1958. The addition of this amount will provide a total for the Brussels exhibition of \$8,490,000 in this bill.

The Brussels exhibition is a one-time affair which gives this country an opportunity to demonstrate its accomplishments in the arts and sciences to many millions of people from foreign countries who are expected to visit the fair during its 6-month duration in 1958. Without the additional funds recommended, it would not be possible to carry on a satisfactory program in the American exhibition building following its construction.

The committee shares the desire of the United States Commissioner General that every advantage be taken of the opportunity afforded by the Brussels exhibition to present an outstanding program of American culture, including the performing arts. The committee concurs with the House in disapproving the expenditure of any funds for the purpose of publicizing this exhibition in the United States, and in addition is gravely concerned about the planned expenditure for public affairs activities abroad. It is recommended that these expenditures be reexamined with the objective of effecting substantial reductions.

The committee was concerned that only \$310,000 was requested for trade fairs behind the Iron Curtain. In the opinion of the com-

mittee, it was felt that much more good could be accomplished if additional funds were utilized for this purpose. Therefore, the committee urges that every effort be made to have more fairs in Russia and the satellite countries during fiscal year 1958, and that more than \$310,000 be used for this purpose, if possible.

The committee has also removed the limitation imposed by the House on representation allowances. No funds are allowed for the restorations requested for any of the other programs in the President's special international program for the coming fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1958

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$395,700	\$395,700	-----
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1,930,000	1,930,000	-----
Replacement of personal property sold abroad.....	386,733	335,468	-\$51,265
Total.....	2,712,433	2,661,168	-51,265

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	\$2,868,000	\$2,470,000	-\$398,000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program.....	300,000	300,000	-----
Total.....	3,168,000	2,770,000	-398,000

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958—Continued***ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS**

Corporation	Authoriza- tions, 1957	Estimate, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1957	Estimates, 1958	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	\$950,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	+\$50,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	House bill
Salaries and expenses.....	\$90,500,000	\$112,000,000	\$93,088,500	\$99,088,500	+ \$8,588,500	-\$12,911,500	+ \$6,000,000
Representation allowances.....	800,000	1,200,000	600,000	800,000	-----	-400,000	+200,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	19,000,000	20,000,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	-500,000	-1,500,000	-----
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-150,000	-----
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,304,000	1,667,000	1,667,000	1,667,000	+363,000	-----	-----
Extension and remodeling, State Department building.....	44,920,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-42,420,000	-4,500,000	-----
Contributions to international organizations.....	33,859,285	37,475,552	35,899,243	35,899,243	+2,039,958	-1,576,309	-----
Missions to international organizations.....	1,287,000	1,614,000	1,350,000	1,357,500	+70,500	-256,500	+7,500
International contingencies.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----	-1,100,000	-----
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	506,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	-1,000	-----	-----
Operation and maintenance.....	1,463,000	1,563,000	1,533,000	1,533,000	+70,000	-30,000	-----
Construction.....		700,000	300,000	300,000	+300,000	-400,000	-----
American sections, international commissions.....	296,000	337,000	330,000	330,000	+34,000	-7,000	-----
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	935,000	1,349,000	935,000	1,344,000	+409,000	-5,000	+409,000
International Fisheries Commission.....	1,265,887	1,654,000	1,600,000	1,654,000	+388,413	-----	+54,000
International Educational Exchange activities.....	20,000,000	30,000,000	17,575,000	24,000,000	+4,000,000	-6,000,000	+6,425,000
Rama Road.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-500,000	-500,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES							
Salaries.....	\$1,181,600	\$1,238,000	\$1,238,000	\$1,238,000	+\$56,400		
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	91,200	91,200	90,000	90,000	—1,200	—\$1,200	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	55,150	62,500	62,500	62,500	+7,350		
Care of the building and grounds.....	194,000	218,200	218,200	218,200	+24,200		
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835			
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,527,785	1,615,735	1,614,535	1,614,535	+86,750	—1,200	
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS							
Salaries and expenses.....	284,850	318,000	307,000	307,000	+22,150	—11,000	
CUSTOMS COURT							
Salaries and expenses.....	625,000	2 677,010	677,010	677,010	+52,010		
COURT OF CLAIMS							
Salaries and expenses.....	693,000	810,855	810,855	810,855	+117,855		
Repairs and improvements.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000			
Total, Court of Claims.....	702,000	819,855	819,855	819,855	+117,855		
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES							
Salaries of judges.....	8,406,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	+394,000		
Salaries of su, porting personnel.....	16,475,500	18,857,450	18,473,200	18,473,200	+1,997,700	—384,250	
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,250,000	4,400,000	4,250,000	4,250,000		—150,000	

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2,721,800	2,859,800	2,780,000	+58,200	-79,800	-----
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	753,500	3 1,007,400	840,450	+161,950	-91,950	+ \$75,000
Air conditioning courtrooms, offices, and other rooms.....	575,000	1,500,000	-----	-575,000	-1,500,000	-----
Referees, special account:						
Salaries.....	(1,233,500)	(1,699,000)	(1,699,000)	(+465,500)	-----	-----
Expenses.....	(1,874,200)	(2,210,700)	(2,199,700)	(+325,500)	(-11,000)	-----
Total, other courts and services.....	33,181,800	37,424,650	35,218,650	+2,036,850	-2,206,000	+75,000
Total, the Judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,855,250	38,637,050	+2,315,615	-2,218,200	+75,000

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$113,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$89,100,000	-\$23,900,000	-\$50,900,000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	-----	4,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+1,100,000	-2,900,000
Total, United States Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	90,200,000	-22,800,000	-53,800,000
						-15,900,000

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief.....	\$8,500,000	-----	-----	-\$8,500,000	-----	-----
President's Special International Program.....	9,900,000	4 \$18,500,000	\$10,900,000	\$14,380,000	+\$4,110,000	+\$3,490,000
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	14,390,000	-4,110,000	+3,490,000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies.....	605,765,157	665,649,802	563,799,733	563,085,293	-102,564,509	-714,500

² Includes \$6,830 contained in H. Doc. 116.
³ Includes \$75,000 proposed transferred from Department of Justice, salaries and expenses, S. Doc. 35.
⁴ Includes a reduction of \$1,500,000 as contained in H. Doc. 116.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6871

[Report No. 303]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 17), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 14, 1957

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957, by Mr.
JOHNSON of Texas, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice,
the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the De-
10 partment of State, not otherwise provided for, including the

1 cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the
2 cost of storing the furniture and household and personal
3 effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned
4 to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects,
5 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe;
6 expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
7 amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided
8 for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obli-
9 gations of the United States in Germany (including those
10 arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United
11 States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements
12 with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the
13 United States member of the Board for the Validation of
14 German Bonds in the United States at the rate of
15 \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission
16 on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as au-
17 thorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946
18 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at
19 meetings concerned with activities provided for under this
20 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed ~~ten~~ *twenty*, of which
21 three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
22 motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental
23 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of
24 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

1 purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner
2 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended,
3 of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise
4 in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organi-
5 zations which issue publications to members only, or to
6 members at a price lower than the others; employment of
7 aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees errone-
8 ously charged and paid for passports; radio communications;
9 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
10 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and
11 expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American
12 convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court,
13 and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared
14 insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192),
15 of bringing to the United States from foreign countries per-
16 sons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or
17 otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
18 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
19 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
20 graphic aids; ~~\$93,088,500~~ \$99,088,500, of which not less
21 than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
22 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
23 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
24 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
25 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70

1 Stat. 891) and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
 2 of each such replacement *or additional vehicle* shall not ex-
 3 ceed ~~\$3,000~~ \$5,500 in the case of the chief of mission auto-
 4 mobile at each diplomatic mission ~~(except that eleven such~~
 5 ~~vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each)~~
 6 and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except sta-
 7 tion wagons *vehicles for the Chiefs of Missions.*

8 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
 9 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
 10 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), ~~\$600,000~~ \$800,000.

11 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
 12 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
 13 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including per-
 14 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries,
 15 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
 16 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
 17 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
 18 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
 19 priation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
 20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,500,000,
 21 of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase
 22 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the
 23 Treasury of the United States, to remain available until

1 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,012,000 may be
2 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
6 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
7 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
8 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
9 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

10 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
11 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
12 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
13 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$1,667,000.

14 Extension and remodeling, State Department Building:
15 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and
16 remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services
17 Administration, of the State Department Building, Washing-
18 ton, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing tem-
19 porary office space, including payment of rent in the District
20 of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air
21 conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended,
22 \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services
23 Administration.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 Contributions to international organizations: For ex-
3 penses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual
4 obligations of membership in international multilateral or-
5 ganizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
6 of Congress, \$35,899,243.

7 Missions to international organizations: For expenses
8 necessary for permanent representation to certain interna-
9 tional organizations in which the United States participates
10 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Con-
11 gress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts
12 and conventions providing for such representation; attend-
13 ance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with
14 the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allow-
15 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
16 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
17 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and
18 binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
19 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for
20 guards and chauffeurs; ~~\$1,350,000~~ \$1,357,500.

21 International contingencies: For necessary expenses of
22 participation by the United States upon approval by the
23 Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from
24 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which
25 specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to

1 treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including
2 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-
3 cation laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
4 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
5 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of pas-
6 senger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
7 United States in expenses of international organizations;
8 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
9 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,500,000,
10 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended
11 for representation allowances as authorized by section
12 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
13 and for entertainment.

14 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

16 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

17 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
18 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
19 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-
20 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the
21 United States Section, International Boundary and Water
22 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
23 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
24 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
25 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed

1 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
2 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
3 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
4 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of
5 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-
6 4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
7 ment only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uni-
8 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
9 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and
10 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,
11 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709
12 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as
13 follows:

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
15 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
16 surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

17 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
18 tenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
19 including gaging stations, \$1,533,000: *Provided*, That
20 expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project
21 shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained
22 in the appropriation for said project as provided by the
23 Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

24 Construction: For detailed plan preparation and con-
25 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded

1 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
 2 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.
 3 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
 4 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), Sep-
 5 tember 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects
 6 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
 7 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to
 8 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
 9 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
 10 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in con-
 11 nection with this project except such as has been acquired
 12 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
 13 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
 14 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated
 15 for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
 16 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
 17 spective water users for repayment to the Government of such
 18 portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated
 19 to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

20 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

21 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
 22 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
 23 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
 24 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and

1 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the
2 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, in-
3 cluding stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of
4 passenger motor vehicles; \$330,000, to be disbursed under
5 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
6 also for additional expenses of the American Sections,
7 International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

8 International Joint Commission, United States and
9 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
10 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
11 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
12 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
13 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
14 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
15 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
16 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
17 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
18 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
19 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
20 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
21 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
22 Government for the performance of work for which this
23 appropriation is made.

24 International Boundary Commission, United States,

1 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
2 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
3 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
4 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
5 while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not
6 to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party
7 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
8 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
9 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

10 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
12 the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including
13 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), *but not to exceed ten temporary*
15 *employees at any one time*, at rates not to exceed ~~\$50~~ \$75
16 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
18 purpose of this appropriation; ~~\$935,000~~ \$1,344,000, to
19 remain available until expended.

20 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
22 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection
23 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
24 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of

1 Congress; ~~\$1,600,000~~ *\$1,654,000: Provided, That the*
2 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to
3 the respective commissions.

4 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

5 International educational exchange activities: For
6 necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable
7 the Department of State to carry out international educa-
8 tional exchange activities, as authorized by the United
9 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
10 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
11 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
12 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
13 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the
14 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the
15 Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including
16 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
17 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
18 amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance
19 at meetings concerned with activities provided for under
20 this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; enter-
21 tainment within the United States (not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~
22 *\$5,000*) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds
24 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as

1 amended; ~~\$17,575,000~~ \$24,000,000, of which not less than
 2 \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
 3 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
 4 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$1,275,000~~ \$1,500,000
 5 may be used for administrative expenses during the current
 6 fiscal year.

7 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

8 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
 9 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
 10 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
 11 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
 12 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
 13 Stat. 74), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:
 14 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
 15 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
 16 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
 19 and expenses”, “International contingencies”, and “Missions
 20 to international organizations” are available for reimburse-
 21 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 22 guard services for protection of confidential files.

23 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained
 24 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of

1 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
2 several States of the United States or any political subdivision
3 thereof.

4 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this
5 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution
6 to any international organization which engages in the direct
7 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
8 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
9 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
10 government or one world citizenship.

11 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the
12 Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
13 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
14 China.

15 *SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regula-*
16 *tions as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation*
17 *to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the*
18 *furniture and household and personal effects of an employee*
19 *of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he*
20 *is unable to use his furniture and effects.*

21 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
22 Appropriation Act, 1958".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; ~~\$3,250,000~~ ~~\$3,175,000~~.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529) ; ~~\$10,800,000~~ ~~\$10,650,000~~.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
2 Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
4 MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
7 in Alaska, including purchase of one bus at not to exceed
8 \$15,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
9 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
10 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
11 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney Gen-
12 eral; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,150,000, of which
13 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
14 of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not
15 to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein
16 appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency
17 replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate
18 of the Attorney General.

19 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

20 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
21 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
22 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
23 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney
24 General and with his approval by the United States
25 attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to

1 civil-service and classification laws, ~~\$150,000~~ \$300,000:
 2 *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the
 3 funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder
 4 shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

5 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

6 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
 7 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
 8 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and ex-
 9 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
 10 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
 11 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
 12 States Code; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
 13 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more
 14 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF 16 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

17 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of
 18 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act
 19 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$220,000.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
 23 of crimes against the United States; protection of the per-
 24 son of the President of the United States; acquisition, collec-

tion, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; ~~\$101,450,000~~ \$101,300,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau

1 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
2 any civil-service employee.

3 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
6 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
7 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
8 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
9 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
10 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immi-
11 gration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not
12 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
13 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
14 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-
15 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes
17 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two
18 hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed three
20 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation
21 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax,
22 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items prop-
23 erly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
24 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
25 money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of

1 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
 2 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
 3 security guard services for protection of confidential files
 4 and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and
 5 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
 6 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
 7 children, including return of such persons to place of bona
 8 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
 9 by the Attorney General; ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$49,500,000: *Pro-*
 10 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed
 11 \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of air-
 12 craft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
 16 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional insti-
 17 tutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in
 18 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not
 19 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
 20 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
 21 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (for replace-
 22 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-

tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$32,200,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

1 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

2 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
3 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and
4 payment of rewards; \$2,550,000.

5 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may design-
8 ate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
9 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
10 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
11 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the
12 International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22
13 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
14 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
15 pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed
16 \$2,935,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
17 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
18 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-
19 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of
20 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
21 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or
22 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
23 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
24 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
25 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-

1 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
2 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
3 erty: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein
4 authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
5 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
6 tion", Justice.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
9 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
10 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
11 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
12 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under
13 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

14 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
15 offices of the United States attorney and the United States
16 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropria-
17 tions in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
18 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
19 credit of the District of Columbia.

20 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this
21 title which are available for expenses of attendance at meet-
22 ings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with
23 regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

24 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
25 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), *at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem*
 3 *for individuals.*

4 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
 5 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
 6 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
 7 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
 8 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be avail-
 9 able for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by
 10 the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
 11 2131).

12 SEC. 207. *Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria-*
 13 *tions in this title for legal activities and general adminis-*
 14 *tration shall be available interchangeably with the approval*
 15 *of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall*
 16 *thereby be increased by more than 5 per centum and any*
 17 *such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Committee*
 18 *on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Repre-*
 19 *sentatives.*

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
 21 Appropriation Act, 1958".

22 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

23 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
 25 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compen-

1 sation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
2 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
3 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
4 \$1,238,000.

5 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For
6 printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary
7 prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

8 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
9 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including
10 \$4,200 for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
11 replacement only, \$62,500.

12 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
13 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
14 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-
15 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including
16 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
17 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
18 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
19 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
20 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
21 equipment or under contract without compliance with section
22 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
23 \$218,200.

24 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
25 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an

1 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
2 \$5,835.

3 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
5 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
6 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
7 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
8 approved by the chief judge, \$307,000.

9 CUSTOMS COURT

10 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
11 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
12 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
13 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved
14 by the chief judge, \$677,010: *Provided*, That traveling ex-
15 penses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
16 the written certificate of the judge.

17 COURT OF CLAIMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
19 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
20 of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including
21 stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the
22 taking of testimony, and travel, \$810,855.

23 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
24 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-

1 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
2 \$9,000.

3 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND

4 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

5 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district
6 judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
7 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ;
8 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
9 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
10 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
11 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
12 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
13 title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$8,800,000.

14 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all
15 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not other-
16 wise specifically provided for, \$18,473,200: *Provided*, That
17 the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and
18 district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
19 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification
20 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secre-
21 tary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades
22 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall
23 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
24 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11,

1 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject
2 to review by the judicial conference if requested by the
3 Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
4 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases
5 corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the
6 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation
7 paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emer-
8 gency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law
9 clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per
10 annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit
11 and the chief judge of each district court having five or
12 more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries
13 shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum.

14 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
15 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors
16 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act
17 of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; compensation of jury com-
18 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other
19 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
20 Code, section 3041; \$4,250,000.

21 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
22 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
23 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of
24 firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statisti-
25 cal services for the office of Register of Wills of the District

1 of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of
2 fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of
3 June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any
4 one case, \$2,780,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be
5 available in an amount not to exceed ~~\$10,000~~ \$17,500 for
6 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
7 of Federal probation when incurred on the written authori-
8 zation of the Director of the Administrative Office of the
9 United States Courts.

10 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
11 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
12 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$840,450~~ \$915,450.

14 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as author-
15 ized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C.
16 68), not to exceed \$1,699,000, to be derived from the
17 referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

18 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
19 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
20 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
21 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
22 to exceed \$2,199,700, to be derived from the referees' ex-
23 pense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
24 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958”.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION
AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),

1 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
2 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
3 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
4 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
5 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
6 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
7 abroad for service in the United States *and their dependents*
8 to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-
9 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
10 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
11 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
12 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not
13 to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within the United States
14 not to exceed ~~\$500~~ \$3,000; hire of passenger motor vehi-
15 cles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries;
16 purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to
17 the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort claims, in the manner
20 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as
21 amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such
22 claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwith-
23 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
24 dues for library membership in organizations which issue
25 publications to members only, or to members at a price

1 lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract,
2 for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water
3 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments
4 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage
5 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and
6 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service
7 who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use
8 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the
9 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and
10 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,
11 not United States Government employees, who may die
12 away from their homes while participating in activities
13 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and ac-
14 quisition and production of motion pictures and visual ma-
15 terials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
16 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
17 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,
18 improvement, and repair of properties used for information
19 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-
20 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for
21 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,
22 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-
23 formational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees
24 attending official international conferences, without regard
25 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to

1 the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
2 penses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates
3 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such
4 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-
5 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
6 organizations; ~~\$105,000,000~~ \$89,100,000, of which not less
7 than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign curren-
8 cies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
9 United States *and of which sum not less than \$350,000*
10 *shall be available by contracts with one or more private*
11 *international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of devel-*
12 *oping and broadcasting under private auspices, but under*
13 *the general supervision of the United States Information*
14 *Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe,*
15 *Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which pro-*
16 *grams shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the*
17 *peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build im-*
18 *proved international understanding: Provided, That not*
19 *to exceed \$50,000* \$250,000 may be used for representa-
20 tion abroad: *Provided further, That this appropriation*
21 *shall be available for expenses in connection with travel*
22 *of personnel outside the continental United States, includ-*
23 *ing travel of dependents and transportation of personal*
24 *effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel,*
25 *when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the*

1 current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that
2 year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-
3 tion may not be completed during the current year: *Provided*
4 *further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of
5 expenses in connection with the operation of information
6 establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of
7 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543) :
8 *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad
9 exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be ex-
10 changed or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of
11 June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange
12 allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for re-
13 placement of an equal number of such vehicles ~~and the cost,~~
14 ~~including the exchange allowance of each such replacement,~~
15 ~~except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500:~~
16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed fifteen passenger car-
17 rying motor vehicles may be purchased as replacements for
18 an equal numbed of truck-type vehicles for use abroad and
19 the proceeds of the sale of such truck-type vehicles shall be
20 available for such replacement: *Provided further*, That,
21 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-
22 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United
23 States Information Agency is authorized in making con-
24 tracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations
25 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to

1 indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations
2 and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appro-
3 priated for the purpose against loss or damage on account
4 of injury to persons or property arising from such use
5 of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further, That*
6 existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Serv-
7 ice Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and edu-
8 cational activities which expire during the current fiscal year
9 may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the
10 period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized:
11 *Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made*
12 *by this title shall be used for any overseas government in-*
13 *formation activity unless the Director of the United States*
14 *Information Agency finds that such overseas government*
15 *information activity will not prevent private United States*
16 *concerns from selling corresponding information services or*
17 *products overseas.*

18 Acquisition and construction of radio facilities: For
19 the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities
20 for radio transmission and reception, purchase and instal-
21 lation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and
22 reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of
23 June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of
24 land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or other-
25 wise, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acqui-
 2 tion of land outside the continental United States without
 3 regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C.
 4 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved
 5 by the Director of the United States Information Agency:
 6 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of amounts
 7 made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head
 8 "International information and educational activities" in the
 9 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental
 10 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-
 11 propriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this
 12 appropriation.

13 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
 14 PRESIDENT

15 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

16 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
 17 carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Ex-
 18 change and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", ~~\$10,-~~
 19 ~~900,000~~ \$14,390,000, of which ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$8,490,000
 20 shall be available for the Universal and International Ex-
 21 hibition of Brussels, 1958, *including uniforms or allowance*
 22 *therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 as*
 23 *amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)*, to remain available until
 24 expended: ~~*Provided*~~, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000
 25 may be expended for representation.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$557,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improve-

1 ment, protection, or disposition of facilities and other prop-
2 erty belonging to the corporation or in which it has an inter-
3 est.

4 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
10 connection with participation in the International Materials
11 Conference.

12 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
13 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
14 ation Act, 1958”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 17, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6871

[Report No. 303]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 17), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 14, 1957

Reported with amendments

H. R. 6871

(House of Representatives)

AN ACT

to amend the Act approved July 1, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of certain goods from the Hawaiian Islands," and for other purposes.

Approved July 1, 1906.

Wm. H. Taft, President.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 16, 1957
For actions of May 15, 1957
85th-1st, No. 81

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Senate passed State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate committee reported third supplemental and Commerce appropriation bills. Sen. Morse criticized farm program and farm prices. Sen. Allott introduced and discussed bill to consolidate certain farm loan laws. Sen. Morton inserted Under Secretary Morse's Lexington, Ky. speech.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 7441. (pp. 6159-87)
- Agreed to the following amendments:
- By Rep. Harrison, Va., 192 to 187, to provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used to formulate and administer an acreage reserve program with respect to 1958 crops. (pp. 6172-82, 6186-87).
- By Rep. Reuss, as amended by an amendment by Rep. Abbitt, to limit to \$2,500 the amount of payments any one farmer may receive in 1958 under the acreage reserve program (pp. 6182-84).
- Rejected the following amendments:
- By Rep. Wier, to increase the appropriation for meat inspection from \$16,586,000 to \$18,718,000. (p. 6160)
- By Rep. Becker, 26 to 58, to delete from the bill both the electrification and telephone loan authorizations for REA. (pp. 6161-64)
- By Rep. Rees, 72 to 74, to reduce the limitation on the maximum ACP payment to any one farmer from \$2,500 to \$1,500. (pp. 6166-70)
- By Rep. Pelley, to reduce the advance ACP authorization from \$250 million to \$180 million, and to delete the words "fertilizers" and "lime" as items which may be furnished as a part of advance conservation materials and services. (pp. 6170-72)

The provision in the bill to extend to employees of FAS in foreign countries the same facilitating authorities now available to Foreign Service employees of the State Department was stricken on a point of order by Rep. Rooney. (p. 6161)

2. BUDGET. The Government Operations Committee submitted a report on the review of the budget formulation and presentation practices of the International Cooperation Administration (H. Rept. 449). p. 6195
Rep. Collier discussed the size of the budget and called for a reduction in Federal expenditures. pp. 6192-93
3. RECORDS MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5110, to provide for the transfer to the National Archives of any records of any Federal agency where such records have been in existence for more than 50 years and are not needed by the agency in conducting current business (H. Rept. 450). p. 6195
4. DAIRYING. Rep. Laird reviewed the history and importance of the American dairy industry, and paid tribute to its part in the Jamestown Celebration this year. p. 6193

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6871, the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill, which had been reported with amendments during the adjournment of the Senate (S. Rept. 303). All committee amendments were adopted and an amendment by Sen. Johnson requesting USIA to inform Congress of any finding that overseas Government information activity will not prevent private U.S. concerns from selling information overseas. Conferees were appointed. pp. 6197, 6233-4, 6240-75

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 310). pp. 6200, 6211

Received a message from the President transmitting a proposed provision for the Southeastern Power Administration in the Interior Department appropriation for 1957 (S. Doc. 37); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 6198

Received a message from the President transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims against the U.S. (S. Doc. 38); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 6198

6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Morse criticized the Secretary for the levels of farm prices, inserting a table showing parity price comparisons for various farm products, and urged greater efforts to get food to hungry people. He inserted a farmer's letter criticizing the farm program. pp. 6285-6
7. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 60, to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (S. Rept. 325); and reported without amendment S. 555, to authorize construction of Hells Canyon dam (S. Rept. 324). p. 6200
Sen. Morse criticized the partnership program in public power, urged construction of John Day dam and other Federal multi-purpose projects, and asserted his support for the preference clause in those instances when it is fair to the greatest number while refusing to let "the public-preference clause be a sacred cow in my political philosophy." pp. 6276-84
8. TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Goldwater inserted a list of tax-amortization certificates granted in the Northwestern U.S. and an article to show how many such certificates were granted to public utilities. pp. 6230-1

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6871

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the De-
10 partment of State, not otherwise provided for, including
11 (1) the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage

1 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and per-
2 sonal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is
3 assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture
4 and effects, under such regulations as the Secretary may
5 prescribe; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act
6 of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not other-
7 wise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsi-
8 bilities and obligations of the United States in Germany
9 (including those arising under the supreme authority as-
10 sumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under
11 contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of
12 Germany); salary of the United States member of the
13 Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United
14 States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the
15 National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cul-
16 tural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q,
18 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
19 with activities provided for under this appropriation;
20 purchase (not to exceed ~~(2)~~*ten twenty*, of which three
21 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger
22 motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental
23 United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of
24 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

1 purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner
 2 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended,
 3 of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise
 4 in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organi-
 5 zations which issue publications to members only, or to
 6 members at a price lower than the others; employment of
 7 aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees errone-
 8 ously charged and paid for passports; radio communications;
 9 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-
 10 mation, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and
 11 expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American
 12 convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court,
 13 and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared
 14 insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192),
 15 of bringing to the United States from foreign countries per-
 16 sons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or
 17 otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
 18 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
 19 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
 20 graphic aids; ~~(3)\$93,088,500~~ \$99,088,500, of which not
 21 less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-
 22 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
 23 United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in
 24 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
 25 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70

1 Stat. 891) and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
 2 of each such replacement ~~(4)~~ *or additional vehicle* shall not
 3 exceed ~~(5)\$3,000~~ \$5,500 in the case of ~~(6)~~ the chief of
 4 mission automobile at each diplomatic mission ~~(except that~~
 5 ~~eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed~~
 6 ~~\$5,000 each)~~ and \$1,500 in the case of all other such
 7 vehicles except station wagons *vehicles for the Chiefs of*
 8 *Missions.*

9 Representation allowances: For representation allow-
 10 ances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign
 11 Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), ~~(7)\$600,000~~
 12 \$800,000.

13 Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses
 14 of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act,
 15 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including per-
 16 sonal services in the United States and abroad; salaries,
 17 expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as
 18 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
 19 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meet-
 20 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
 21 priation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
 22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,500,000,
 23 of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase
 24 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the

1 Treasury of the United States, to remain available until
2 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,012,000 may be
3 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal
4 year.

5 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
7 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
8 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
9 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

11 Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability
12 fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
13 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
14 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$1,667,000.

15 Extension and remodeling, State Department Building:
16 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and
17 remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services
18 Administration, of the State Department Building, Washing-
19 ton, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing tem-
20 porary office space, including payment of rent in the District
21 of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air
22 conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended,
23 \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services
24 Administration.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$35,899,243.

Missions to international organizations: For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~(8)\$1,350,000~~ \$1,357,500.

International contingencies: For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to

1 treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including
 2 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-
 3 cation laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
 4 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
 5 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of pas-
 6 senger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the
 7 United States in expenses of international organizations;
 8 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
 9 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,500,000;
 10 of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended
 11 for representation allowances as authorized by section
 12 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)
 13 and for entertainment.

14 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

16 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

17 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
 18 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
 19 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-
 20 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the
 21 United States Section, International Boundary and Water
 22 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
 23 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
 24 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
 25 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed

1 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
2 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
3 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
4 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of
5 the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-
6 4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
7 ment only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uni-
8 forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
9 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and
10 leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel,
11 stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709
12 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as
13 follows:

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not
15 otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary
16 surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

17 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
18 tenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above,
19 including gaging stations, \$1,533,000: *Provided, That*
20 expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project
21 shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained
22 in the appropriation for said project as provided by the
23 Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

24 Construction: For detailed plan preparation and con-
25 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded

1 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
 2 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.
 3 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
 4 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), Sep-
 5 tember 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects
 6 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
 7 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to
 8 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
 9 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
 10 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in con-
 11 nection with this project except such as has been acquired
 12 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
 13 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
 14 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated
 15 for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
 16 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
 17 spective water users for repayment to the Government of such
 18 portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated
 19 to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

20 **AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS**

21 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
 22 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
 23 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
 24 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and

1 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the
2 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, in-
3 cluding stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of
4 passenger motor vehicles; \$330,000, to be disbursed under
5 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available
6 also for additional expenses of the American Sections,
7 International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

8 International Joint Commission, United States and
9 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
10 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President
11 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without
12 compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other em-
13 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
14 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
15 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
16 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
17 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
18 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
19 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
20 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,
21 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
22 Government for the performance of work for which this
23 appropriation is made.

24 International Boundary Commission, United States,
25 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work

1 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
 2 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States
 3 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
 4 while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not
 5 to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party
 6 and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor
 7 vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for
 8 timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

9 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 11 the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including
 12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(9)~~*but not to exceed ten temporary*
 14 *employees at any one time*, at rates not to exceed ~~(10)~~~~\$50~~
 15 ~~\$75~~ per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor
 16 vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
 17 with the purpose of this appropriation; ~~(11)~~~~\$935,000~~
 18 ~~\$1,344,000~~, to remain available until expended.

19 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection
 22 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
 23 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
 24 Congress; ~~(12)~~~~\$1,600,000~~ ~~\$1,654,000~~: *Provided*, That the

1 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to
2 the respective commissions.

3 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

4 International educational exchange activities: For
5 necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable
6 the Department of State to carry out international educa-
7 tional exchange activities, as authorized by the United
8 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
9 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
10 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
11 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
12 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the
13 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the
14 Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including
15 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
16 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
17 amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance
18 at meetings concerned with activities provided for under
19 this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; enter-
20 tainment within the United States (not to exceed ~~(13)~~\$1,000
21 \$5,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds
23 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as
24 amended; ~~(14)~~\$17,575,000 \$24,000,000, of which not less
25 than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies

1 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
 2 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(15)\$1,275,000~~
 3 \$1,500,000 may be used for administrative expenses during
 4 the current fiscal year.

5 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

6 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
 7 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
 8 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
 9 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
 10 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
 11 Stat. 74), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:
 12 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
 13 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
 14 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
 17 and expenses”, “International contingencies”, and “Missions
 18 to international organizations” are available for reimburse-
 19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 20 guard services for protection of confidential files.

21 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained
 22 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of
 23 any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
 24 several States of the United States or any political subdivision
 25 thereof.

1 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this
 2 title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution
 3 to any international organization which engages in the direct
 4 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
 5 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
 6 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
 7 government or one world citizenship.

8 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the
 9 Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
 10 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
 11 China.

12 (16) SEC. 106. *The Secretary of State, under such regula-*
 13 *tions as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation*
 14 *to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the*
 15 *furniture and household and personal effects of an employee*
 16 *of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he*
 17 *is unable to use his furniture and effects.*

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 19 Appropriation Act, 1958".

20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

23 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 24 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 25 including hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of at-

1 tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 2 purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emer-
 3 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
 4 General or his Administrative Assistant; ~~(17)\$3,250,000~~
 5 \$3,175,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
 8 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
 9 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 10 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 11 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 12 (31 U. S. C. 529) ; ~~(18)\$10,800,000~~ \$10,650,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

14 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 15 and kindred laws, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 16 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
 17 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
 18 Division.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND 20 MARSHALS

21 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
 22 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
 23 in Alaska, including purchase of one bus at not to exceed
 24 \$15,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
 25 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney

1 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
 2 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney Gen-
 3 eral; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,150,000, of which
 4 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
 5 of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not
 6 to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein
 7 appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency
 8 replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate
 9 of the Attorney General.

10 SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

11 For compensation and expenses of special temporary
 12 attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the
 13 United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees
 14 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney
 15 General and with his approval by the United States
 16 attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to
 17 civil-service and classification laws, ~~(19)\$150,000~~ \$300,000:
 18 *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the
 19 funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder
 20 shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

21 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

22 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
 23 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
 24 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and ex-
 25 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-

ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$220,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-

1 chase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for
 2 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 3 purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only,
 4 of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition;
 5 not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively
 6 for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed
 7 \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
 8 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
 9 payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet
 10 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
 11 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and
 12 to be accounted for solely on his certificate; ~~(20)\$101,450,~~
 13 ~~000 \$101,300,000~~: *Provided*, That the compensation of the
 14 Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long
 15 as the position is held by the present incumbent.

16 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
 17 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
 18 any civil-service employee.

19 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
 22 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
 23 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
 24 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
 25 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1

1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immi-
2 gration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not
3 to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction
5 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-
6 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at
7 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes
8 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two
9 hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of
10 passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed three
11 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation
12 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax,
13 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items prop-
14 erly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
15 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
16 money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of
17 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
18 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
19 security guard services for protection of confidential files
20 and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and
21 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
22 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
23 children, including return of such persons to place of bona
24 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
25 by the Attorney General; ~~(21)\$50,000,000~~ \$49,500,000:

1 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
2 exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement
3 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

6 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
7 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional insti-
8 tutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in
9 non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not
10 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
11 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-
12 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (for replace-
13 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-
14 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-
15 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment
16 pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, dam-
17 age, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C.
18 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
19 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products
20 and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and
21 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of
22 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; \$32,200,000: *Provided*,
23 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service
24 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the
25 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for

1 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional
2 institutions.

3 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

4 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
5 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
6 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
7 by contract or force account, ~~(22)\$1,750,000~~ \$1,000,000:
8 *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be
9 used for work performed under this appropriation.

10 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

11 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
12 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and
13 payment of rewards; \$2,550,000.

14 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
17 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
18 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-
19 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act
20 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the
21 International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22
22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
23 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
24 pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$2,935,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
2 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
3 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-
4 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of
5 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
6 purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or
7 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
8 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
9 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
10 detailed information on all administrative and nonadministra-
11 tive expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year
12 in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Prop-
13 erty: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein
14 authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
15 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administra-
16 tion", Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
20 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
21 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
22 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under
23 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
25 offices of the United States attorney and the United States

1 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropria-
 2 tions in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
 3 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
 4 credit of the District of Columbia.

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this
 6 title which are available for expenses of attendance at meet-
 7 ings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with
 8 regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

9 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
 10 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
 11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ~~(23)~~, *at rates not to exceed \$75 per*
 13 *diem for individuals.*

14 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
 15 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
 16 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
 17 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
 18 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be avail-
 19 able for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by
 20 the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
 21 2131).

22 ~~(24)~~ SEC. 207. *Not to exceed 5 per centum of the appropria-*
 23 *tions in this title for legal activities and general adminis-*
 24 *tration shall be available interchangeably with the approval*
 25 *of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall*

1 *thereby be increased by more than 5 per centum and any*
 2 *such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Committee*
 3 *on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Repre-*
 4 *sentatives.*

5 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
 6 Appropriation Act, 1958".

7 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

8 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
 10 Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compen-
 11 sation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise
 12 provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned
 13 by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court,
 14 \$1,238,000.

15 Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For
 16 printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary
 17 prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to
 19 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including
 20 \$4,200 for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
 21 replacement only, \$62,500.

22 Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures
 23 as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol
 24 to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act ap-

1 proved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including
2 improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies,
3 materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen;
4 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
5 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
6 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
7 equipment or under contract without compliance with section
8 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
9 \$218,200.

10 Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
11 change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an
12 automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States,
13 \$5,835.

14 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
16 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
17 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
18 exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
19 approved by the chief judge, \$307,000.

20 CUSTOMS COURT

21 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
22 eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the
23 court, and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-
24 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved

1 by the chief judge, \$677,010: *Provided*, That traveling ex-
 2 penses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
 3 the written certificate of the judge.

4 COURT OF CLAIMS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge,
 6 four associate judges, and all other officers and employees
 7 of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including
 8 stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the
 9 taking of testimony, and travel, \$810,855.

10 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
 11 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
 12 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
 13 \$9,000.

14 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND

15 OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

16 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district
 17 judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska,
 18 the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam);
 19 justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts
 20 of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or
 21 resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
 22 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the
 23 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with
 24 title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$8,800,000.

25 Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all

1 officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not other-
2 wise specifically provided for, \$18,473,200: *Provided*, That
3 the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and
4 district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the
5 Administrative Office without regard to the Classification
6 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secre-
7 tary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades
8 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall
9 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
10 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11,
11 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject
12 to review by the judicial conference if requested by the
13 Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
14 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases
15 corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the
16 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation
17 paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emer-
18 gency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law
19 clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per
20 annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit
21 and the chief judge of each district court having five or
22 more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries
23 shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum.

24 Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses,
25 and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors

1 in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act
 2 of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; compensation of jury com-
 3 missioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other
 4 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
 5 Code, section 3041; \$4,250,000.

6 Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel
 7 and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for,
 8 incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of
 9 firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statisti-
 10 cal services for the office of Register of Wills of the District
 11 of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of
 12 fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of
 13 June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any
 14 one case, \$2,780,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be
 15 available in an amount not to exceed ~~(25)\$10,000~~ \$17,500
 16 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 17 work of Federal probation when incurred on the written au-
 18 thorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the
 19 United States Courts.

20 Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For
 21 necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United
 22 States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the
 23 District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~(26)\$840,450~~ \$915,450.

24 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as author-
 25 ized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C.

1 68), not to exceed \$1,699,000, to be derived from the
2 referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

3 Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of
4 referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their
5 clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without
6 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not
7 to exceed \$2,199,700, to be derived from the referees' ex-
8 pense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
9 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

11 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
12 the District Court of the United States for the District of
13 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
14 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
15 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-
16 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
17 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
18 of Columbia.

19 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
20 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
21 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
22 more than \$6.50 per volume.

23 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
24 Act, 1958".

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

AGENCY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States ~~(27)~~ *and their dependents* to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within the United States not to exceed ~~(28)\$500~~ \$3,000 ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries;

1 purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to
2 the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services
3 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
4 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort claims, in the manner
5 authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as
6 amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such
7 claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwith-
8 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
9 dues for library membership in organizations which issue
10 publications to members only, or to members at a price
11 lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract,
12 for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water
13 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments
14 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage
15 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and
16 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service
17 who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use
18 his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the
19 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and
20 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,
21 not United States Government employees, who may die
22 away from their homes while participating in activities
23 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and ac-
24 quisition and production of motion pictures and visual ma-
25 terials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and

1 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
2 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,
3 improvement, and repair of properties used for information
4 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-
5 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for
6 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,
7 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in in-
8 formational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees
9 attending official international conferences, without regard
10 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to
11 the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
12 penses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates
13 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such
14 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-
15 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
16 organizations; ~~(29)\$105,000,000~~ \$89,100,000, of which not
17 less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign curren-
18 cies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
19 United States~~(30)~~ *and of which sum not less than \$350,000*
20 *shall be available by contracts with one or more private*
21 *international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of devel-*
22 *oping and broadcasting under private auspices, but under*
23 *the general supervision of the United States Information*
24 *Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe,*
25 *Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which pro-*

1 *grams shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the*
 2 *peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build im-*
 3 *proved international understanding: Provided, That not to*
 4 *exceed (31)\$50,000 \$250,000 may be used for representa-*
 5 *tion abroad: Provided further, That this appropriation*
 6 *shall be available for expenses in connection with travel*
 7 *of personnel outside the continental United States, includ-*
 8 *ing travel of dependents and transportation of personal*
 9 *effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel,*
 10 *when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the*
 11 *current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that*
 12 *year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transporta-*
 13 *tion may not be completed during the current year: Provided*
 14 *further, That funds may be exchanged for payment of*
 15 *expenses in connection with the operation of information*
 16 *establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of*
 17 *section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543):*
 18 *Provided further, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad*
 19 *exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be ex-*
 20 *changed or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of*
 21 *June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange*
 22 *allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for re-*
 23 *placement of an equal number of such vehicles (32)and the*
 24 *cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replace-*
 25 *ment, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed*

1 ~~\$1,500~~: *Provided further, That not to exceed fifteen passen-*
2 *ger-carrying motor vehicles may be purchased as replacements*
3 *for an equal number of truck-type vehicles for use abroad and*
4 *the proceeds of the sale of such truck-type vehicles shall be*
5 *available for such replacement: Provided further, That,*
6 *notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-*
7 *vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United*
8 *States Information Agency is authorized in making con-*
9 *tracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations*
10 *and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to*
11 *indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations*
12 *and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appro-*
13 *priated for the purpose against loss or damage on account*
14 *of injury to persons or property arising from such use*
15 *of said radio stations and facilities: Provided further, That*
16 *existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Serv-*
17 *ice Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and edu-*
18 *cational activities which expire during the current fiscal year*
19 *may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the*
20 *period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized*
21 **(33)**: *Provided further, That no part of the appropriation*
22 *made by this title shall be used for any overseas government-*
23 *information activity unless the Director of the United States*
24 *Information Agency finds that such overseas government in-*
25 *formation activity will not prevent private United States con-*

1 cerns from selling corresponding information services or
2 products overseas, and the Appropriation Committees of the
3 Senate and the House of Representatives shall be promptly
4 notified in writing of each such finding.

5 Acquisition and construction of radio facilities: For
6 the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities
7 for radio transmission and reception, purchase and instal-
8 lation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and
9 reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of
10 June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of
11 land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or other-
12 wise, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisi-
14 tion of land outside the continental United States without
15 regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C.
16 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved
17 by the Director of the United States Information Agency:
18 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of amounts
19 made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head
20 "International information and educational activities" in the
21 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental
22 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this
24 appropriation.

1 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
2 PRESIDENT

3 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
5 carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Ex-
6 change and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956",
7 ~~(34)\$10,900,000~~ \$14,390,000, of which ~~(35)\$5,000,000~~
8 \$8,490,000 shall be available for the Universal and Interna-
9 tional Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, ~~(36)including uniforms~~
10 *or allowance therefor as authorized by the Act of September*
11 *1, 1954 as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)*, to remain avail-
12 able until expended ~~(37):~~ *Provided, That not to exceed a*
13 *total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.*

14 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
15 INCORPORATED

16 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
17 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
18 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
19 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
20 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
21 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
22 as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth
23 in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation,
24 except as hereinafter provided:

25 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed

1 \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available
2 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$557,000
3 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
4 amounts to be available for services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
6 to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined
7 in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting
8 system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive
9 of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the
10 said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged
11 to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including sell-
12 ing and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with
13 acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improve-
14 ment, protection, or disposition of facilities and other prop-
15 erty belonging to the corporation or in which it has an inter-
16 est.

17 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
20 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

21 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in
23 connection with participation in the International Materials
24 Conference.

25 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State

1 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-
2 ation Act, 1958”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 17, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 15, 1957.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Senate

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1957

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, who—amidst the shifting sands of time—standeth sure, like men who turn from dusty toil to crystal streams, so we lift our soiled faces to Thee, from the perplexities and the imperfections which crowd our days and drain our powers of endurance. In conscience, in quiet moments, when above earth's strident voices the still, small voice speaks to our inmost self, in soaring thoughts that will not stay on the ground, in deep needs that drive us to Thee, in the sacrament of human love, in the beauty of nature, and in the spiritual heritage of our race, in seers and prophets, and in Christ, overall, Thou dost stand at the door, and knock. Give us, we pray Thee, the grace of hospitality to the highest and the best. Because there is no solution of the world's ills, save as it springs from the hearts of men, we pray for ourselves: Cleanse Thou our hearts by Thy grace, feed our minds with Thy truth, guide our feet in the paths of righteousness, for Thy name's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 13, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957,

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H. R. 6871. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 303).

By Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H. R. 6700. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 304).

AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL—NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957, the following notices of motions to suspend the rule were

submitted on May 14, 1957, by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 35, line 11, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made by this title shall be used for any overseas government information activity unless the Director of the United States Information Agency finds that such overseas government information activity will not prevent private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6871, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 24, after line 11, insert the following:

"SEC. 207. Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations in this title for legal activities and general administration shall be available interchangeably with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall thereby be increased by more than 5 percent and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6871, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HOLLAND, on May 14, 1957, submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6700) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, on page 21, after line 21, to insert the following:

"The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but with regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 3 positions in grade GS-17, and 10 positions in grade GS-16, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and such positions shall not be in lieu of any positions in the Department previously allocated under section 505."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6700, making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, on May 14, 1957, signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) requesting the President to designate the third Friday of May of each year as National Defense Transportation Day, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 14, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) requesting the President to designate the third Friday of May of each year as National Defense Transportation Day.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 52. An act to provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances.

H. R. 1937. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4932. An act to amend the act of July 11, 1947, to increase the maximum rate of compensation which the director of the Metropolitan Police force band may be paid; and

H. R. 6454. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 52. An act to provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 1937. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4932. An act to amend the act of July 11, 1947, to increase the maximum rate of compensation which the director of the Metropolitan Police force band may be paid; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6454. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the following subcommittees were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today:

The Public Roads Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works.

The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of the Committee on Government Operations.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement, for the information of the Senate. It is the intention of the leadership to have the Senate consider today the State, Justice, judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill. There will be a quorum call before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of that bill.

Several bills and other measures have been cleared on both sides of the aisle and will very likely be taken up for consideration either today or tomorrow, unless objection is raised by the leadership on one side or the other. These measures are as follows:

Calendar No. 289, Senate bill 1794, amending the act relating to the admission into the Union of the State of Idaho.

Calendar No. 290, Senate bill 999, relating to the conveyance of certain land to the State of North Dakota.

Calendar No. 291, Senate bill 413, relating to the transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems.

Calendar No. 292, Senate bill 1556, granting the consent of Congress to an interstate compact.

Calendar No. 294, Senate Resolution 136, a printing resolution, and also

Calendar No. 296, Senate Resolution 122; Calendar No. 297, Senate Resolution 130; Calendar No. 298, Senate Concurrent Resolution 26; and Calendar No. 299, Senate Resolution 131. All of these are printing resolutions.

Calendar No. 301, Senate bill 864, providing for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota.

Senators are also aware that House bill 6700, the appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce and related agencies, has been reported. It is Calendar No. 309. The bill itself and the report on it are now available and when the hearings on the bill are available I shall confer with the distinguished minority leader and with Members on my side of the aisle, and I shall ask him to confer with Members on his side, and we shall attempt to set a firm time for the consideration of that bill, so adequate notice can be given to Senators before the bill is taken up by the Senate.

I was not in the Appropriations Committee this morning. Let me inquire whether the supplemental appropriation bill has been reported by the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to give notice that when the report and hearings on that bill are available, of course, the bill will have the highest priority.

Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 37)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1957 for the Department of the Interior (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS (S. Doc. No. 38)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, in the amount of \$1,709,157, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON STUDY OF COMPETITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFENSE EXPANSION IN TITANIUM METAL INDUSTRY

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting pursuant to law, his report relating to a study of the competitive consequences of defense expansion in the titanium metal industry (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission on the educational exchange activities conducted under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, from July 1 through December 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AUDIT REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION) AND DEFENSE LENDING DIVISION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) and Defense Lending Division, Office of Production and Defense Lending, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM OF YUCHI (EUCHEE) TRIBE OF INDIANS v. THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law that proceedings in the case of the Yuchi (Euchee) Tribe of Indians v. The United States of America, have been finally concluded (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission, as of March 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ANTON N. NYERGES

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Anton N. Nyerger (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware; ordered to lie on the table:

"House Resolution 77

"Resolution relative to the death of United States Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

"Whereas the house of representatives has learned with regret of the passing of United States Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of the State of Wisconsin; and

"Whereas Senator Joseph R. McCarthy served his native State of Wisconsin and his country faithfully and diligently as a United States Senator; and

"Whereas Senator McCarthy became known internationally for his strong interest in the security of this country and his expression of patriotism; and

employ in the first place flexible credit policies (higher interest rates, open market operations, etc.). After the Second World War it was really only during the Korean crisis that the usefulness of flexible credit policies was rediscovered; but these policies are today generally accepted and applied under the most varied conditions all over the world.

One difficulty is, however, that the public sector, representing a greater percentage of the economic life than it ever did before in peacetime, is not influenced in the same way as the private sector by the ordinary means of credit policy and that is the reason why these means alone are no longer capable of insuring a sufficient balance in the economy. For such a balance to be attained there must be a certain flexibility in the public sector as well.

Returning once again to the experiences of the 1930's, it is interesting to recall that it was in relation to those experiences that the theory of compensatory budgets was evolved. According to this theory Government expenditure on current and capital account ought to be increased in periods of a small volume of private business investment while contrarily, Government expenditures should be curtailed when private business investment has risen and remains on a high level. It now seems as if the authorities were quite ready to accept and apply the first part of this theory—the increased spending in times of depression—but that they show great hesitation and unwillingness to carry out the necessary retrenchment in a period of boom. There are, however, some countries which recently have taken steps to cut down effectively the volume of their Government expenditure in addition to such credit measures as they had introduced; among them I would especially mention Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and, as far as investment expenditure is concerned, Austria. Austria, indeed, was the first to do so after having run up a substantial deficit in its balance of payments in 1955, and it has been interesting to witness that already in 1956 its balance of payments difficulties were overcome. Under the influence of the examples set by these countries it is not excluded that a new fashion, involving a curtailment of Government expenditure will gain ground instead of the practice of evermounting budgets followed in most countries during these post-war years. For such a fashion to be firmly established it is probably necessary, however, that some extra European countries—and particularly the United States—should partake in the movement.

When a considerable part of Government expenditure is not covered by current revenue, the danger of an inflationary effect becomes, of course, increasingly acute and, in such cases, steps to put the finances in order are all the more urgent. For anyone who has had the occasion to examine the internal position of a number of countries in various parts of the world, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if only the budget deficit could be brought down to manageable proportions, the greatest obstacle to monetary order would have been eliminated.

While there can be little doubt as to what must be regarded as the proper policy for a country to follow in order to establish monetary balance, it has, of course, to be admitted that curtailment of expenditure programs on current as well as capital account requires much political courage and determination. But in many instances, the authorities may have little choice if they really want to establish a satisfactory balance internally and externally. As far as foreign funds are needed to pay for imports of machinery and other goods, it is today an important fact that because of increased domestic investments, practically no European country has at the moment any surplus funds available for new foreign loans. Even

in Switzerland with its ample flow of savings, the amounts becoming available on the capital markets seem at present to be invested altogether within the country, with the result that in the second half of 1956, there was no foreign loans issued on the Swiss market. In this respect the change has been as sudden as it was unexpected. Nobody can be blamed for not having foreseen the abrupt change which occurred but the responsible authorities in a great number of countries are naturally faced with the task of having to adjust their own investment policies to the altered conditions, especially in the field of foreign financing.

It would be a brave man who would try to foretell how long the present active investment boom will last. There are reports of a weakening of demand in particular sectors but the volume of aggregate investments seems to be holding up well with the result that for the general run of countries, resistance against inflationary tendencies remains a primary task. Therefore, measures which are often unpopular will still have to be imposed. In those countries, in Europe and elsewhere, where the currencies have once or twice in one generation suffered almost complete destruction, public opinion has for long been ready to react against inflation and when that was the case, it was not difficult to decide upon and apply even very harsh remedies. But, strange as it may seem, it is only recently that, for instance, in the Anglo-Saxon and the Scandinavian countries the general public has lost its fear of a postwar depression and has begun really to worry about inflation. Now, fortunately, people are almost everywhere tired of inflation—and this should make it easier for the authorities to take without fear or hesitation, the necessary measures whether these are popular or not. At the time of a great war, the reappearance of a rise in prices is almost taken for granted, but once peace is restored and the supply of goods and services, even per head of population, exceeds prewar levels, the public becomes less forbearing and is not likely to forgive those in power, if it continues to be harassed by an inflationary rise in prices.

In this connection it is important to realize that neither in the United States nor in Great Britain did the money volume, defined as notes in circulation plus demand deposits, rise in 1956 by more than 1 percent. As is usual in periods of boom, the existing stock of money was more effectively utilized in that previously dormant deposits became activated and cash changed hands more quickly; for the time being such an increase in velocity may be said to have effects similar to those of an increase in the money supply. There are, however, definite limits to the extent to which an increase in velocity will take place in the case of a currency which has retained the confidence of the public and it is therefore likely that the present policies aiming at a limitation of the money supply will succeed before long in preventing any appreciable further rise in prices. It is, I think, advisable for most countries to remember that if they continue to allow their costs and prices to rise they may not be able in the future to count on an increase in the general level of world market prices, but become exposed to the risk of getting into an unbalanced position, internally and externally.

Nobody will, of course, deny that countries which proceed to carry out effective stabilization programs, will be faced with considerable immediate difficulties. But a stage has now been reached where a return to monetary stability is demanded with growing insistence by the public. It seems to monetary stability is demanded with without stable money neither justice nor progress can be assured. Some of the periods of the highest civilization that the world has ever known—in ancient Greece, in the

Renaissance towns of Italy and generally in the 19th Century—have been characterized by a remarkable monetary stability. It seems that the human spirit cannot give of its best if it is harassed by all the uncertainties to which rapidly changing money values give rise. We must, of course, not pretend that the realization of monetary stability will solve all our problems, but, if we could attain it, it would undoubtedly help us to provide a better basis for the gradual solution of a great many problems which now occupy the minds of the general public and of the authorities, and which therefore must also concern the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 6871.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, with the exception of the committee amendment on line 6, page 33, and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and that points of order shall not be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand the item referred to as excepted from the unanimous consent request relates to the United States Information Agency. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It does.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs", on page 1, line 10, after the word "including", to strike out "the cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe"; on page 2, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "ten" and insert "twenty"; on page 3, line 20, after the word "also", to strike out "\$93,088,500" and insert "\$99,088,500"; on page 4, line 2, after the word "replacement", to insert "or additional vehicle"; in line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$5,500," and, in the same line, after the

word "of", where it appears the first time, to strike out "the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that 11 such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons" and insert "vehicles for the Chiefs of Missions."

On page 4, line 10, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

Under the subhead "International Organizations and Conferences", on page 6, line 20, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,357,500."

Under the subhead "Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey", on page 11, line 14, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "but not to exceed ten temporary employees at any one time"; in line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$75", and, in line 18, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$935,000" and insert "\$1,344,000."

Under the subhead "International Fisheries Commissions", on page 12, line 1, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$1,654,000."

Under the subhead "Educational Exchange", on page 12, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$5,000"; on page 13, line 1, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$17,575,000" and insert "\$24,000,000", and, in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,275,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of State", on page 14, after line 14, to insert:

"Sec. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Administration", on page 15, line 10, after the word "Assistant", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$3,175,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities", on page 15, line 18, after "(31 U. S. C. 529)", to strike out "\$10,800,000" and insert "\$10,650,000."

Under the subhead "Special Temporary Attorneys and Assistants", on page 17, line 1, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Under the subhead "Federal Bureau of Investigation—Salaries and Expenses", on page 18, line 21, after the word "certificate", to strike out "\$101,450,000" and insert "\$101,300,000."

Under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses", on page 20, line 9, after the word "General", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$49,500,000."

Under the subhead "Buildings and Facilities", on page 21, line 19, after the word "account", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Justice", on page 24, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals."

On page 24, after line 11, to insert:

"Sec. 207. Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations in this title for legal activities and general administration shall be available interchangeably with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, but no appropriation shall thereby be increased by more than 5 percent and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Under the heading "Title III—The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services", on page 29, line 5, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$17,500."

On page 29, line 13, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$840,450" and insert "\$915,450."

Under the heading "Title IV—United States Information Agency", on page 31, line 7, after the word "States", to insert "and their dependents"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$3,000"; in line 9, after the word "States", to insert "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designated to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding"; in line 19, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$250,000"; on page 34, line 13, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500" and insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed 15 passenger carrying motor vehicles may be purchased as replacements for an equal number of truck-type vehicles for use abroad and the proceeds of the sale of such truck-type vehicles shall be available for such replacement"; and on page 35, line 10, after the word "authorized", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made by this title shall be used for any overseas government information activity unless the Director of the United States Information Agency finds that such overseas Government information activity will not prevent private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas."

Under the heading "Title V—Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program", on page 36, line 18, after the numerals "1956", to strike out "\$10,900,000" and insert "\$14,390,000"; in line 19, after the word "which", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$8,490,000"; in line 21, after the numerals "1958" to insert "including uniforms or allowance therefor as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954," as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)," and in line 24, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to express my deep gratitude to my friend from Nevada for his cooperation at all times and his unfailing courtesy, and I yield the floor back to him, so he may continue his address.

Mr. MALONE. I thank my good friend from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to announce that at the conclusion of the address to be made by my friend, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], I expect to suggest the absence of a quorum; and we desire to have a live quorum present. I make this announcement in order that attachments of the Senate may notify the Members on both sides of the aisle.

After a quorum is developed, the chairman of the subcommittee will make his statement on the appropriation bill.

FOREIGN TRADE AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TEN WESTERN STATES, MAY 4, 1957

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, on May 4, 1957, the Republican regional conference, at Salt Lake City, Utah, including the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, unanimously passed a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to "allow the 1934 Trade Agreements Act to expire in June, 1958."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous permission to include in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the resolution passed by the Salt Lake City conference.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Whereas 34 foreign, competitive nations are sitting in Geneva, Switzerland, regulating our foreign trade through multilateral trade agreements under the auspices of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade; and

Whereas, this distribution of our foreign trade between such foreign competitive nations is being carried on under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, as extended (so-called reciprocal trade); and

Whereas, under this act more than \$30 billion dollars of American capital has been invested in such foreign low-wage standard of living nations to compete in American markets with American labor and investors in the textile, livestock, mining, crockery, glass, precision instrument machine tool, chemical and electro-chemical, and several hundred other fields: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the 10 State Republican regional conference, including the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming urge the Congress to resume its constitutional responsibility of regulating foreign trade and the national economy through the adjustment of the duties, imposts and excises (art. I, sec. 8) through its Agent, the Tariff Commission, and allow the 1934 Trade Agreements Act to expire in June, 1958.

The resolution reads in part as follows:

Whereas 34 foreign, competitive nations are sitting in Geneva, Switzerland, regulating our foreign trade through multilateral trade agreements under the auspices of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade; and—

That is the famous GATT, Mr. President—

Whereas this distribution of our foreign trade between such foreign competitive nations is being carried on under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, as extended (so-called reciprocal trade); and

Whereas under this act more than \$30 billion of American capital has been invested in such foreign low-wage standard of living nations to compete in American markets with American labor and investors in the textile, livestock, mining, crockery, glass, precision instrument machine tool, chemical and electrochemical, and several hundred other fields: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 10-State Republican regional conference, including the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, urge the Congress to resume its constitutional responsibility of regulating foreign trade and the national economy

tion from the low-paid, high-class labor in Japan will hurt America the most. We may end by having all the quality woolen mills in this country closing down if the Japanese manufacturers are permitted to export to the United States quality fabrics in unlimited quantities.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may make an observation?

Mr. BARRETT. With the consent of the Senator from Nevada, I shall be delighted to yield for that purpose.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. We have heard much during this session of Congress about aiding small business in the United States. Many persons say that small business is the strength of our economy. The manufacturers of the textile goods mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming are generally small-business men, who employ a small number of very skilled workers. The foreign competition in woolen fabrics is damaging to concerns of that kind.

In my own State of Pennsylvania, an enormous amount of woolen goods used to be manufactured. Most of those factories are now closed, and there is no other kind of work suitable for workmen skilled in that field. They cannot go to work in a steel mill or a wire mill, and they cannot work in the mines.

So a great many of what we call small-business concerns in the United States are being destroyed because the Government is not taking into consideration the protection those industries need in order to enable them to compete with the importations now entering the United States.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania for that observation. The quantity of Japanese woolen fabrics imported into the United States has increased from 178,000 yards in 1951 to more than 6 million yards in 1956. I do not know the proportion of the increase, but I should suppose it is away up in the thousands.

We in the West are vitally interested in this matter, because the only market we have for the wool shorn from the sheep of Wyoming and the other Western States is the domestic mills of America. If the mills continue to close at the rate at which they have been closing in the past 10 years, we will not have any market for our wool after it has been produced.

Another item to which I wish to call the attention of my colleague from Nevada and my colleague from Pennsylvania is the proposal which is being made at present to make a change in the so-called Geneva wool fabric reservation. Under that reservation, it is provided that when the annual volume of imports exceeds by 5 percent the annual average of United States production of wool fabrics, the ad valorem duty may be increased from 25 percent to 45 percent. A hearing was held on that matter last fall, at which that provision was reaffirmed, and the administration took the position that it should stand on that basis.

I now understand that the State Department officials and other persons are

proposing that the percentage be increased from 5 percent to 7 percent, so that additional imports may come into the United States before there will be any obligation to consider, at least, if not to impose, a higher ad valorem rate on the imported fabrics. That is very disturbing to me. I am very hopeful that the administration will see fit to maintain the agreements which were entered into under the Geneva fabric reservation, and will hold the figure to 5 percent. That is, if the importations exceed by 5 percent the annual average imports of previous years, then it will be necessary to give us some protection by increasing the duty, on the ad valorem basis, from 25 percent to 45 percent.

I appreciate the opportunity to make these observations and to tell the distinguished Senator from Nevada that I think he is rendering a very useful service in bringing these matters to the attention of the Senate. I hope the Committee on Finance will take a good, long look at proposals with respect to OTC and GATT before they bring them out on the floor.

HOPE OTC-GATT OR 1934 TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT NEVER REACHES FLOOR

Mr. MALONE. I join with the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, but I further hope that OTC and GATT will never get to the floor this year—and that the proposal to extend the 1934 Trade Agreements Act will never reach the floor next year. Would the distinguished Senator from Wyoming join with me in that hope?

Mr. BARRETT. I certainly would join with my colleague in that hope.

Mr. MALONE. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming that one of the things that has been done in the 24 years by our State Department, is to build an intricate mechanism for the regulation of foreign trade through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and through the multilateral agreements, in various ways, so that it is almost impossible for anyone to understand what is happening.

All of this under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act which is the parent legislation for the international Socialist idea of division of wealth through division of our markets.

I point out to my distinguished friend from Wyoming that a sheep unit—a ewe and a lamb—can be produced in Australia for about 20 percent of what it can be produced for in the United States. Therefore, the only solution to the problem—and the same is true of 5,000 other products—is to return to the Constitution of the United States in the regulation of our foreign trade and national economy, which provides that Congress shall regulate foreign trade and the national economy, and shall through the Tariff Commission, an agent of Congress, set duties, imposts, and excises for that purpose—methods to determine the difference in cost between an article produced in the United States and a like article produced in a foreign country, and to recommend that that amount shall be the duty. That will make up the difference in the wage

standard of living; it will make up the difference in the cost of doing business in the United States and in the chief competing country, such as Australia.

I point out that we pay more in the United States for industrial insurance and social security than the competitive nations pay in wages.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the United Nations:

The United Nations look forward with interest to the establishment of the Organization for Trade Cooperation, and urge the state-members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies to act with a view to approving the agreement establishing the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Mr. President, that is a tipoff that they expect to supervise, through the action of the same organization, if it is created, an organization, under the United Nations, which will control the trade of all the nations of the world.

CONGRESS SURRENDERED ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Mr. President, in 1934—23 years ago, and 158 years following the Declaration of Independence—a subservient Congress surrendered the social and economic independence that Washington's Continental Army had left bloody tracks in the snow to gain. That surrender took place through passage of the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, named "Reciprocal Trade" by the economic "one worlders" of the day. This act marked the betrayal and complete abandonment of the American workingmen and investors into direct competition with the sweatshop labor of old Europe and Asia. The Constitution pointedly separated the regulation of our foreign trade and national economy from the fixing of our foreign policy. The first was delegated to the legislative branch, and the second to the executive branch of our Government.

The 1934 Trade Agreements Act tied together the two jobs. As a result, both came under the executive branch for the first time since the adoption of our Constitution in 1789. Our economic independence of old Europe—declared in 1776, and guaranteed by the Constitution in 1789, under which we developed the highest standard of living in the whole world—lasted just a little more than a century and a half.

Twelve years ago, in 1947—171 years following the Declaration of Independence—the President of the United States transferred that constitutional responsibility of Congress to regulate our foreign trade and national economy, under article 1, section 8, of the Constitution, to Geneva, Switzerland, under the organization known as GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which he caused to be organized under his claimed authority of the same 1934 Trade Agreements Act.

BETRAYED INTO THE POWER OF OLD EUROPE

Since that betrayal into the power of old Europe and Asia, 35 nations, of which we are one—each with 1 vote—have quietly proceeded to divide the American markets among themselves, through multilateral trade agreements, under the pretext of preserving the peace. It is

utterly unbelievable that the Congress could have been coerced into transferring its constitutional responsibility to maintain the economic integrity of this Nation into the grasping hands of old Europe, but it is even more amazing that the 84th Congress in 1955 extended the act for 3 years. It now expires in June of 1958.

This Nation is now being blackmailed through continued threats of retaliation if we even attempt to regain our economic independence guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

THE PROPOSED ITO, 1950—OTC 1956

The Congress refused to approve the International Trade Organization (ITO) in 1950, and it refused to approve the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC) in 1956; but the original authorization in the 1934 Trade Agreements Act was extended to 1958.

RETURN TO CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. President, let us return to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the greatest man-made documents in 5,000 years of recorded history, just as the 10 Western States, assembled at Salt Lake City on May 4, asked the Congress to do; and just as my own State, through its legislature and in editorials published in both Democratic and Republican newspapers, has requested.

Let us return to article 1, section 8 of the Constitution, which places directly upon the Congress, the legislative branch of our Government, the responsibility of regulating our foreign commerce and our national economy. If the Congress shall not extend the 1934 Trade Agreements Act in 1958, thereby reverting to the Constitution, as the resolution sets out, then the Tariff Commission, an agent of Congress, would be guided by the section 336 of the 1930 Tariff Act on principle which says:

If the Commission finds it shown by the investigation that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the cost of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in the principal competing country, the Commission shall specify in its report such increases or decreases in rates of duty expressly fixed by statute (including any necessary change in classification) as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize.

It is time for the Congress—not the President of the United States, not 34 foreign nations assembled at Geneva—to adjust the duties and tariffs, in the regulation of the foreign trade and the national economy of the United States just as the 10 Western States have requested—and just as the distinguished Senators, Mr. TALMADGE of Georgia and Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming have requested.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

STUDY OF CRITICAL RAW MATERIAL AND RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 78) to make a study of critical raw materials and resources of the Soviet Union and certain Eastern Hemisphere countries and the effect upon the United States.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate resume the consideration of the State, Justice, and judiciary appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names.

Aiken	Frear	Monroney
Allott	Fulbright	Morse
Anderson	Goldwater	Morton
Barrett	Gore	Mundt
Beall	Green	Murray
Bennett	Hayden	Neuberger
Bible	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hill	Pastore
Bridges	Holland	Potter
Bush	Hruska	Purtell
Butler	Ives	Revercomb
Byrd	Jackson	Robertson
Capehart	Javits	Russell
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Church	Knowland	Sparkman
Clark	Kuchel	Stennis
Cooper	Lausche	Talmadge
Cotton	Long	Thurmond
Curtis	Magnuson	Thye
Dirksen	Malone	Watkins
Douglas	Mansfield	Wiley
Dworshak	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Eastland	Martin, Pa.	Yarborough
Ellender	McClellan	Young
Ervin	McNamara	

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, we are considering today one of the most important appropriation bills that will come before the Senate at this session. It is a measure which affects both the internal and the external security of our country.

The bill provides the funds for fiscal 1958 for the State and Justice Departments, the Federal Judiciary, and a number of related agencies. The Committee on Appropriations recommends an overall amount of \$563,085,293.

In arriving at this figure, we have tried to find what the President describes as "the proper dividing line between national danger on the one hand and excessive expenditures on the other." We have tried to find a program that is adequate to our needs without imposing an unnecessary burden on our taxpayers.

The total figure in the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations is \$714,500 below the amount recommended by the House and \$102,564,509 below the amount recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Texas please repeat the last figure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The bill as reported to the Senate is \$102,564,509 below the amount recommended by the President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is approximately a 15-percent reduction below the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget. We consider these real savings—savings in the sense that they have been made with prudent thought and what we consider to be selective care. They represent our best judgment on the basis of all the information which was made available to conscientious Members of the Senate. We sat early in the morning and late in the afternoon, until we compiled one of the longest and largest records of any subcommittee in the history of the Senate—1,249 pages of testimony in the volume which is now on the desk of each Senator.

After listening to all the evidence, the committee felt that it could not justify raising the appropriation made by the House of Representatives. That left us with the problem of how to divide the approximately \$565 million appropriated by the House.

It was our conclusion that our primary objective must be to keep the State Department and our Foreign Service as strong as possible. We felt that the regular Foreign Service, the Foreign Service Institute, and the International Education Exchange program were more important than extra employees for the USIA, the United States Information Agency.

We also believed that it was of great importance for the United States to carry out its public commitment to participate in the Brussels Fair.

On that basis, we reduced the appropriation for USIA as provided in the House bill by \$16 million, and applied the savings as follows:

To the State Department, \$6 million, which will enable the Department to carry out a balanced program, including

the training of its officers in foreign languages and supplying them with representation allowances and adequate facilities including recreation at hardship posts.

To the International Education program, \$6,425,000 which will strengthen an imaginative program for promoting understanding.

To the Brussels fair, \$3.5 million, which will provide facilities to afford perhaps millions of people from foreign lands an adequate picture of our country. It will also enable us to carry out a commitment we have already made.

There may be some who did not attend the hearings, or who did not read the hearings, or who did not agree with the testimony presented, who may think that these activities should have second priority to one providing more employees for the United States Information Agency. Candor requires me to say, Mr. President, that that does not accord with the judgment we reached after hearing the evidence for days.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; but I would prefer to complete my statement. I expect to be on the floor for some time.

Mr. KUCHEL. For one question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not wish to interrupt the continuity of my statement. If I set an example of yielding to my friend from California, other Senators may follow with similar requests. However, I am glad to yield now.

Mr. KUCHEL. When the Senator says "we," does he mean that the committee unanimously reported that action?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The subcommittee unanimously reported the bill to the full committee. The full committee unanimously reported the bill to the Senate.

It was suggested in the subcommittee, by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], that the subcommittee vote \$96 million to the USIA. The distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a motion to reduce the appropriations for the USIA to \$60 million. So the subcommittee had before it two suggestions in the form of motions.

Some suggestions were made that we should provide the amount of the House figure, \$106 million. As chairman of the subcommittee, I asked the members to consider the fact that this administration had been in office 4 years, and that in 3 of those 4 years there had been appropriated for the USIA sums in the 70 millions, in the 80 millions, and in 1 year \$113 million. The 4-year average was \$90 million. I asked if any member of the committee could demonstrate from that record a justification which would permit a conscientious, informed Senator to say that this Agency was entitled, on its record, to more this year than it had received for the average of the 4 years.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was diligent throughout the hearings. He was present during almost all the testimony, and he presented his suggestions step by step, bracket by

bracket, and area by area, and suggested \$96 million. The chairman cited the 1956 budget, and pointed out that one year under the Republican Congress, and under the leadership of the late Senator Taft, this Agency had received 79 million. Under the leadership of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], it had received \$84 million. In the third year, under Democratic leadership, it had received \$89 million, and in the fourth year \$113 million. Therefore, in the light of this record, the chairman of the subcommittee did not feel that he could ask any Senator to go along with us if we asked for more than the average of the 4 years.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will not yield at this time. I wish to complete my statement. I do not wish to depart from my main speech. I ask Senators to indulge me for 10 minutes. Then I shall be glad to answer questions for the remainder of the day.

I asked for the right to submit my motion and the committee accorded me that right. The roll was called. As I recall, the vote was 10 to 4. The proxy of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] was voted, which made the vote 10 to 5. The proxy of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] was then voted, which made the vote 11 to 5. So the \$90 million suggestion prevailed over the suggestion of the Senator from Montana, which was \$60 million, over the suggestion of the Senator from Illinois, in the form of a motion, of \$96 million, and over the suggestion of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and other Senators who had discussed the House figures.

So the figure was reached by a vote, if I remember correctly, of 11 to 5. Roughly, we divided the \$16 million which had been affected into two parts. Twelve million five hundred thousand dollars went to the State Department, and \$3.5 million went to the Brussels Fair. There was a redistribution. The bill is within three-quarters of a million of the House figure. I do not believe the House will approve a larger amount for these agencies.

It then became a question of how to distribute the savings, and we have distributed them as I have outlined.

We thought that the top priority in this bill should go to the career Foreign Service and the vital activities of the State Department.

The USIA budget was presented to a committee basically friendly to an information program. We are deeply aware of the cold war against communism and are ready to support an agency that prosecutes it with vigor and intelligence.

We proceeded with care to gather all the facts. Again and again and again we asked the heads of the agency to submit all the details and all the justifications that would enable us to make a judicious, intelligent decision.

I should like to have the RECORD show—though I am not proud of it and am somewhat disappointed, not only at the agency, but at my own poor judg-

ment—that last year the Senator from Texas was chairman of the subcommittee which raised the appropriations for this agency from approximately \$87 million to \$113 million. It was in the hope that we would have an expanded educational program; that we would have an expanded Voice of America and expanded radio facilities; that we would have an expanded low-cost book program; that we would reduce the sum of the expenditures involved in trying to teach culture to the English and trying to supply the French with modern libraries. It was hoped that, instead, we could engage in a truly effective propaganda war.

The low-cost book program was expanded, but high-cost books were maintained. What was most disappointing was the competition of the Government press service with private industry. We issued warnings, and we admonished. We placed in the law a provision that the Government press service must not compete with existing news agencies.

What did the agency do? It added 200 employees, in defiance of the most generous friend the agency has had. Some Senators may take pride in supporting programs upon the request of people who do not know what is in the programs, but I am not one of them.

We found a jazz-band television program in Mexico City. The program meant \$1,400 in a week to win friends and influence people in Mexico City. I ask Senators to go home and look their constituents in the face and tell them whether or not such expenditures can be justified. I cannot do it, and I live on the border.

We found 2 USIA officers and 12 "locals" in Ethiopia, a country of 12 million people, where fewer than 100,000 speak, write, or read English, and where there are only 4 newspapers—2 weeklies and 2 bidailies—and 2 radio stations. The USIA said it had hired an assistant and needed 8 more locals to help propagandize 2 weeklies and 2 bidailies.

The general proposition which the USIA presented to us was a simple one. They asked that we take the highest level of their spending in the past 4 years—fiscal 1957—and build up from there. They asked for a thousand new employees, with all the emoluments which go with the jobs. The committee would have been willing to agree, provided a clear justification could have been shown in terms of the national interest. We pressed for a detailed explanation of the present program and the needs for expansion. That detailed explanation never appeared.

We tried to find out whether the 1957 spending was justified. The reply was that the 1957 spending level was the starting point for the 1958 budget estimates.

We tried to find out how the 1,200 new jobs requested by the agency would be used to fight communism. The reply was that the Communists are spending millions of dollars to fight democracy.

We tried to find out whether the programs of the USIA were effective. The reply was that this year will offer a glorious opportunity to combat Communist imperialism—as though such Senators as

the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] needed an opportunity "to combat Communist imperialism."

All of us have been trying to combat it in every way we know how. I have no authority to speak for them, but, on the basis of 25 years' experience, I know they will support appropriations for any missile or any bomb or any plane or any propaganda that can be demonstrated to be needed. We have done that. We did it last year.

We did all that, Mr. President, only to have the chickens come home to roost, and some Senators who were opposed to previous appropriations have looked me in the face and have suggested to me that I was wrong then.

The committee consists of reasonably patient, reasonably experienced, and reasonably understanding men. But I doubt whether a single Member felt that he had been given facts that demonstrated the effectiveness of USIA. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be corrected. The only thing that became clear is that the USIA never abandons an activity, but only increases its personnel and spending, unless an abrupt halt is ordered by an outside authority.

I cite as an example the fact that a low-cost book program was ordered. It was then expanded. It cost \$700,000 in 1956, \$1,400,000 in 1957, and it was supposed to cost twice that amount in 1958.

But what happened to the high-cost book program? It became higher.

An officer is stationed in Ethiopia to cover 4 newspapers, 2 radio stations, some magazines, and a library. He also informs the American Ambassador of the text of Presidential speeches.

It is decided to lighten his burdens and another officer is added to the staff—plus some local residents.

A decision is made to foster international exchange of books among American citizens and residents of other lands. This requires a staff to give technical advice in wrapping, mailing, and similar problems.

The programs, in general, are good. Some of them are excellent. But somehow, no effort is made to determine whether they can be handled with fewer people and at a lower cost.

At the conclusion of the committee's hearings, it was obvious that no real basis had been presented for increasing the Agency's appropriation. We had been asked solely to accept, on faith, the 1957 spending and go a bit higher.

This the committee was unwilling to do.

After some discussion of levels, both above and below, it was decided, by substantially more than a 2 to 1 vote, to recommend the average of the past 4 years, \$90,200,000.

I should like to remind those Senators who might say that I am trying to use a knife on the President's program, that when they carried the knife they gave this office less money in each of the years their party controlled Congress, than

the Democrats have given it. And I am not sure but that they were right and that I was wrong.

The suggestion was made that this agency should be placed under the State Department. I warned and cautioned each member of the committee that the Secretary of State had on several occasions informed me already that he had no desire to have this agency in his Department. He did not mean that as any reflection on the United States Information Agency. He merely did not want the additional operating responsibility.

Notwithstanding that warning from the Secretary of State, every member of the committee voted to recommend that the agency be placed in the State Department, where it can have supervision by the Secretary of State.

In the existing law there is a provision which is designed to prevent the Government developing a Government-kept, Government-controlled, Government-led, and Government-bred press service. That prohibition either has not been understood or has not been followed. I therefore asked the agency counsel to draft a prohibition which would be effective. I did it because we have a substantially effective worldwide press service which serves this Nation and most of the foreign countries. If we continue the course we have been following we will drive from the free enterprise field some of our most reputable news services. Frankness compels me to say that that view is not shared by all such services, but it is shared by some of them.

Counsel drafted a prohibition. We reviewed it. It looked as though it weakened the present prohibition instead of strengthening it. It seemed to us that it permitted greater instead of less competition. I cite that experience to demonstrate the general attitude with which we were confronted.

Therefore, as Justice Vinson used to say, we got out our own lead pencils and sat down and drafted a prohibition, which was unanimously adopted by the committee yesterday. It will be found in the bill at page 35, line 11. I call this provision to the attention of all exponents of free enterprise, to all those who want to combat communism, and to all those who abhor a controlled press, such as exists in Russia. God forbid that the day will ever come when we have the same kind of controlled press in this country. This is how the provision reads:

Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made by this title shall be used for any overseas Government information activity unless the Director of the United States Information Agency finds that such overseas Government information activity will not prevent private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas.

I hope that provision will be adopted unanimously by the Senate, as it was by the committee. Here again we can say, "Stop, look, listen."

The recommended sum includes \$89,100,000 for salaries and expenses and \$1,100,000 for construction of a new transmitter. It is adequate for all USIA programs, provided ingenuity and

enterprise are exercised. It is more money than the Agency has had to do the job in the past 3 years out of 4. Only 2 years ago, a full program was operated on less money—\$87,089,000. It is fair to say, of course, that there have been some salary adjustments and some mandatory retirement benefits that will have to be added to the \$87 million.

The committee does not believe that a larger sum can be justified until the Agency reaches a point of control where it can present detailed explanations and adequate justifications.

For the State Department, the committee recommends the restoration of some of the funds cut by the House. They are more than balanced, of course, by the recommendation for reduced expenditures for USIA.

I point out to my friends on the minority side, without any thought of chastising them, that the former Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, suggested a budget of \$150 million in 1953, before he left office—and he left with the approval of, as I remember, many Senators who sit on the other side.

His successor appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, then headed by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the chairman of the Republican policy group, and testified that he could get along with the \$107 million the prudent New Englanders were willing to give him. So the State Department, in its first year under the Republican administration, operated with \$107 million.

The House gave the State Department \$180 million this year. The Senator from Texas thought the House had cut too deep. He thought the Senate ought to increase the representation allowances, though he is aware of all the controversy that can be stirred up on that issue. The Senator from Texas thought the State Department ought to have some additional money for its employees. He thought they ought to have some of the hardship-post recreational facilities which have been discussed. He thought the Department ought to have a better educational program.

So what happened? Approximately \$13 million was added to the House figure. The House provided some \$180 million. The Senator from Texas did not take \$16 million down to Texas for flood-control purposes, although it is probably needed there more than it is in some other places.

The Senator from Texas took the \$16 million and gave most of it to the State Department, so that they could have the \$193 million which is recommended in the bill, and which is \$13 million more than the House provided for the State Department. The Senator from Texas thought that Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy Henderson, made a good case. Mr. Henderson said, in effect, "If you will restore the \$13 million, I will try to live with it, and I believe all my employees will make a conscientious effort to economize," therefore that sum went back in the bill for salaries and the international education exchange program, and the balance for other necessary items.

Eight million four hundred and ninety thousand dollars is included in the bill for the Brussels Fair. The House had cut the appropriation for this purpose to \$5 million. We were faced with three alternatives: We could have a good exhibit; we could have no exhibit; or we could have a third-class exhibit.

The Senator from Texas does not want his country to be traveling third class. If the building which is already under construction were to be abandoned, millions of dollars would be wasted. So we had no choice, as I saw it, except to appropriate \$3,500,000 more than the amount provided by the House.

So, roughly, we saved \$16 million on the USIA, but gave that agency more than they had for 3 out of the past 4 years, or an average of the 4 years. We allotted \$6 million of the saving to salaries, \$6,500,000 to education, and \$3,500,000 to the Brussels fair.

We made some minor adjustments. One was in connection with the Passamaquoddy survey, for \$109,000. The House had cut that out. The House also had cut out \$30,000 for a Texas project, which we did not put back in. But when we inquired of the expert witnesses on Passamaquoddy they said it would cost more to spread the cost over 2 years than to include the full item this year. So I voted for economy, and I am prepared to defend my action.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation asked for 42 more agents and 21 more clerks. We considered the request. We recognize that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is headed by a career officer. We recognize that he is the head of one of the most efficient, one of the most economical bureaus in the entire Government. But I called him on the telephone and said that every day I had to look Senator BYRD in the face, and also Senator RUSSELL, Senator KNOWLAND, Senator SMITH of Maine, Senator WILEY, Senator BRIDGES, Senator DIRKSEN, and many other Senators.

I said: "This is a year when we want to be careful; when we want to avoid or to postpone any expenditure which can be avoided or postponed. We want to reduce the additional personnel appropriations which you requested about 10 percent. But we want to ask you, if that is done, whether you will not try to have your staff absorb the work, and have them work a little more overtime."

All of us know that the Director and everyone who works under him do not watch the clock. They probably contribute more overtime than do the employees of any other agency of the Government.

The Director said, "If that is the policy of Congress, of the Senate, and of the chairman, and if they establish that policy, I will carry it out as best I can."

I praise the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for his attitude, and express the hope that other agencies will emulate it.

The committee recommended a reduction of \$8,200,000 in the budget estimate for the Justice Department, and \$1,475,000 from the House appropriation. In that amount is a reduction of \$150,000 for the FBI.

It was our conclusion, based upon the evidence, that it was necessary to include the funds for the Brussels Fair. Otherwise, everything which had been done so far would be wasted. I have already told the Senate about the restoration of the \$3,490,000 for the Brussels Fair. I want the RECORD to show that \$4 million has heretofore been appropriated for the building, and the building is already under construction. Another \$1,500,000 is pending in a supplemental appropriation bill to be considered by the committee in the next day or two. Our failure to appropriate the money recommended in the bill would result in waste of what has been spent already on this project.

I believe most of us heard the President of the United States last night as he addressed the Nation. He reviewed the need for a strong national defense. I believe we all recognize that need, and we all respect the President's judgment in that field although last year I voted to spend more for defense than the President had recommended.

The President told the Nation that he is engaged in a constant search for "ways to save money and manpower so that government does not further add to the inflationary pressure on the economy." In this search, he invited the cooperation of Congress.

Mr. President, I think we can make reductions if we are careful and prudent, and if we are nonpartisan as to each of the bills which come before us. The President himself said last night, in effect, that the businessmen in his administration had submitted requests to him, and that he had had to reduce them by \$13 billion. So he has cut \$13 billion from the budget already.

If the President in exercising his constitutional prerogatives can cut \$13 billion from budget requests, why cannot Congress, in the exercise of its prerogatives and responsibilities, cut the budget further when the reduction can be justified?

I think this bill represents an opportunity to cut some fat. Our recommendations are the product of long hearings, of careful thought, and of deep study. The savings are selective and are based upon a desire that the national interests shall be served adequately.

I would be less than frank if I did not say to my colleagues that I would like to have a better Information Agency than we have. I look forward to the day when we can have the best Information Agency in the world. But there is not one scintilla of evidence in the more than 1,200 pages of the hearings which would justify the assertion by a judicious, prudent man that the \$90 million we have recommended will be wisely spent. I would not so recommend except for the hope, trust, and confidence I have in my colleagues and in their willingness to put the Information Agency back in the State Department.

I would be extremely reluctant to go along with the \$90 million in the bill now, because time and time again we heard witnesses who did not know the number of persons who were working for them, where they were, or what they

were doing. Yet, those witnesses were asking for more and more money.

Mr. BRIDGES rose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Texas has concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes, I am through.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee on the State, Justice, and judiciary appropriation bill, as the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, and also the ranking Republican member of the full Appropriations Committee, that I believe a fair, thoughtful job was done on the bill. It is not easy for all members to agree on all points; and in connection with proposed legislation, we must find a common area of agreement.

I think the bill as reported by the committee—and again I point out that the bill was reported unanimously by both the subcommittee and the full committee—an excellent example of good proposed legislation arrived at by thoughtful members who engaged in a process of giving and taking, and then reported a bill on which they found themselves in an area of agreement.

Personally, I support the bill, as reported. I recognize that not all my views are carried out by the bill, as reported. Similarly, I point out that I do not believe the exact views of any other member of the committee are entirely carried out by the bill, as reported. However, the committee has reported a bill which represents a common ground on which we can meet.

I hope very much that the bill, as reported by the distinguished Senator from Texas, whom I must compliment upon doing an excellent job as chairman of the subcommittee, and for putting in long hours of work and faithful service, will be passed without amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend from New Hampshire.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to join in the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] in regard to the bill, as reported.

This is the first time I have served on a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. I tried to follow the committee deliberations as closely as I could. I wish to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee on the very thorough way he handled the witnesses and the material presented to the subcommittee.

In my opinion, the bill, as reported, is a very sound piece of proposed legislation. In several instances I, too, found that exactly the distribution of funds I

avored was not provided by the bill, as reported. However, after considering the points of view of other members, I believe the distribution made by the committee is a fair one.

I wish to say that I think the particular contribution made by the chairman of the subcommittee was in assuming the obligation of making judgments as to the value of the various activities. In the past that obligation has sometimes been overlooked; at times the Senate has automatically voted for a certain percentage of increase or a certain percentage of decrease, or has followed some formula in that connection. In the present case, the chairman of the subcommittee undertook to evaluate the various programs and to redistribute the funds.

I think the committee has reached a very fair, sensible, and justifiable distribution of the funds, and I believe that the chairman of the subcommittee did a very fine job. I compliment him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Arkansas know how much their approval means to me. I am very grateful to them for it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I desire to join my colleagues—the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the ranking minority member of the full Appropriations Committee, and also of the subcommittee, and the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and other Members—in commending the majority leader, who is the chairman of the subcommittee, for the fine bill he has reported.

Although, by and large, the bill, as reported, represents the consensus of the view of the members of the committee, it must be kept in mind that some members believed that larger cuts should have been made.

Other members felt that further restorations of appropriations should have been made.

However, I desire to call to the attention of the distinguished majority leader, who is the chairman of the subcommittee, the fact that the subcommittee, despite such differences of opinion, agreed to try to hold the line on the bill, as it was reported yesterday and as it is now before the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if my friend, the Senator from Montana, will yield at this point, I desire to say that some members, who might be called spenders or who might be identified with that group, would like to have the appropriations increased and increased and increased. On the other hand, some members wanted to have the USIA completely abolished. Some members wished to have \$60 million appropriated for it; some preferred \$96 million; some preferred \$106 million; and so forth. However, after the members resolved their differences, following a debate on the subject pro and con, the subcommittee decided that it would come to the Senate with a united front and would ask the Senate to appropriate \$90,200,000 for this Agency. I am pre-

pared to stay here and to resist any amendments which would abolish the Agency or would cut the appropriations or would increase the appropriations as reported by the committee. I believe that every other member of the subcommittee is likewise prepared to do so. So I hope the Senate will support the action taken by the subcommittee and, in turn, by the full committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am in wholehearted accord with the statement the Senator from Texas has just made.

I hope that the Senate will not vote to make any changes in the bill as reported by the committee, even though personally I believe larger appropriations should be voted for the State Department, because in peacetime the State Department is our first line of defense, and I believe it should be given every possible consideration.

However, I am prepared to support the bill as it has been reported by the committee, and I shall be opposed to any amendments which would make any change in the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I desire to join my colleagues in commending the Senator from Texas for doing what I regard as a very fine job. It is very difficult to cut these appropriations, especially to reduce the below the amounts voted by the House of Representatives. I desire to express to the Senator from Texas my appreciation and my full approval of what he has done.

He has also made one of the most lucid and one of the clearest explanations of an appropriation bill that I have heard during my long service in the Senate.

So, Mr. President, I desire to commend the distinguished Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my distinguished friend, the minority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, at this time I wish to say that I was not a member of the subcommittee during the entire period of the hearings. Although I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee for approximately 11 years, I did not become a member of the subcommittee until the death of the late Senator McCarthy, which created a vacancy among the members of the subcommittee on the Republican side of the aisle.

I did attend a number of the hearings prior to the beginning of my service on this subcommittee, and I attended the sessions which came thereafter.

I believe the distinguished majority leader, who is the chairman of the subcommittee, has made a very fair and very factual presentation to the Senate of the events occurring in the committee.

Personally, I would have been happier if the appropriations carried in the bill,

as reported, were closer to those voted by the House of Representatives; and I made such a suggestion.

But as a result of the sum total of the committee's deliberations, a meeting of the minds of the members of the subcommittee has been reached, as must always occur in connection with the deliberations of a legislative body; and in my opinion the appropriations which have been recommended by the committee will not cripple the United States Information Agency.

Mr. President, based on the record made before the subcommittee, including the testimony which has been taken, I wish to state that I hope the USIA will be fortified and will better be able to make a presentation, next year, before the Appropriations Committee, both in regard to being able to state clearly how the expenditures were made this year and in respect to presenting such other programs as the Agency believes can be justified. I hope that on that basis the Agency will thus be able to lay the facts fully and clearly before the committee.

In my opinion the Senator from Texas has stated very clearly that all the members of the committee are interested in the maintenance of a sound foreign policy on the part of the United States and in voting in favor of anything necessary to be done for the defense of the Nation, both in respect to its Armed Forces and in respect to implementing that policy in the Department of State and in the other important agencies. Certainly this particular Agency is an important one. I doubt that any Member of this body believes that it should be completely abolished.

There has been some legitimate criticism that in certain areas of the world, where there is an adequate free press, we still maintain larger staffs than we should. It has been argued that as the situation in one area changed, the staff should have been moved to another area, and that in such case the Agency should have concentrated the talents and abilities of its employees in the other areas of the world, just as, following the end of the war in Europe, our troops were moved from Europe, preparatory to ending the war with Japan.

Mr. President, if the hearings before the subcommittee are very carefully studied, I believe they will prove to be very useful for the Agency itself. Although—as in the case of any large Government agency—there may be in this particular Agency some persons who lack the necessary qualifications, yet there are also in the Agency, as in others, many persons who have the necessary qualifications and who are interested in carrying out the same objectives which the Members of this body have.

Mr. President, I shall support the action taken by the subcommittee and the unanimous action taken by the full Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill to the Senate.

I hope amendments which would either increase or decrease this item will be rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from California realizes, does he not, that the bill as passed by the House of Representatives carries an appropriation of \$106 million for the United States Information Agency, and that the bill as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee carries an appropriation of \$90,200,000 for the Agency?

If the bill as reported by the committee is passed and goes to conference, there will be in conference the \$90 million and the \$106 million figures. There are some Members, on both sides of the aisle, who would like to reduce the \$90 million, and there are some who would like to increase it. So far as I am concerned, I am not going to prevent the Senate from working its will. If it decides it wants to attempt to increase the item and have a yea-and-nay vote on that subject, and place the conferees in a straitjacket, and say to them that "You cannot go above \$90 million," and 70 Members of the Senate have so voted, then, while I will resist amendments, I will certainly give Senators an opportunity to tell the country how they stand. There was an increase in the number of Government employees from 900,000 in the administration of my party in 1939, to 2,400,000 under this administration—and I think the day is coming, and that it is not far away, when we are going to separate the spenders from the cutters. I am willing to stand up and fight to develop my country and its natural resources. I am ready to vote for an adequate defense. I am in favor of our country having an adequate American information agency. But I submit there is not anything in the record that justifies the assertion that an appropriation of \$90 million for the USIA should be increased.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to conclude by again saying that, based on all the facts, including the parliamentary situation that presents itself, and the fact that the bill will be in conference, I shall support the action of the full committee which reported this bill to the Senate.

I should like to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Texas to the proviso which he proposed and which I think is very good, and to which I fully subscribed in the committee. It appears on page 35, and reads as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made by this title shall be used for any overseas government information activity unless the Director of the United States Information Agency finds that such overseas government information activity will not prevent private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas.

I agree with the Senator that that proviso is better than the provision which had been previously submitted.

I ask the Senator from Texas if he would consider the addition of merely a few words, which I think are in keeping with prior action of the Senate on a number of matters of importance. Although I am not wedded to these exact words, I suggest some such provision as this, "and the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified in writing

of such finding." I think it would have a salutary effect if the Congress of the United States were officially advised that such findings had been made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand, the language would require only notification—not that there be agreement with the committee. Is that correct?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will say to the Senator from California, I would have no objection to that. I will ask the staff to draft such a provision, and ask for time to let the members of the committee explore it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I, too, wish to congratulate the eminent Senator from Texas, who is chairman of the subcommittee, for the bill which he has reported to the Senate. I think it is a very sound measure, and the whole committee deserves a great deal of credit for what it has done.

I suppose the subject which has been most under discussion is the further cut proposed in the appropriation for the information service, and I should like to ask the Senator from Texas a series of questions in that connection.

It is not true that the effectiveness of such a service depends, first, upon the type of direction given to it, and, second, the work of the rank and file of the service?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As I have been reading the testimony before the subcommittee, I have inferred that, based on that testimony, a considerable number of the members had serious doubts about the competence, the knowledge, and the impartiality of the present Director of that service. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not prepared to pass judgment on the gentleman's I. Q. I must say, in all frankness, that he was a very poor witness so far as concerned justifying the details of the proposed expenditures. I think some of the Senators brought into the hearings a speech, or perhaps two speeches, he had made referring to the New Deal and the Fair Deal as an alien philosophy that had been imported from Europe. But I think it was explained that he was speaking in Honolulu and perhaps was not aware of the fact that it might influence people in Europe, if he said it in Honolulu. He has been Director of the agency for only a short time. He has been there only 6 months. It was the first time he had ever appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee. I attempted to be helpful to him in getting all the facts he could assemble into the record.

I want to pay great tribute to the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. He is a champion of this administration. I only hope, when my party is in power, he champions it as much as he does this one, because he is an effective advocate. He said to the Director, "Here is how to answer the

question," and he spelled it out. Then the Director went off in another direction and would not even follow instructions from his own party.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct in understanding that speech was delivered on April 16, 1957, in Honolulu?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It was delivered in Honolulu. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] had a copy of it and asked questions about it on the record. It was in April, just a few weeks ago.

Mr. ELLENDER. April 16.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. April 16.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had always understood that Hawaii was a part of United States territory. Was it in the line of duty that the Director of the United States Information Agency, presumably in charge of our propaganda abroad, should go to Honolulu to make this speech?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. Like certain members of the Cabinet, and Senators and Representatives, he is a very prominent man. He is the author and spokesman for his party in some fields. I believe he is the author of a book called Modern Republicanism. In fairness to him, I think we should say he accepted the invitation before he became Director of the United States Information Agency.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But he delivered the speech after he became the Director, did he not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes. I think I am correct in saying—some of the Members on the other side of the aisle are familiar with this situation—that we were informed he was extended an invitation to go to Honolulu. I suppose all modern Republicans, and Democrats, too, for that matter, like to go to Honolulu and spend some time there, particularly if someone pays their expenses. He accepted the invitation. Then he got this new job about 6 months ago. The invitation was still in force. He had made a commitment. He felt he should comply with it. While I do not approve either his going to Honolulu and making a speech or what he said—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Texas enlighten the Senator from Illinois—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Illinois is very astute. I do not want him to put the Senator from Texas in the position of defending the Director of the Information Agency.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Texas enlighten the Senator from Illinois as to whether the Director of the United States Information Agency traveled at the expense of the United States Government or at the expense of the Republican National Committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not know for certain, but I assume that he traveled at the expense of someone other than the Government; and I hope it reduced the assets of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask the committee to find out about this matter and make a report to the Senate, because I think it is a very important subject. If a man travels at the expense of the Government and makes a partisan political speech, then I would not say he was carrying out a bipartisan foreign policy. As a matter of fact, I would not say he was carrying out a bipartisan foreign policy even if he traveled at the expense of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is difficult for denials ever to catch up with questions or assertions, but I am informed by a staff member who, so far as I am aware, is entirely nonpartisan in the matter, Mr. Merrick, that it is his information that Mr. Larson traveled to Honolulu at his own personal expense. Although I would prefer the Republicans had paid for it than to see Mr. Larson have to pay for it, that is the information we have.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Can that information be verified?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall ask the staff members to pursue the inquiry further, and if we are in error, to tell me. Then I shall correct the error.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well. I hold no brief for Mr. Larson, and I happen to believe this speech was a violation of the principles upon which the Information Service should be conducted. I remember when Harry Truman was President he appointed a Republican, Wilson Compton, to be head of what was the United States Information Service, called the Voice of America. President Truman never meant to make the agency a partisan one. In fact, Mr. Compton went all over the world saying he was a Republican, and I never heard him denounce any party. Now I am really pained that Mr. Larson should have stepped over the line.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If he were going around the world doing that under a Democratic administration, some of us should have pointed that out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At any event, Compton was not disciplined for going abroad and saying he was a Republican. He was given full rein. That is the point.

Should we not, however, draw a distinction between a department head and the rank and file of an agency? If Mr. Larson had made such a speech when he was Under Secretary of Labor it would still have been untrue but it would have been understandable since a certain amount of exaggerated tales is permissible to a partisan politician who holds a political office. But the information service is supposed to be nonpartisan and to represent the Nation abroad. Some of us Democrats do not like to be insulted publicly and then appealed to for support. There has been too much of this. It should be stopped.

But is it not true that prior to 1953 there had been built up under the Voice of America an extremely able and competent staff of men?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator believes that to be true, I shall not dispute it. I was not directly familiar with the employees of that agency. I

realize that some of the highest expenditures ever made were made during 1951 and 1952. I assume that the men in that service were competent and effective, but I do not have any detailed information on that point.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the men in the Information Service who carried over from the pre-1953 period and are still in the Service, carry on the work that is being performed with relatively high efficiency and devotion?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I cannot attest to that. I hope that every Government employee is effective and efficient. I frankly must say that I believe, from my experience—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am trying to wring some words of praise for this agency from the mouth of the majority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not one who takes great pride in condemning the acts of others and reflecting on the capacity of my fellow man. But I must say I have seen agencies which I thought were much more efficient and effective than this group appears to be.

I will say to the Senator that day after day, with the help of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who was there nearly every day, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], I tried to get information about what the USIA were doing, where they were doing it, and how they were doing it. The record will show we had great difficulty, and could not find out, who, what, when, why, and where.

I thought I was playing to a full house. The room was stacked full. I was having a little difficulty breathing. The air conditioning was off. I wondered why all the tourists had come into that room to hear the testimony. The thought occurred to me that maybe it was to see this new author, the new spokesman, the author of Modern Republicanism. I asked him 2 or 3 questions, and he could not answer them. Then I said, "Is there anyone in the room who can answer?" And no one could answer them. Finally I said, "How many employees of the United States Information Agency are in the room? Please stand up." And the entire room stood up, with the exception of a few.

I turn to one of my staff assistants, who counted 31 employees. I had there to help me two overworked men, who had been staying at the Capitol until midnight, working all day and working all night, and here was an agency coming before the committee and asking for 1,000 more employees and \$54 million, more than the average amount it had received for 4 years. And the Director could not answer the particular question, and there were 31 men from the Agency in the room and they could not answer it. I cannot say that is an example of effectiveness and efficiency. It may be that the question was not a good question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did the Senator form a favorable opinion of the work of the Voice of America, for example?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It has been my judgment that this work is efficiently operated and that the staff deserves great credit.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas has a very high opinion of many parts of this program, including the Voice of America, the Latin American radio work, the motion picture work, the low cost book program, and many others I shall not enumerate.

I will say I did not form a very high opinion of the press service. In 1956 the Agency had 684 people in the press service. In 1957, instead of reducing the number, because they had been criticized for competing with the United Press and others in foreign fields, what did they do? The Senator from Texas stood on the floor and defended himself from attacks, when he was asking that the appropriation be increased from \$87 million to \$113 million, and how did they come to his rescue?

They used a large portion of the increased appropriations to add 200 additional people, an increase of 33 percent, to the press service that competes with the United Press and others in the foreign field. I consider that not only disappointing, but almost insulting to the Senate.

What do they propose to do this year? This year they want not 684, not 887, but despite all the storm that is brewing, and with all the clouds that are hanging over them, they have come before the committee to say, "We are not satisfied with 684 or 877, we want 930 for the press service."

Not for motion-picture work. We were impressed with that program. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASSTORE] will confirm that. Not the Voice of America. Not the radio program in Latin America.

The Senators would be willing to pay and pay through the nose, if this budget had been based on those programs, but that was not the situation. And we could not find out where these press people were going to work, what they were going to do, or when they were going to do it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad the Senator from Texas has just made the statement he has, because I have visited a number of the libraries in Europe and I have been impressed with the quality of the service and the type of books carried. I have also been impressed with the low-cost book program, of reprinting the classics of American democracy. It so happens that the Representative from my congressional district, Representative O'HARA, has been the sponsor in the other body of this program, and has been very influential in getting it adopted by the Information Service.

I hope that in the apparent mismanagement which has occurred in certain parts of the program and in the failure

of the present Director the good parts will not be condemned, and that next year possibly we can look at the situation with a fresh eye. I welcome this statement by the majority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the Senator's statement. I hope he will not assume that I am committed to something next year, but I feel that I should say this: I know nothing about Mr. Larson's past. I learned after the hearings started that he was highly regarded by persons high in this administration. I was informed that he had not been politically active, that he was not a deep partisan, and that he had voted Democratic in Wisconsin upon several occasions. I learned that in the last several elections he probably had not voted at all. I think the record showed that in 1952 and 1954 he had not voted.

So I did not approach the subject in any partisan attitude. I was rather grateful that he had seen fit to vote Democratic at some time or other. I am sorry we lost him. We need all we can get. That was demonstrated by the last election.

What impressed me was that Mr. Larson had not been on the job long enough, or had not applied himself enough actually to know where these people were going to work, or what kind of work they were to do, and why this money was needed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to say, in fairness to Mr. Larson, that it is true that he came into the Agency quite late. As we know, the budget is prepared sometimes a year or 18 months in advance of the concluding date of the budget expenditures under the terms of the budget.

Undoubtedly a large part of this detail had been prepared under the former Director, Mr. Streibert. I think it was undoubtedly an error on Mr. Larson's part to attempt to answer the detailed questions which the distinguished Senator from Texas had put to him. Mr. Larson having encountered that problem, and not having given the answers to which the committee was entitled, the committee brought in people at the work level. I think the chairman of the subcommittee will agree with me that a number of those people came in and responded to the questions, and that they were good witnesses. They were men of ability who, I think, in any business would be considered to be efficient operators.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think that is a fair statement.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There were witnesses from the motion-picture and radio fields. The assistant in the Middle East testified. I recall that the General Counsel, Clive L. Du Val, testified, as did Abbott Washburn and others. They were all qualified people. Perhaps Mr. Larson made the mistake of not making a general presentation on the first day, and then turning the detailed questions over to the work level staff, so that the distinguished Senator from Texas would not have had to spend so many days

trying to get answers he should have had on the first day.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I agree with the Senator. The Senator will recall that on occasions two of us were present as late as 5:30 in the afternoon. When I could get answers from people on the working level, as I did on the last day or two, I commended those people for the answers they gave us, particularly in the motion-picture field, and in connection with other programs which I do not recall at the moment. The record will show that whenever we thought commendation was due, we gave it fully and freely.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who contributed a great deal to the work of the subcommittee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

I commend the majority leader for the thoroughness and conscientiousness with which he did his work. I did not agree with him at all times, and I do not agree fully with the report, but I voted for it for certain reasons, which I hope may be of some interest, and may perhaps be helpful to Members of this body who were not present.

I think it is clear that in the Appropriations Committee this year we are doing our utmost to avoid increasing the appropriations which come over from the House, unless we are compelled to do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. With that conclusion I am in hearty agreement. While there may be special instances in which we shall have to add to the House figures, I hope every Senator will bear in mind the problem we have, and that we may serve notice on the House that in the consideration of appropriation bills the House can expect us to try to keep within the limits of the House figures, if at all possible.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is clear. The members of our committee will try to do that to the best of their ability.

In this instance, we were up against the fact that the number of employees of the Department handling the work of the Department in every country in the world, as well as in Washington, represents a greatly undermanned agency, measured by the amounts allowed by the House. If my memory is correct, the House would cut the number of employees in the State Department by 691 under the present number, while the State Department actually desires an increase in the number of employees of 1,229, to be exact. So we had to consider priorities.

The first priority in this bill, in my judgment, is to see to it, to the best of our ability, that the State Department, which administers our diplomatic relations as the leader of the free nations of the world, is properly manned.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is completely in accord with the program of the Senator from Texas, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree. The State Department indicated that the amount needed to restore the situation to the level at which it is now operating was \$6,500,000. By reason of certain language in the committee report, allowing the Department to move men from one branch to another to a certain extent, the Department could get along with \$6 million more. We allowed \$6 million more, and placed in the report the language to which I have referred. What we must do is to see to it in conference that the language with respect to flexibility is maintained.

That, in my opinion, was the most important thing the committee had to do. That action cost \$6 million more.

Next we have the educational exchange program. I have always been in favor of the educational exchange program. The House cut the appropriation for that activity by \$12,400,000. We restored \$6 million, to assist in carrying on the educational exchange programs with other countries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he goes into the question of the educational exchange programs?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am not going any further.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. At this point in the Senator's remarks I wish to read from the report which the committee has unanimously submitted to the Senate:

The committee intends that the State Department utilize the total amount recommended for salaries and expenses to provide what, in their judgment—

That is, the judgment of the State Department—

is most essential and desirable to accomplish the missions of the State Department, and to provide a balanced program for personnel, allowances, training, dependent medical benefits and recreational facilities at hardship posts.

I wish to supplement what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has said in regard to the No. 1 priority established by the chairman of the subcommittee, and I think carried out by the full committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Although Mr. Henderson has taken drastic cuts, in evaluating the situation he has said to us that he will make a conscientious and earnest effort to operate with the \$6 million given him, and he believes he can do so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I confirm that statement by the majority leader. That is what Mr. Henderson told me also, provided the language permitting flexibility is retained.

In my opinion, the State Department was the highest priority in our group. The next matter was the educational exchange program. The House eliminated \$12 million, and we restored \$6 million.

The Brussels Fair building represents a short-term commitment for a single brief operation next year.

The Department has contracted for the construction of the building in Brussels, and the contract has to be carried out. If we were to adopt the House figure, there would be no money left with which to operate the building when it was finally constructed. We would not be able to show what we have in this country as compared to Russia and other countries. It would mean a cut in the operations of 75 percent. In other words, we would have a shell of a building, with nothing inside. Therefore we restored some of that money for the department. We added \$3 million there, and we may have to provide some more for that purpose before we get through.

I am not going into the appropriations for the Department of Justice or for the Judiciary. The majority leader has mentioned some of the ups and downs in connection with those appropriations.

Let me refer to the appropriation for the USIA. In my humble judgment, that came on the fourth level of priority. I say that not because it is not an extremely valuable program or that it should not have more money than we are allowing it. I believe the majority leader will agree with me that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] moved to make the amount \$62 million, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] mentioned \$90 million, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] mentioned \$96 million, and the minority leader—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to correct the able Senator from Massachusetts. I do not believe that the Senator from Louisiana mentioned \$90 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thought he did. I withdraw that figure.

Mr. ELLENDER. What I mentioned was the amount appropriated for the 1956 program, which amounted to approximately \$87 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I did not understand the Senator to say \$90 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. I took the position that the appropriation should not be in excess of \$90 million, but I felt that the agency could do a suitable job for much less than the sum we finally agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It was the equivalent of \$90 million. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] mentioned \$96 million. The minority leader and I went up as high as \$105 million, the amount approved by the House. I even hinted at the same amount that was appropriated for the agency last year, but I found that I was practically the only Senator who would vote for that figure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And the Senator from Massachusetts was not sure of his own vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was sure with respect to the amount the House had approved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I mean with respect to the \$140 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No; not the \$140 million. I never wanted that.

Now with reference to the question of the leadership of the USIA, which was

brought up by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], let me say, in the first place, that I just inquired about Mr. Larson's trip to Hawaii, and I was informed that it was paid for by the Lincoln Day Dinner Committee of Hawaii. That committee covered all expenses of the trip. I did not care to become involved in an argument on the subject, but it seems to me to be within the realm of proper operation of Government for a junior member of the Cabinet, so to speak, show a little partisanship on the day when we celebrate Lincoln's birthday. As I say, I do not want to get into an argument on that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not going to ask the Senator about that. I do not want to become involved in any personalities. Mr. Larson is not on trial here. Mr. Larson became Director of the Agency in December. That was some 5 or 6 months ago. In his appearance before the subcommittee he had very able assistance from the distinguished chairman of the minority conference, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the distinguished minority whip, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If he had listened to their counsel, he would have done much better in the hearings than he did.

However, he did not want to follow their advice. The Senator from Massachusetts wrote out a question and said to Mr. Larson, "Here is a question the chairman has asked you on several occasions. It is not answered in this record. I suggest you take this question home." The Senator from Massachusetts did not say that Mr. Larson should put it under his pillow and sleep on it, but perhaps he hinted at it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I said, "Take it home." I did not say where to put it. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Massachusetts asked him to take it home. He admonished Mr. Larson not to answer it then, but to wait until the next morning to answer it.

Mr. Larson said, "I will answer it now." He did. That is a part of this inadequate record, Mr. President.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said, "Here is the way I would answer it." And he chose another course.

This is not a personality fight. I think Mr. Larson is inexperienced. I do not want to get into an argument about what the Senator said with reference to the director of an agency making political speeches. However, I believe it would be better to rely on a Cabinet or a sub-Cabinet member or any one of the Republican Senators, because when I asked Mr. Larson a question, about 3 times, "How many people do you think will be needed?" he said, "We must combat communism." When he continued to speak in generalities I leaned over and whispered to one of the minority members, "I wish he wouldn't reply to my question by evading it and making a Fourth of July speech, because if I must listen to a Fourth of July speech I would much rather have Senator DIRKSEN make it, for I think it would be a better one."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Texas was good enough to yield to me. I should like to finish my remarks. If we are not going to increase the budget for the State Department—and some of these items such as the educational-exchange program and the Brussels World's Fair are very essential—then the money must come from somewhere. Some of us were in favor of granting more money than was provided. However if we must give priority treatment, since it is obvious that the majority is not going to vote an increase in funds for the State Department, it follows that the funds must come from somewhere.

The bill will give USIA approximately \$89.4 million for its operations. I should like to see it get a great deal more than that. I have listened to the leader of our country, the President of the United States, and he thoroughly believes in the work of this Agency. I have always believed in it. I believe we have given the Agency enough money with which to carry on their press operations and their TV operations, and so forth. We have forced them, perhaps to change their operations and to withdraw from certain countries, such as New Zealand, and perhaps Australia, and England, and France, or to decrease their operations there, and to add to them in Africa and other areas where the need is greater. Personally, as I say, I wish we were able to appropriate more money for the USIA. However, we live in a practical world, and we all know that legislation is the result of compromise. This year there is a very fundamental demand from our people to keep down governmental expenditures. That is the foundation and the background on which the Committee on Appropriations has worked this year.

Giving first priorities to highest needs, I voted for \$90 million for the USIA, and, like other Senators, I intend to stand by these figures. I know a number of Members of the Senate would like to see the amount reduced considerably further. I would like to see the amount raised. However, if we want the Agency to do a fair job—I will not say a good job—we will have to stand by the figure reported by the committee.

That is why I voted for the appropriation bill in committee, considering it to be the best that could be obtained, and I shall support it.

I say again to the majority leader that he did a very thorough and conscientious piece of work on the bill. While I do not agree with all his conclusions, I do agree with respect to the appropriations for the State Department, the Educational Exchange, and the Brussels Fair. I should like to give them a little more, if I did not realize that such action would mean cutting the USIA funds still further.

I hope the Senate will pass the bill, and that it will come out of conference with reasonable appropriations for the State Department.

The judiciary and the Justice Department are satisfactorily taken care of in my humble judgment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation

for the contribution the Senator from Massachusetts has made, both in the deliberations in committee and on the floor. I am very grateful for his confidence.

I should like to ask him a question. Is it not a fact that this appropriation bill carries more money for USIA than has been appropriated for it in any year since the Eisenhower administration took office except last year when I handled the appropriations?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Last year the appropriation was \$112 million, as I recall.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It was \$113 million. I handled the appropriation bill last year.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The highest in the Eisenhower administration before that, I believe, was \$89 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like everyone who thinks we might be partisan about this matter to hear the figures again. In 1954, when Senator Taft was the leader of this body and the Republicans were in charge of the committees of the Senate, and when the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the first session of the 84th Congress appropriated \$84 million for the USIA.

In the next year, when the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] was the majority leader, the Committee on Appropriations reduced the USIA appropriation to \$79 million. Those were 2 years under a Republican Congress.

Then we had the cold war, or the beginning of the cold war, to which the President referred. The Democrats were elected, and took control of Congress in 1956. In 1956 we raised the appropriation for the USIA from \$79 million to \$87 million.

Then I was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations and became chairman of the subcommittee having the State Department appropriations in charge. I became extremely interested in our propaganda activities, in the Voice of America, in the low-cost books, and in the motion picture and educational programs.

Notwithstanding the warning voice of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and other Senators, I came to the floor of the Senate and recommended \$113 million, never thinking that the USIA would proceed to hire 200 new employees and put them in the press service, to compete with existing press services.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I wish to join in complimenting the chairman of the subcommittee upon the excellent job he has done in dealing with this very complex and perplexing problem, and also to compliment him for the very eloquent way in which he presented his case to the Senate this afternoon.

I have always believed in the USIA. While I did not attend all the meetings, because I had other committee commitments, I attended a sufficient number of them to realize that an appropriation of \$90,200,000 is not only reasonable, but

represents a very modest cut. I dare say the record, if it were analyzed, would not even substantiate a figure as large as that.

While it is true that the present Director has held his position only a very short time and is not so familiar with the general activities of the Agency as are some of the working personnel, the fact is that at one juncture the Director was asked how he justified the amount of \$700,000 which was spent in England. The Director answered by saying that it was a good question; but the committee never really got a satisfactory answer.

I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader if he is satisfied that the \$700,000 which was spent in England during the past fiscal year was necessary or actually did the United States any good.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I do not think it was essential. Following V-E Day, I was sent to Europe as the chairman of a subcommittee the primary objective of whose mission was to attempt to make whatever contribution we could to getting all of our forces out of Europe as quickly as we could and into the Pacific theater of the war.

I feel very much as do the other members of the committee, very much as the distinguished minority leader feels, that there are areas where a war is on, areas which must have unusual attention and unusual expenditures. I am ready to go along on that basis.

But I am not sure that when we inaugurate a low-cost book program, we ought not to substitute it in lieu of the high-cost book program, and that we ought to keep both programs in being ad infinitum.

I am not sure that we ought to be adding hundreds of persons to the press service, when Congress has already provided in the law that they should not be in competition with existing press services.

This is one of the problems. It is no reflection upon the President. I realize he feels deeply about the necessity of having an adequate Information Service. The Senator from Texas feels deeply, also, on that score. I will support any appropriation that I think is necessary, useful, and helpful to carry out such a service, if it is wisely used. But I do not believe the President of the United States, or even Mr. Larson himself, if either of them were to exchange positions with me and were to be the chairman of the subcommittee, and if I were to present the case which they presented, would give me \$90 million. I do not believe the committee would have recommended that amount, except for the hope of every Democratic and Republican member of the committee that this agency would become a part of the State Department. We realized that the United States lost the propaganda war against the Kaiser in World War I. We did not do too well in the field of propaganda against Hitler and the Japanese in World War II. The members of the committee want to see our Government engage in the battle for men's minds. But they want the work done effectively, efficiently, and without waste.

Every Senator who has visited in a country where the USIA has an office has either seen too many or at least a few, incompetents, or is likely to have been reminded by someone in the Embassy that the USIA in that particular country has more personnel than it needs; that they get higher salaries than the Embassy personnel receive; that they have better cars than the Embassy personnel; that they are not so competent as they should be; and so on and so on.

This is not a trial of the President or of Mr. Larson. If I had been the head of the agency for only 4 months, perhaps I could not have answered the questions asked him. But if I ever have the misfortune to come before a subcommittee of Congress, I am going to try to do my homework and to spend a few nights in preparing for my appearance. I do not think Mr. Larson really knew where he wanted to use the money or what he wanted it for.

Nevertheless, the committee is willing to have an effective information job done. We realize the importance of the work. But we are not going to have personnel running out of our ears. We are not going to apologize to anyone for refusing to give the USIA the 1,056 new, additional personnel, when the USIA already has more than it needs. They have supervisor on top of supervisor. Think what the legislative appropriation bill would come to if we handled our own affairs in the same way.

There are some 700 weekly newspapers in Texas. On that basis, I would have to have about 350 press employees, and I suppose a proportionate number based upon the number of daily newspapers.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. I wish to commend the distinguished majority leader upon his very lucid explanation of a complex appropriation bill. As he pointed out, there is a reduction of about 15 percent under the budget estimates in the bill before the Senate. I feel constrained to point out that with State and USIA in the President's office eliminated, the Justice and Judiciary cut is in the nature of 23 percent.

If we take into consideration the total figure which the House sent to the Senate, I must say the subcommittee has done a masterful job in putting first things first. I think they did an extremely good job.

This is a unique experience for me. For 3 of the last 4 years to which the Senator was referring, I was at the other end of the table, trying to justify the State Department appropriation bills. I must say that I think the committee has done an excellent piece of work in putting first things first.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I may say, in that connection, that the committee would probably have a better record if the Senator from Kentucky had been at the other end of the table this year.

Mr. MORTON. I thank the Senator. I did not present the budget for the USIA.

I wish to associate myself with the comments of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. There are items in the budget about which I am not happy. But there are realities which we must face. I realize the problems which the majority leader and the other members of the Committee on Appropriations will face in conference, especially in holding the line on top priority items. I consider them top priority. I refer to the \$6 million item for the State Department, the \$6 million for student exchange, and the item for the Brussels Fair.

For these reasons I intend, along with the Senator from Massachusetts, because I think it is in the best interests of the departments concerned, to support the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to have the yeas and nays ordered on the question of final passage of the bill, so that Senators may be on notice that there will be a yeas-and-nays vote on that question.

I also wish to announce that it is my purpose to have the Senate remain in session until a late hour this evening, if necessary, in order to have final action taken on the bill. Of course, another appropriation bill is ready for action by the Senate, following our action on the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). On the question of the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Texas for yielding, for he knows that I am opposed to his point of view. I shall vote against it.

Let me say that I think the yeas and nays should be ordered, and I am glad they have been ordered.

At this point I should like to ask a question. I desire to hear all the points of view, and I wish to explain mine.

The very distinguished Senator from Texas has made a masterful presentation. Let me say that I hope that on another day, and in connection with a case which I think will help us more, he will do the same.

At this time I should like to state that two things about the Senator's presentation leave me in grave doubt. After all, the issue before us is not whether the number of employees of this agency is to be increased or decreased. The issue before us is whether the Senate will vote to decrease by \$15 million the amount of the appropriation the House of Representatives already has voted for this agency. In short, the question before us is whether the Senate will vote to make a cut of approximately \$54 million in the amount requested for this agency by the President.

Under those circumstances, does the Senator from Texas believe that if the amount recommended by the Senate committee for this agency—namely, \$90,200,000—is the amount finally appropriated, the United States Information Agency will have to reduce, at some

point, by approximately 20 percent, its operations from the program we authorized in the last fiscal year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First of all, Mr. President, let me say that I cannot search the minds and hearts of other Members and know what they are going to do. I am not always positive what I am going to do, much less what Members on the minority side are going to do. There may be amendments which call for an appropriation of approximately \$140 million, in line with the budget request. I would not think that all Members on the minority side of the aisle would wish to abandon the President and simply leave him in the lurch. If the minority side believe in Mr. Larson, they should bear in mind that he asked for an appropriation of \$156 million. That is the request he began with. The President has already reduced that to \$144 million; and the House of Representatives has voted that the \$144 million be reduced to \$106,100,000.

Then the members of the Senate subcommittee considered the matter, and tried as best they could to get Mr. Larson to justify the \$106 million. As I have said, we did the best we could, as reasonable men, acting conscientiously.

If Senators will examine page 1143 of the hearings, they will see that I asked Mr. Larson please to repeat what he said in the House committee, to justify his present level of appropriations, if he could. In the opinion of the Senator from Texas, Mr. Larson did not justify his present level. In the opinion of the Senator from Texas, Mr. Larson's agency—and I do not attribute this to any selfish motive on the part of Mr. Larson; perhaps the action was taken before he joined the agency—added about 200 new employees and made a 25 percent increase in the press service alone during 1957, notwithstanding the protests of the Members of Congress and notwithstanding the prohibition in the bill against competition.

Of course, if the Senate follows the recommendations of its subcommittee and the recommendation of the full committee, the Senate will vote to give this agency—and we also hope the Senate will vote to put it under the supervision of the Secretary of State—\$90,200,000, which is approximately \$16 million below the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

When the conferees on the part of the Senate meet with the conferees on the part of the House, including the distinguished Representative from the home State of the Senator from New York—and that Member of the House of Representatives is very eloquent and is a very able pleader—I do not know how inconsistent he will be in the case of the \$106 million. I shall not know how flexible I can be in my attitude regarding the matter, until I hear the verdict of my colleagues.

I urge all my colleagues to give me any information they possess and to make any representations they have to make, or to develop any knowledge they have been able to acquire.

At the hearings, we heard from many witnesses, some from within the Government and some from outside the Gov-

ernment. Finally, we concluded that the amount voted by the House, as it appears on page 33, in line 6, should be stricken; I refer to the \$106,100,000. We decided that, in lieu thereof, \$89,100,000 should be inserted, in view of the fact that the appropriation for the radio transmitter, which we are allowing for, will be another \$1,100,000.

Let me ask the Presiding Officer, my friend, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], to confirm my understanding of the parliamentary situation, which is that the pending question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 6. Is that correct, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been stated, but that will be the pending question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well. When the vote on that question is taken, every Member who wishes to vote for more money, for more jobs, for more Government-kept press services, for more assistants, can line up, on one side, and say, "Here we are—the spenders, and we are proud of it." Those on the other side can line up and can say, "Here we are, the cutters—and we are proud of it."

I will vote to appropriate for this agency every dime it needs for legitimate purposes. I have made my attitude in that connection clear, and my record on it is clear. The record will show—and it is there for all to see—that it was the Senator from Texas who voted to increase the appropriation; it was the Senator from Texas who came before this body and piloted through it an increase in the appropriation from \$87 million to \$113 million; it was the Senator from Texas who, as a conferee on the part of the Senate, sat with the conferees on the part of the House, including Representative ROONEY, from the State of the Senator from New York, after the House of Representatives had voted a smaller appropriation; and it was the Senator from Texas who participated in the conference which finally agreed on an appropriation of \$113 million. Previously, the Senate had voted, as I recall, for \$115 million, and the House of Representatives had voted for a smaller figure. But in the conference a compromise of \$113 million was reached.

If the vote on this item is the only vote yet to be taken, before the final vote on the bill, and if the Senate allows me any flexibility in the conference, I will proceed on that basis in the conference. I am sure that by the time the conference is held, the Senator from Illinois will have a new stack of papers and revisions of programs, and will have some of these matters cleaned up and straightened out; and after he says to the Senate, "Here is what we plan to do," it may be that he will be very persuasive with the Senator from Texas, as he often is; or perhaps Representative ROONEY will not be so appealing. Perhaps we shall finally arrive at an amount somewhere between \$90 million and \$106 million.

If the Senate by majority vote decides that it wishes an appropriation of \$106,100,000 to be made, this item will not be before the conferees. On the

other hand, if the Senate decides by majority vote that it believes the appropriation for this Agency should be \$90,200,000, then a conference will be held on the item, and the conferees on the part of the Senate will have that instruction.

Of course, I expect Senators on the other side of the aisle to determine what strategy they will use.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Texas has been very gracious, and certainly I, also, very much appreciate the masterful presentation he has made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. As I understand, the record shows that of the three great press services of the country, two of them—the International News Service and the Associated Press—say this wireless activity of the United States Information Agency does not compete with them. However, in my own time I shall develop that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think that is a fair statement, and I think it is true. I think the Associated Press and the International News Service are not fearful of it.

As I said to the minority leader, if 3 men are afraid they will be murdered, it is not a sufficient answer to say, "I have talked to 2 of them, and they are not very afraid," when the third one still is.

Certainly I shall not participate in the business of closing up even one of those services; it will not be done by my vote.

Mr. JAVITS. I do not say it is a question of closing any of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is the viewpoint of the Senator from New York. I am talking about the viewpoint of the press services.

The Senator from New York is entitled to his viewpoint, Mr. President. But I think I can say with some accuracy that our friends in the other services feel that they have competition from the Government press. Certainly I do not want the day to come when the United States news services are regarded as a kept press.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I can yield to only one Senator at a time. I have been on my feet for a long time, and have made a rather lengthy statement in connection with this matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to make a statement in clarification.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well; I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a language amendment which will cover the point the Senator from New York has mentioned. I believe that language amendment is helpful, in that it puts on the Director the responsibility of determining whether any business is being prevented. That amendment is good, in that it will help create a better spirit, and will avoid having any sub-

stantial group—such as the United Press or the Scripps Howard Alliance or others—complain that the job is being done badly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not in agreement with Secretary Dulles on all matters. But I recall his saying, back in 1953, that a curtailment in expenditures would actually effect a corresponding increase in effectiveness. We must be frank and realize that this agency is getting more than we gave it in 1954, more than we gave it in 1955, and more than we gave it in 1956, but not as much as we gave it in 1957. I think the record shows that there will be a reduction in expenditures. I hope, actually, we shall see an increase in effectiveness in the program, which I believe will result from this discussion and the hearings.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. The President has said, and I quote from his speech of last night—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I heard the President last night.

Mr. JAVITS. The President said last night, with regard to the USIA, that he regarded the reduction made by the House as the worst kind of economy. Yet the Senator has said the recommended action, which is now under discussion, is no reflection on the President. Does the Senator think it is backing the President of the United States or not backing the President of the United States to vote "yea" on this \$89 million figure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas and the President are not always in agreement, although the Senator from Texas is frequently criticized for being in agreement with the President. I never considered it a reflection on me when the President disagreed with me. I do not think it ought to be considered a reflection on the President when I disagree with him. If the President would take the 1,249 pages of our hearings, or if the Senator from New York would take them, and ask any of the Senators on either side of the aisle, to stand up and justify the budget figure requested by the President, I doubt if they could do so.

I heard the President talk last night. I have had to make some TV speeches, at times, to appeal to people to get them to go along with my program. Some call it pressure; some call it good reasoning. The thing that was interesting about the President's speech was this: Here came a good man, carrying on his shoulders frightful responsibilities; doing his best to discharge the responsibilities of his high office; and reporting to the people, who have such great confidence in him. This is what he said or this is the effect of what he said—I do not assume to quote him literally: "I have looked at the requests of my Cabinet, and I have had to take my lead pencil and cut them by \$13 billion." He has had to reduce the requests of his Cabinet by \$13 billion. For the Agency under discussion alone, he cut the request by more than \$12 million.

I say to the Senator from New York, do not make it personal; do not make it a test of admiration or respect for the President. Do not say to me that I cannot act on my own.

My answer is this: If I know Dwight Eisenhower, the President of the United States, and I think I do, I know he wants me to do my job as a United States Senator as my conscience dictates. It is my humble opinion that if he knew what was in the record, he would have a reluctance even to go along with the \$90 million figure. I think that answers the question of the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I think it does, and I may say I think it is my responsibility, and that of any other Senator who feels likewise, to do all he can to enable the President to do the job. With due respect to the Senator from Texas, having gone over the record and having made full inquiry, I think the proposal now made would cripple the Agency in doing what it must do. Therefore, I must go the other way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no quarrel with the Senator. He has a right to his conviction, and he certainly has the duty to speak his mind. The Senator from Texas does not want to suppress him. The Senator from Texas, however, wants to point out that when the President gets \$90 million, if he does, or \$106 million, if he does, he will get more, and substantially more, than his own Congress gave him when his party was in control of the House and the Senate. That answers the "cold war" argument.

Mr. JAVITS. I hope to deal with that question.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. First, let me say I enjoyed the statement of the Senator from Texas. I know the question will be on the committee amendment, and I intend to vote against the amendment. I am sure my good friend from Texas will accord to me, as he always does, and as I have accorded to him, the right to which he has referred—the right to form one's own judgment. So I do not think he can quite fairly say that if we vote against the committee amendment we may be, as he termed it, "spenders," or those seeking jobs for other people.

Frankly, the reason why I shall vote against the amendment—and I shall develop the reason later—is that there are three programs in the Information Agency which are important and which would be crippled by the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator has a question to ask, will he ask it? Then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. COOPER. I wish to ask the Senator if he will clarify the amendment which he has offered, which provides "that such overseas Government information activity will not prevent private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas."

As I understand, the provision is directed toward the wireless files which are

furnished to the United States Information Agency—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator speak a little louder? I did not hear him.

Mr. COOPER. I understand the language is directed toward placing some prohibition on the activities of the United States Information Agency in the use of wireless files which are provided in some 70 countries. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The purpose of the amendment is to strengthen the existing provision in the legislation for the United States Information Agency so as to prohibit Government information activity which would prevent—"prevent" is the agency counsel's word, incidentally—private United States concerns from selling corresponding information services or products overseas. It would require an express finding by the Director of the United States Information Agency that such Government activity would not prevent the private activity.

In other words, I might illustrate it in 2 or 3 ways, and I shall do so as briefly as I can, because it is 4:20 p. m., and the Senator from Texas has been on his feet for some time. I shall be glad to exchange information with the Senator from Kentucky in his own time, after I have had a chance to let some other Senators speak.

To illustrate the point I was making, let us assume the case of a wire service that goes to a small newspaper in a small country. Presumably, such wire service is being paid for by that newspaper and the private agency. The Government comes forward and says to that newspaper, "We will supply you with the USIA press service, which will not be confined merely to the President's statements or to statements on foreign policy, but will include all the copy you will need."

The language now proposed would prevent that process from taking place. It is now alleged that it does happen. We wish to make it clear that the Director must make a finding that such a group would not compete with private news services, before he makes these services available.

Secondly, there might be a television film, let us say, which is supplied to a television station in Mexico City, in the form of a program by an orchestra or band or some kind of dancer. We pay \$1,400 for that film. It may very well be that the television service is buying one of Mr. Ziv's films or one of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's films or one of RKO's films to use as a filler for that period. All at once they are confronted with a proposition that the United States Government will supply them with live programs, and with such film as they may need, to sell for commercial purposes or use as sustaining time.

It was the unanimous judgment of the committee that we ought to ask the counsel to draft a provision that all could understand. The committee reviewed the provision thus drafted—we think carefully—and improved upon it and unanimously adopted it. The language is designed to prevent situations such as I have listed about the press and

television, and I could say radio and others.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator. May I develop this case a little and ask the Senator for his advice, because I believe that, unless it is clearly pointed out, there is a danger in this proposed amendment.

I point out to the Senator that there is a wireless file furnished to some 70 countries. It contains straight news from the United States, such as the statements of our officials, and even speeches of Senators. This file goes into 70 countries, and is distributed through the newspapers in those countries. Many of those newspapers cannot afford the services of our press agencies.

I wonder if the amendment would have the effect of striking down this service, and whether it would mean that there would be no straight news furnished to countries throughout the world.

To prevent such a result from happening, I should like to see if the amendment could be clarified.

If the newspapers in the countries where this service is furnished cannot afford the services of our press agencies, would the USIA, under this amendment, be permitted to continue to provide for these newspapers the only available reports as to Government policies of and straight news from the United States? That could happen under this amendment. I do not believe it is the intention of the committee or the Congress to shut off from many countries throughout the world the only news they can possibly get.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should think that if the Director made the finding, first, that a newspaper could not, as the Senator has said, afford to pay for the service, he would necessarily then make the finding that this did not prevent a United States concern from doing so. That would be my thought.

Mr. COOPER. The Soviet Union and even other nations subsidize their news to many countries. It is promised at a very low cost, compared to the cost of the services charged by our own private agencies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am no lawyer. The lawyer for the agency drew up the language, and the committee considered it very carefully. I should like to have my interpretation, for whatever it is worth, in the RECORD.

Mr. COOPER. I should like to have the Senator's interpretation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think in order to say that one has to "prevent a sale" there would have to be a showing and a finding by the Director that a sale was possible in the absence of the service of the USIA.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. On the point raised by the Senator from Kentucky, if the Senator from Massachusetts will indulge me for just a moment, we have very persuasive and convincing evidence that the present service contains

spot news, and duplicates a great deal of the material which is carried by the various press services and private news agencies; that the operation is not simply distributing texts of statements from Washington or news from Washington, but that the bulletins which the press service issues, through some 800 or 900 employees, are distributed in competition, containing datelines from all over the world; that many stories have nothing to do with United States interests; that the operation started out as a very small one, and that it has been expanded at frequent intervals; that the Senator from Texas unwittingly has been responsible for some of the expansion by requesting the increase in the appropriation last year; that there are people in the agency who feel it should be turned into an official worldwide United States Government news agency; that in some places, particularly Asia, it is used widely by small publications which have been purchasing or could purchase similar services from free enterprise.

I could go on at great length, but I merely point out these items from the information brought to the committee.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. On page 454 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate dealing with the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary and related agencies appropriations, 1958, there appears the memorandum from Mr. Larson wherein it is stated that approximately \$115.7 million is required to continue the program of United States Information Agency on the current level of activities, that is the level being maintained this fiscal year.

Does the Senator from Texas not believe that it would be wise, in view of the activities being undertaken by the Russians, the Chinese, the Egyptians, and others, that we should at least continue the program on the level at which it is maintained today; or is that figure inaccurate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. The Senator from Texas thinks it ought to be stepped up, and that the figure should be increased.

However, to answer the question of the Senator from Massachusetts specifically, the Senator from Texas is of the opinion that Mr. Larson is not informed of what would be required to continue the program at the present level.

The thing which the committee is more concerned about than anything else, I will say to the Senator, is the increase of the 200 people in this press service, which is competing with American press interests. We think that a shift from Europe to Asia should have been made much more forcefully and much more aggressively and in a much greater number of cases. We do not think we ought to carry on in the European theater the full fight all the time, when problems are increasing in other areas, just as when we ended the war in Europe with VE-day we had to shift a large number of people. The same thing should be done in this instance.

We think this press service is disturbing. Every Senator who approached it

was somewhat concerned about whether we might be establishing a Government competition.

Mr. KENNEDY. The only thing which concerns me is the fact that the appropriation for last year was \$113 million, more or less, and now, in a year when I think we will have to do more, with the competition becoming greater and more intense, and moving into these areas which are undecided, we are planning to cut the program below last year's program by \$23 million.

I believe in this program. It is difficult for me to believe that the program is so hopelessly conducted that it is not able to spend as much as it spent last year wisely and well.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It would not be difficult for the Senator to believe if he had personally heard the testimony. I know of no Senator who did hear the testimony who felt the money had been spent wisely and well.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will say to the Senator that the reports and hearings became available only recently, and I have tried, but have been unable, to read them completely. That is why I am asking the Senator these questions. It is hard to understand why the recommendation should be \$23 million below what the same Senator recommended the last year. It looks to me as though either the program is badly conducted or there is some error involved. I am sure no one would question the fact that the need is certainly greater this year than it was last year.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas is of the opinion that the committee made a mistake last year.

Speaking of the 3 previous years, I would prefer to have the Senator talk about the average year, or the 3 previous years, than to talk about the single high year and then base his comparison on that.

If the Senator wishes, I shall yield to him, but I do not wish to have him close his mind on the subject. If he wishes to obtain any information I should like to provide it for him.

The hearings have been available, I will say to the Senator, since Monday. We distributed them to some Senators on Monday. The hearing room has been open to Senators all the time. We specifically urged them to attend.

The Senator from Texas was new to this job last year. He sat with the committee for many hours, and came to the conclusion that there was much useful activity that could and should be stepped up. Accordingly he voted to make a substantial increase over the House figures.

When a report was made as to what was done, what had been accomplished, what was to be done, where it was to be done, how it was to be done, and by whom it was to be done, the Senator from Texas, like every other Senator, was considerably disappointed. Mr. Larson frankly did not have the answers. We would ask, "What are you going to do with the 173 extra people you are asking for in this area? What coun-

tries are they to be assigned to? What are they going to do?" He did not know.

I am not in a position to speak for all the committee, but it is possible to believe that twice the amount proposed to be appropriated in this bill could be wisely spent at some time in an effective information program. But I am saying to the Senator, without fear of contradiction, that it is difficult to find a justification in the hearings even for the \$90 million we have allowed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator has mentioned Mexico City. I was in Mexico City 10 days ago. I have heard of the idea of spending \$1,500 every week for a jazz band which is not doing a bit of good so far as goodwill is concerned. It is only causing resentment among the Mexican people.

I congratulate the Senator from Texas for his efforts in reducing this item to \$90 million. I voted in full committee to sustain the Senator from Texas and the subcommittee. I did so reluctantly. I thought that the Senator from Texas and the subcommittee were a little too liberal in granting \$90 million, because I feel that the program is not doing a bit of good. All it does is to cause resentment. Representatives of the Agency go to Europe and elsewhere in the world and throw their weight around because we let them have the money. They are not accomplishing anything so far as goodwill is concerned.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from New Mexico is correct.

At one point it was testified that this particular program in Mexico City was costing \$1,400 a performance. At another time it was testified that it was costing \$1,500 a performance. The fact is that there is a plan for a 52-week contract to produce these programs. The Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Co., and the Hollywood producers were not called upon to produce the programs.

I think the record will show that representatives of the USIA did not know how many people had television sets in Mexico City. They had no idea what rating the program had. They did not know how large a listening audience there was.

I will say to the Senator from New Mexico, and to my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], that I searched all over the room to find someone to give an answer. Finally, one man rose and said that was in his area. He attempted to give some answers.

On that afternoon we sat there with two Appropriation Committee clerks. We have only a small group to handle the \$72 billion budget. Let me say to my prudent friend from Massachusetts whose section of the country is known for its conservatism, that at the time we were listening to Mr. Larson to justify his record, we had 2 clerks and he had 31 assistants in the room. They could not tell us who was listening to the program, how many sets there were, or what rating the program had.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. On page 459 of the hearings I find the following:

The fiscal year 1958 budget provides over \$1 million, or double the amount spent this year, for programs in Africa. This will enable us to raise activities in 11 African countries from minimal holding operations to levels commensurate with the emerging significance of Africa.

I think the program in Africa is of vital importance. It seems to me that not only should it be increased, but when the appropriation is cut from the amount spent last year to \$90 million, which is a reduction of \$23 million, there will be severe cuts in Libya, the Sudan, and other parts of Africa which I think are vitally important, particularly in competition with what the Soviets and the Egyptians are doing.

I do not know anything about this subject. I am asking these questions on the basis of what we spent last year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I went into the question of Ethiopia in great detail.

Mr. KENNEDY. The hearings comprise a book of 1,231 pages, which became available to us on Monday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. They became available this morning.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from New Jersey says they became available this morning. I should like to know how we could be expected to know very much about the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would like to repeat what I said earlier when I hope the Senator was listening.

Mr. KENNEDY. I have been listening for 3 hours.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator agree with what we are doing in Ethiopia? He is concerned about Africa.

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. All of us are concerned about Africa.

I wish to read the story which a very able reporter for the Herald-Tribune wrote about the Vice President's statement when he was in Africa, regarding the USIA personnel.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to make an observation pertinent to the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I think there is some merit in what he says about Africa. However, there is nothing in the bill which compels the agency to spend the money in any particular area.

I invite the attention of Senators to the situation in Germany. Let us take the actual expenditures for 1957. In West Germany \$10,556,000 will be spent.

Mr. KENNEDY. I noticed that that was many times as much as was being spent in England. Does the figure which the Senator cites represent only the activity in West Germany, or does it affect the satellite countries?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It might affect the satellite countries. If the Senator is referring to Radio Free Europe, some people believe that is a part of this operation. It is not included in it. It is not

a part of this operation. I am referring to our West German operation in Bonn.

For Italy the figure is \$3,182,000. The agency sought to expand its request for 1958 to \$3,549,000.

For France the figure is \$3,712,000; and for Great Britain, \$1,279,000.

In three countries, namely, Germany, Italy, and France, there are expenditures of more than \$17 million.

So far as I am concerned, a fine library in every town in France is a good thing. But that is not the point. As the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] says, there must be some priority. I would not demean the entire program. I think there is a great deal of good in it. But if we must operate with a limited amount of money, and make a choice in distribution, I cannot see any urgency in the maintenance of fine libraries, motion-picture programs, press programs, or what have you, in a country like France or England.

They are just as knowledgeable about democracy as we are. I believe their experience with communism may have brought it home to them a little more, and they probably appreciate its dangers more than we do. It is in a sense somewhat presumptuous for us to propagandize sophisticated countries like Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. There is nothing in the bill which would prevent the Agency from taking \$10 million or \$7 million from those countries and spending the money in the African countries, where different conditions exist, and where there is some need for services like these, such as news services and entertainment and movies.

We do not attempt to regulate everything the money is spent for. However, what the committee thoroughly arrived at is that this amount is sufficient with which to maintain a program that will serve us; and the Agency can, if necessary, switch large numbers of people from France or Great Britain or Germany to countries in Africa. In Germany, for example, there are nearly 1,700 people on the payroll of this Agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have found what I have been looking for in the hearings. I wish to point out, first, what I believe to be the committee's position, and certainly the position of the Senator from Texas. In 1956, when the junior Senator from Massachusetts and other Senators approved a final appropriation of \$87 million for this Agency, the Agency had a total of 3,257 people in Europe. That was almost half of the total number of employees of the Agency. It is a very high number. How high it is is demonstrated by what is shown at page 888 of the hearings.

I would not say that the Vice President is unfriendly to this administration, or to Africa, either. He has done much to call our attention to the problems there. He is not adverse to the program. I call attention to a statement made by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], at page 888 of the hearings:

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Senator ELLENDER. Just to demonstrate what we are trying to do here in drawing you out, Mr. Larson, I would like to place in the record a statement that was made by

none other than our Vice President, Mr. NIXON, on his recent trip to Africa when he took the position that we had entirely too many people abroad. In this article he, Mr. NIXON, after spending a while with one high-ranking United States official in South Africa, said, "How can we expect to get things done over here with four cornballs like that?" He said he asked about the size of the staff and when told one group totaled 100 he said, "Things would probably be better with a staff one-third that number." In traveling abroad, you will find I have made those statements many times also and I think some of us ought to be given a little credit and at this point in the record I will ask that the whole article which was written by Earl Mazo be inserted.

(The article referred to follows:)

"[From the Washington Post, March 17, 1957]

"NIXON SEEKS TO SHAKE UP AFRICA STAFFS—
ONE HIGH DIPLOMAT TERMED A "CORNBALL"
BY VICE PRESIDENT

"(By Earl Mazo)

"ROME, March 16.—A shakeup in several embassies, consulates, and United States Information Services offices in Africa is likely to follow Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON's return to Washington from his good-will tour, it was learned today."

I might add that I hope a shakeup will take place. Let us consider Ethiopia where we have the report that there are two weekly newspapers. I wonder how many weekly newspapers there are in Massachusetts?

Mr. KENNEDY. Quite a number.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Perhaps a hundred? We have 700 in Texas.

Mr. KENNEDY. More than a hundred.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In Ethiopia there are two men from this Agency for two weekly newspapers and two bi-dailies in that country. That is one man per weekly paper in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has a population of 12 or 13 million people, and it has only two weekly newspapers.

We had an employee of this Agency established in Ethiopia who had the duty, for example, of giving the Ambassador copies of the President's messages. Another thing he handled was work in connection with two radio stations and the newspapers. He has now been supplied with an assistant.

Mr. KENNEDY. My question is, What is it that has caused the Senator to be willing to sponsor for next year \$23 million less than he was willing to sponsor for the present fiscal year, considering the competing activities of countries who are not friendly to us? I gather from what the Senator has said that it is not because we do not need an effective program, but because the program is not being carried out effectively.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is exactly it. The Senator has stated it better than I have stated it. I am not sure that Mr. Larson will not carry out a good program. But it is a fact that there has been a great build-up of the press service. We have people and people and more people, and now we are being asked to add even more people. I would be willing to let them have every person they had in 1956. I would be willing to appropriate more money for low-cost books. I would be willing to expand some of the activities. I would be will-

ing to do that if I had any assurance that it would be effectively done and that it was necessary to be done.

I said to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] last year on the floor of the Senate, that I would not justify attempting to give the English a cultural program or try to teach them some culture. I said I thought we were spending money in Paris and London and Rome, where we ought to be spending money. I expressed the hope that the USIA would not spend it there. I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that that hope has not been realized. They insist on not only keeping what they have, but on adding to it. The appropriation the committee has approved will allow them an ample number of people for the European theater. I believe a great many of those people ought to be shifted, as the minority leader has said.

Although I cannot speak for every member of the committee, I believe every one of them feels that way. I will say also that all Members of the Senate know that no man is more anxious to have an effective information program than the Senator from Texas. I have tried to demonstrate my good faith by raising these appropriations from \$87 million to \$113 million. For 3 years the Information Agency had an average of much less than \$90 million.

We gave them a chance last year. What did they do? They hired 200 additional press people. That is what we do not approve of. We do not think it is necessary to have a government press. We do not think it is necessary to have a wireless program that goes to every newspaper in the country. We do not think there is any justification for increasing the number of employees from 685 to 930, and we do not think we ought to give them the money to do it.

We do not believe they will do it if we will say to them, "Listen, Mr. Eisenhower has had a popular administration, at least the people indicated so last November, for 4 years, and they never, during the 2 years of Republican control of the Congress had as much as they are given this year."

Certainly the emphasis has shifted. But with the emphasis shifted, the personnel ought to shift. If not, the personnel will keep going up and up, and will never stop.

I am frank to say that I do not know what would have happened if we had called the roll on the \$60 million figure. Everyone must express his own opinion.

The Senator from New Mexico has just expressed his view as to what is happening in his general area. Although I have not traveled extensively, what I do know about it has not satisfied me as to the wisdom of my action of last year.

If my friend wants to convict me for making a mistake last year, I will plead guilty. I approved more money than should have been appropriated for the purposes for which it was used. I regret it. I am willing to appropriate that much next year, or more, upon a showing that it will be wisely and prudently handled.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I am sincere when I say I am concerned about the majority leader being on his feet for so long a time, and I wish he would sit down and allow me to speak for a minute.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I sat in on the subcommittee hearings for a few hours, because this is a question with which I have concerned myself greatly throughout the years of my service in Congress. I may say that there is a sound basis for the program, but I was not impressed with the way in which many phases of the program have been carried out. I regret that that has occurred. However, the USIA has performed outstanding service for the United States throughout the world. If it had not been for the USIA, we might well have seen further progress made by the Soviets in many areas. In my humble opinion, that is a certainty, because I have visited some of the countries and have gained that impression.

Therefore, when we pinpoint some specific item, such as a jazz band in Mexico, and amplify it in the eyes and minds of the public, we do the Agency and the United States Government a disservice.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think that would depend upon whether or not that activity was continued. I think we do the Agency a great service by calling attention to the activity, because we hope that as a result of pinpointing it, the Agency will eliminate such practices. We hope that as a result of our constructive criticism, they will shift the emphasis to low-cost books or motion pictures or other more effective activities. We hope, by making our constructive suggestions, that more Senators will be persuaded to support the USIA and its programs.

Mr. THYE. I made mention of the jazz band only because I did not approve of it. I think it was a misuse of the authorization and the appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We would serve no purpose by covering it up. We must expose it and, we hope, rid the Agency of it, so that we can get a strong Agency which we can all support.

Mr. THYE. I may say, further, that in many areas of the world the USIA has gone forward, expanded its program, and rendered great service. What concerns me is simply that the Soviet Union has expanded its services in many of those areas; in fact, they are on the air more than is the USIA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assume the Senator from Minnesota wants me to comment on his thought, and I shall do so very briefly.

I am well aware of the great propaganda activity within the confines of the Soviet Union and of its satellites, and of their program in our own country. I am well aware of the fact that the Soviet Government controls all the radio and all the press within its borders, and that the expenditures which are made for those purposes are much greater than our Government expenditures for similar

purposes. However, I would question whether they are as much as the expenditures made by our own private-enterprise magazines, newspapers, chain broadcasters, and so forth. The Soviet Government controls everything; the United States Government controls only its own employees, and we hope to keep our own situation that way. We hope to have the publishers of magazines like Look, Newsweek, and Time continue to operate on their own. But if we add the cost of our own free-enterprise services, I have no doubt that our information program would compare favorably with that of the Soviet.

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will yield the floor, then I will happily go on in my own right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have previously sought recognition.

Mr. THYE. Then I should like to have the Senator from Texas yield to me for another minute, because he has made mention of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. I should like to read an editorial which was published in that newspaper today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator from Minnesota do that in his own time? I shall be glad to listen to the Senator, but he can do that in his own time. I have no doubt that the Minneapolis Star Tribune will speak approvingly of this administration. I have read it enough to know that. If the Senator will read the article in his own time, I will be glad to yield the floor to him then and listen to him. I do not want to stand on my feet while the Senator reads articles from newspapers, in view of the Senator's own admonition to me.

Mr. THYE. I say "Thank you" to the Senator.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I have not had an opportunity to read the hearings. I may say to the Senator from Texas that I made every endeavor, through the efforts of my staff yesterday, to get both the committee report and the committee hearings, but I was unable to obtain them. Perhaps I am not so astute as I should be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Pennsylvania had asked the Senator from Texas, I would have made certain that the Senator from Pennsylvania received copies of them, because I am aware of the interest which the Senator has in this program.

Mr. CLARK. I have the greatest respect for the ability of the Senator from Texas as chairman of the subcommittee; therefore I can express, mostly on faith, my position in the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the confidence which the Senator from Pennsylvania has in me.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Do I correctly understand that in the Senator's view—and I think it is the unanimous view of the committee—it is possible for this agency to curtail its ex-

penditures in Germany, Italy, France, and England without danger to the national security and without adversely affecting our relationships with those countries? Am I correct in expressing what I understand to be the Senator's view?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Not only do I think the expenditures can be curtailed, but I think they should be. I think that by curtailing the expenditures in those areas and placing greater emphasis on the more critical areas, a great public service will be performed.

Mr. CLARK. I take it that the Senator's view is that our relationships with those countries under the present administration's leadership, particularly with respect to what has recently occurred in the Middle East, is not such a serious matter that it requires any assistance in reaffirming those relationships through the USIA?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not agree that there is no need to examine all the relationships we have and to do all we can to cultivate them. I would not want to leave the impression, however, that the great men who head our embassies in those countries—Mr. Bruce, in Germany, and others of his type—are not much better equipped and qualified by experience and training to do whatever job of public relations and diplomacy it is necessary to do, than are some of the persons the Senator from Texas has observed in the operation of this program.

Mr. CLARK. Perhaps it is the Senator's view that our ambassadors in England, France, and Italy, despite the fact that they are of the opposite political party from that of the Senator from Texas and myself, do not need the assistance of Mr. Larson and his Agency in refurbishing our relationships with those countries; and that, therefore, the work of the Agency can be shifted to Asia and Africa, where the expenditures are more desirable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Pennsylvania is a man of discernment. I think he has expressed my viewpoint perhaps better than I can express it myself. That is my feeling; that is my view. That was my feeling last year. I have not referred to my statement at that time, but I said on the floor last year, to Senators, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], for instance, that I did not believe we ought to make any further reductions because the things of which we complained would be, I thought, rectified, and I thought we could have a shift of emphasis.

But I did not approve of all the huge staffs which were going into the European setups—more than half of them—and into the library setups. I thought the low-cost books were very necessary to do a good job in those fields. But my own hopes were not borne out by the performance of Mr. Larson's Agency.

Mr. CLARK. I take it that the Senator from Texas, who I know is as conscientious as is any other Member of the Senate, or any other Member of the Congress, has considered the possibility that this cut in expenditures will give the Russians an undue advantage in

their propaganda efforts throughout the world, and that the Senator is not sufficiently concerned with that effort so as to feel that this appropriation should be held at the level recommended by the head of the Agency, Mr. Larson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am deeply concerned about everything which the Russian Government does. But I think our greatest defense is not in mimeographed handouts. I think there is a great field of activity for the USIA, and I wish to see it preserved. But I believe it can best be handled under a policy-making department, with the Secretary of State held strictly accountable. Congress has repeated and repeated and repeated that it would prefer to have the emphasis shifted to other areas, because of the need, and would prefer to have the Secretary of State supervise the operation. If the shift is not carried out, the Senator from Texas—if he is still here next year and is presenting the bill at that time—will attempt to have the Senate take action to bring it about.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Texas. I hope that in the future it will be possible to have the testimony taken in the hearings available to all Members of the Senate, so they will be able to inform themselves regarding it, and will not have to subject the Senator in charge of the bill to questions such as the ones which have been asked.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I welcome the questions. I personally arranged to have the hearings distributed to Members. Last Monday, I came to the floor and personally presented a copy of the hearings to the Senator from Delaware. The hearings were available, and I could have presented them to the Senator from Pennsylvania, and would have done so if I had known he wanted to have them. However, I did not know that he desired to have them. I apologize for not knowing that he did desire to have them.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to say that I do not wholly understand one statement which has been made quite often on the floor. In that connection, I have seen quoted in the press a statement by the Senator from Arkansas. I refer to the claim that the United States Information Service should not disseminate material among the cultured, informed, and educated people of Western Europe. I do not understand that position, I confess. Are we to conclude that the material issued by our Information Service is not designed for educated people? Is it designed only for backward nations? If so, perhaps we need a different overall concept entirely. I cannot understand why such material should not go to the people of Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield, so that I may make a comment at this point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, a moment ago I said that of course a liberal program of cultural information of any kind is a good thing per se. The reason why I do not think it is necessary in this case is that if we are limited in the amount of money to be spent, certain countries—particularly France, England, Germany, and Italy—are older than the United States, and in many respects have a more highly developed culture, even if they are not so prosperous as we are. I think they know more about their culture than we do, and perhaps it would be presumptuous for the United States to attempt to inform the British people about the distinction between communism and democracy. I think the British people are quite able to make that distinction without having the United States participate in the process.

On the other hand, if we had an unlimited amount of money to spend and if there were no concern about the amount we spent, it would be perfectly all right with me to have the USIA have a librarian in every town in England. But in this case we have almost an agreement that we will not vote to increase the total amount of the appropriation. Therefore, I followed a procedural priority—as explained earlier by the Senator from Massachusetts; and I agree with his statement—namely, that the number one place on which we should concentrate our efforts, within this overall budget, is the State Department. I thoroughly support that position, and I would be in favor of larger appropriations for that purpose, if anything, before I would agree that it is necessary for the United States to maintain libraries or other activities in the information field in Britain or in France.

Therefore, improvement of the Foreign Service, for example, and the appropriation of funds to be used to teach the Foreign Service officers foreign languages, should, in my opinion, receive the highest priority. Only 50 percent of our Foreign Service officers know one of the major foreign languages. I think that program should come first. Furthermore, in the case of the sophisticated countries, I think the Exchange Program is far more acceptable to them and far more effective than the spreading of direct propaganda. If we are to engage in any propaganda at all, in the case of the countries of Western Europe, I believe it should be indirect propaganda.

My point is that since we have to make a choice in connection with the spending of money—in view of the limited amount—I would give the lowest priority to this item. On the other hand, I would not object to it, if we had unlimited amounts of money to spend.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, soon after the Suez crisis developed last fall, I received letters from friends of mine with whom I served in World War II, and who now are in England. They

have had considerable experience there. They know the people. They wrote to me that never before had they seen such strong and vehemently expressed anti-American feeling in England. Am I to assume that the activities of the United States Information Service are not of any effect or value in ameliorating that sort of situation?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would say the assumption of the Senator from Oregon is completely correct. The difficulty in the case of England and France arose out of a policy—subsequently a policy by the State Department. As I said a moment ago, I would give the highest priority to the improvement of the State Department, which is the policymaking organization, and is the one which directs this agency. Certainly nothing that we can do by propaganda would overcome the difficulty which arose in Great Britain over the Suez situation. In fact, I think that if we were to attempt to do that by means of superficial propaganda, we would only make the matter worse. It would only make the situation worse if we were to assume that those people have no understanding and if we were to attempt to “kid” them about what happened in the Suez. We had a different opinion. I regret the difference, and I can criticize the policy which led to the difference. But I do not believe we can cure it by appropriating more funds for an agency which is a propaganda agency.

If we were to assume that a certain amount of propaganda would achieve the desired results, at least I believe that would be a false assumption. The situation is much more difficult than that. There is a great difference between so many bags of wheat and so many words of propaganda; they do not reach the same kind of result.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Except then, there is absolutely no limit to what might be developed on the floor of the Senate, if we were to state that it is the substantive policy of the United States Government, which is responsible for these situations, that information or propaganda or libraries, and so forth, have no impact on them. Some of us may say, for example, that the most effective thing we could do in the interest of our standing in Asia or Africa would be to take action in the field of civil-rights legislation, in view of the fact that most of the people of those areas are not white of skin.

I believe we must separate and keep apart the information service problem from the complete problem of substantive policy. If the United States Government, for better or for worse, decides that in the case of the Suez, we had a policy which was somewhat more friendly to Nasser than it was to our traditional allies, then I believe the United States Information Service might be of value in working in Western Europe to try, somehow, to prop up our deteriorating friendship with our traditional friends, such as Britain and France.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am not in disagreement with the Senator's position; I quite agree with him. I was in Europe immediately after the Suez crisis, as the Senator will re-

member. I saw our Ambassadors there active in the field; and I saw our United States Information Service in action too.

I point out to the Senator that the matter is one of degree. About half the total number of employees of the Service are in the European theater. There are some persons who believe that 3,000 employees are not required to do that job. I think most Senators—of both parties—who have visited the areas involved, and even members of the executive branch of the Government, have concluded that perhaps we have many too many persons in the European theater, and most of them believe that we have many too many in other theaters.

I agree with the Senator from Oregon in his conclusion that we must not turn our backs on Europe. I also understand the point of view of the Senator from Arkansas. But I am fearful that we shall wind up with the view which I sense prevails in the Congress. In other words, if we insist on increasing all programs and areas and on not abandoning or reducing any old ones, then, as new techniques are developed and as new fields are entered, unless we conserve our resources, so as to be able to apply them intelligently, I am fearful that the whole program will fall of its own weight. I may say to the Senator I am fearful that there is already considerable sentiment for a program that is not of the level that is recommended in this bill.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if it is agreeable, I should like to yield the floor to the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the yeas and nays are ordered on the committee amendment—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall wait until some Senator makes the request. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the bill, but not on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have not been ordered on the pending amendment. The clerk will state the pending amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, in line 6, it is proposed to strike out "\$105 million" and insert in lieu thereof "\$89,100,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, before I make any general comments on the bill, I should like to take account of the colloquy which has occurred by saying the amount of money provided is not the measure of the efficacy of this kind of program. In the first place, I think the Senator from Massachusetts put it on the ground that at the least we ought to appropriate the equivalent of the 1957 appropriation. I think the Senator from Oregon had something of the same feeling about it.

Mr. President, I am only an amateur gardener and an amateur rose grower, but I have discovered that in proportion to the amount of wood that is cut out of hybrid roses, much better flowers result. In this field, I am anxious to get a very good flower, a very good effect, and that is not necessarily measured by whether the amount provided is \$155 million or \$140 million or \$90 million, because it is a question of what kind of job the Agency is going to do.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should like to go on.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to make a correction. The Senator made reference to getting better roses by cutting wood from the rose bushes. Sometimes if too much wood is cut from certain kinds of rose bushes, there will not be any roses.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is true. I am talking about the kind of roses I grow.

First of all, I wish to thank the Senator from Texas for indicating that I was the defender of the President in his program. I felt highly honored. I trust I shall always be able—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator will yield, I pointed out he was a very able advocate, not necessarily a defender, because a good general does not spend all his time defending; he spends much more time attacking.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I try to advocate. That does not mean I must accept every suggestion made by the President. I know of the President's interest in this matter. I have discussed it with him on occasions. I know he conceives of this program as a great weapon or as a tool for waging peace. On that broad premise I agree with him entirely. I can, however, very respectfully disagree with him as to the amount of money involved, and I think we have indicated to him what the nature of the testimony was, how persuasive it was, and how reluctant the committee was to go to the levels that had been indicated.

So I say for myself, as a member of the subcommittee, I concur in the action of the subcommittee. I concur in the action of the full committee by which the bill comes to the Senate. I think in the main a redistribution of the money, within the framework—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I dislike to interrupt the Senator, but, as the Senator knows, before the bill was marked up I spent some time in talking to the President and expressing my concern about the testimony.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would say I discussed the entire situation with him at some length. I am not unaware of the President's viewpoint in the matter. He talked to the Secretary of State about it shortly after I talked to him, and the suggestion was made that perhaps the Secretary should come before the committee and testify. I shall not go into all the details, but the President has been kept informed of the feelings of the committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It must be said for the majority leader that he has spoken

at length to the President about this matter. He has certainly conferred with me, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and others, from time to time. It was no surprise result that came when committee action was summated.

I suppose our difficulty about the USIA comes about mainly from the fact that the United States and its people are not particularly propaganda minded. We do not quite understand it. We approach all world problems and our own problems free from propaganda. Then when there must be heavy outlay of money for that purpose, it becomes a little incomprehensible. That is why this whole program has had a stormy and tempestuous history.

I can go back to the old WPA days, when I was in the House of Representatives, and we were trying to sell a little culture to our own people. In those days we had drama groups going around the country. We had art clubs. Once we had a whole warehouse full of art, some about as hideous as anything I have ever seen, although there were some good pieces there also.

As I thought of the program, I remembered late at night, about 11 o'clock, on the floor of the House, I found it necessary to attack the appropriation of funds for the dramatic groups that were going about. I could not agree with what they were doing and the vehicles they were using. Having had a little stage flair myself once upon a time, I could not reconcile my conscience with the fact that public money was being expended to see dramas like *Getting Gertie's Garter*, *Up in Mabel's Room*, and other bedroom farces by Avery Hopwood.

When we had some of the USIA people before the McCarthy committee, and previous to that, we had one witness who was a dramatist and who had written some plays. This took place in the Paris office. He was asked where he got his training. He said he was a disciple of Avery Hopwood.

In the 23 or 24 years I have been in one branch or the other of the Congress, selling culture, I have learned, becomes a difficult thing.

After we got over that phase and got into the war, we moved into the area where we set up the Office of War Information, which was under the direction of Elmer Davis, who did not have too good a reputation in some circles. I did not think too highly of some of his concepts. I thought he was a little leftish, but I was willing to give the devil his due.

I made a trip, at my own expense, to investigate the matter, in 1945, when the war was on. Mr. Davis gave me a letter to all his agencies all over the world. I sallied forth. I investigated all these things, and came back and defended Elmer Davis and his agency. It was a difficult thing to defend him on the floor of the House. Then, when Senator McKellar was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I came to the Senate and defended Elmer Davis. Of course, the measure of his gratitude can

be discerned from the fact that in the last election he was on a national committee to raise money to encompass my defeat. But I pass that by because it does not bother me particularly. It is simply a part of the history of the tempestuous agency.

We abolished the OWI, and pretty soon put the propaganda work into the State Department, under the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. Guess who the first director of that group was? Bless you all, it was our former colleague, William Benton of Connecticut, and publisher of the Encyclopedia Britannica. I remember the night he called me to his apartment in the Mayflower Hotel, because the members of the House Committee on Appropriations had piled on Bill Benton for the ghastly art he had bought with public funds, as a part of the cultural program. There were tears in his eyes as he importuned me to return to the House Appropriations Committee and talk to them, in the hope that his efforts might find better response.

When Mr. Benton left the State Department we had George Allen, then Edward Barrett, and then Howland Sargeant. Then finally we changed the title again, and we called it the United States International Information Administration, under Wilson Compton. Later he left, and Robert Johnson became the Administrator of the United States International Information Agency. I remember the difficulties Mr. Johnson had before the McCarthy committee as we went into personnel, the books on the shelves, and that sort of thing. So it was a part of the history. Then came Mr. Streibert, and then Mr. Larson. So we see in a short period of time how many different heads, how many guiding geniuses, there have been. So let us be a little generous with Mr. Larson.

Mr. Larson took a recess appointment in November. His nomination was confirmed on the 21st day of February. So actually he has been a confirmed official of the United States Information Agency for about 3 months. Show me the finite mind under God's canopy that can get any concept of this thing in 3 months, when it ramifies into 81 countries over the face of the earth, and I will "salaam" and bow down to such a man as a superman and a genius. It cannot be done.

Mr. Larson inherited his budget. It was made up actually before he got there. The original request, which was placed in the RECORD at my request by Mr. Larson, was for the amount of \$155 million. It went to the House in the budget message as a request for \$140 million, so we see that \$15 million was exercised from it before it ever got to the House. And it lost \$5 million from that end of the Capitol to this end, when it came before the Senate subcommittee, because the revised request then was \$135 million.

We did the best we could. We tried to see the forest rather than the trees. I have been on this floor every minute, I think, listening to the colloquies, and I am afraid we see the trees rather than the forest. I do not wish to measure this item particularly in terms of dollars, be-

cause if there is a difficulty and if the proof can be made that additional funds are necessary it will be easy indeed to present a request for a supplemental before Congress adjourns, or to come back for a supplemental or a deficiency early next year, to make sure that they have the wherewithal to do a good job, in the interest of waging peace, in consonance with the President's general objective.

I subscribe to the statement made by the majority leader. Incidentally, let me pay him a compliment. He overwhelms people with his charm. He amazes me with his background. He disconcerts the witnesses by his directness. He has an amazing instinct for going to the very heart of the problem. Then he has a capacity for moving a hearing forward. We might have been there 2 weeks from now, if it had not been for the genius the majority leader has for moving a hearing along, in order to not only get the information which is desired, but to finally get the bill to the floor. It is only a matter of 6 weeks until we shall come to June 30, which will be the end of the fiscal year. So I compliment the majority leader on the job he has done on this bill.

He pointed out that there was a certain rigidity about this program. It seems to me it could be more flexible. If we have hundreds of people in Paris and we do not need them there particularly, why could we not take the same people and move them to Saudi Arabia or Cairo, or wherever the need arises? I see no necessity for a truly rigid pattern, except in some respects and on some items. But in the main, a larger degree of flexibility could account for a diminution in personnel and at the same time make this a very effective agency.

We learned a lesson from the last campaign. Do the distinguished Senators, particularly those on the other side, not know that when they were belaboring us so very freely, we had to call together some of our best talent and put them on an airplane, to follow some of the Democratic speakers in Cleveland or Los Angeles or Portland or Spokane? We gave them a title. We called them "The Truth Squads." We wanted them to spread the Republican gospel in those places where the Democrats were belaboring us so freely, in the interest of a party victory for themselves.

Maybe in the information field we need some truth squads and some selectivity as we go along. Then we might get comparable results, without a fantastic expenditure of money.

But, Mr. President, my principal reason for rising today is not to rehash all this matter, but rather to point out that this Agency is, in my judgment, a necessary adjunct of government. We discovered a few things in the last war. We had a psychological warfare branch. In other days, nothing was known about that. Certainly, when I was on the western front in World War I, I never heard of psychological warfare. A person was either up in the parapet, or he was at the end of an artillery lanyard somewhere about 4,000 meters behind the

front, or up in a balloon basket spotting fire for the howitzers that were well behind. We knew nothing about psychological warfare. That is a development.

This program is, in a sense, psychological warfare of the cold war, because words are weapons no less than bullets. I recall, I think in a general way, back in the days of World War I, when Woodrow Wilson was the President, and he got George Creel to be the head of his informational service. One great thing about George Creel was that he used to cuff Congress around and make them like it. George Creel went on the theory that words would win the war. So he took the 14 points of Wilson and popularized them to such an extent that every German, and every other person in Europe, knew what the 14 points were.

A very fascinating book was written by a young man in the National Archives on Words That Won the War.

Now we come to the conclusion, in this rather feverish and tumultuous world, that words are weapons, words are ammunition. They are the ammunition of this kind of an agency, whether they are put on the screen or whether they are carried by intricate frequencies onto the air waves somewhere, or whether they are put on paper. Words, words, words. They, of course, are a part of the ammunition of the international Communist group, which would like to communize the whole wide world.

But I think we have to be selective about the words. It does not do any good to spread the printed word in a country where 90 percent of the people are illiterate. I wandered around through northern Vietnam. I was in Indochina when the war was going on there. I was told that only 7 or 8 percent of those people could read a word. If they could not read a word, why put reading matter in their hands? It would not do much good. But they can see a movie, and they can listen, in their own dialect, and they can understand a story. So there one makes a selective choice from among the various media in doing a job.

I saw the motion picture which was made concerning Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the South Vietnam Republic. I thought it was a superb thing. But to do only one good thing, and then fail in some other fields certainly does not justify the failure. It only means that Congress has the job of carefully going through the program, to see what is effective, where we can accomplish the greatest amount of good, and make this program an effective method.

A rather substantial sum for television is asked. However, judging from what I read in the hearings and the testimony which I heard, the program would be limited to about seven countries. The question is, Is the expenditure justified for seven countries?

Drawing on memory, I believe the answer was this is a new medium, a new weapon, and that we must get ready for it. But I am not sure that we must get ready for it in the amount proposed, and to the extent proposed right now. That points to a place where a bit of reduction in the budget can be made.

When this subject was before the full committee I took a specific approach. I considered all the items, and calculated how much could be cut from the item for press mediums, the missions, the staff support, and the program direction, item by item. That is how I arrived at the total of \$96,500,000. I did not make the cuts with a cheese knife. I reached the conclusion, after totaling up what I thought could be taken out of every function and every purpose, that that was the proper figure.

But I am getting off the theme. We need this agency today. Perhaps we did not need it before. It serves a very useful purpose. So the question is, What kind of orientation shall it have, and how much money shall it be given to implement that oriented viewpoint?

I am sure it is all right to sell culture to our friends, ten or fifteen thousand miles from here, wherever it may be, depending upon which way we travel. But I would rather operate in the creature medium, because, as Thoreau once said, there are certain things which go to make up what he called vital heat. Those are the great impelling forces.

First, there is clothing, to conserve the heat of the body; next, shelter or habitation, to conserve heat; then food, to generate heat in the body.

What have we there? Shelter, food, and clothing are three items. There are others. Those are creature comforts, and people can understand them. If we could dress our ideas somewhat around those motives, I believe we would have a more effective program.

I learned long ago, right or wrong, that when one rises to make a speech he should decide what he is attempting to do with an audience, and what kind of appeal he is trying to make. The appeal must necessarily be on the basis of the thing which most intensely moves the individual.

The first thing is self preservation, the preservation of a person and his family. If we want to appeal to the people with whom we are dealing, we should base the appeal on the ground of self preservation. We should say to them, "You are in danger from the Red menace." That is the impelling force. The appeal should be dressed around it.

What else? There is property. That is only a general item, but it testifies to the acquisitive instincts all of us have, to acquire a little property, a competence against a rainy day. How should that appeal be dressed up? By showing what can be done in an atmosphere of freedom, as contrasted with a police state, where the individual is not permitted to own property, or to earn enough in a lifetime to acquire it.

Those are basic appeals. I would rather proceed on that basis than on the basis of some of the things in the bill. I do not know how much value there is in the magazine which looks a little like *Life*. Permission was given to circulate 50,000 copies in the Soviet Union. I have an idea that many people in the Soviet Union go to bed with a thin supper at night. If they could get the message as to what a free country does by way of building up the creature comforts of its

people, such a program would strike at the heart of the problem.

Next, I would place great emphasis on disarmament. If we could ever get the world in a frame of mind in which it would accept a disarmament program, think of the relief from the burdens upon people in all parts of the world, including our own. We are spending \$41 billion for national security and atomic energy. I suppose if we add the foreign aid program, the amount is even greater. It is about 60 percent of the budget. What a welcome relief we could provide if we could cut that load by only one-third. It seems to me that is a point of interest.

I tried the best I could to hear the story from the lips of the witnesses, and to get it from Mr. Larson, if possible. However, I am afraid that it was too adeptly presented. Under the circumstances, I felt, in the light of the President's abiding interest in this program, that I could still go along with the amount of money proposed to be provided, even though the figure at which I finally arrived was \$96,500,000.

Let us give Mr. Larson a little longer time. He has been on the job for only a little while. My heart bleeds for him, in a way, because he comes into this Agency as a newcomer. He has had no opportunity to survey all the operations of the Agency in every section of the world. If he had had such an opportunity, I am sure he could have done an infinitely better job. But we can go along with the \$90 million proposed for this purpose, and if a case can be made to show that more money is needed, a supplemental appropriation can be requested.

I must make one personal allusion. When the majority leader was directing a rather spirited series of questions at Mr. Larson, and he was fumbling for an answer, I said, "Mr. Larson, at the risk of being offensive to the majority leader, and at the risk of being invidious, if I were to answer that question, I would set up a little chronological table. I would go back to 1953. I would call attention to the imbroglio in Indochina, and the Battle of Dienbienphu, with the Communist horde rushing in from the north. I would emphasize the necessity for building up some kind of resistance on the part of the people in southern Vietnam. I would bring up the Polish uprising and the Hungarian uprising. I would mention the difficulty which centered upon Suez. I would build up every one of those events, year by year, and then show how necessary it was to get properly to peoples in various parts of the world the American story on issues and items which increase the tension of people in every section of the world."

But my suggestion was lost, and, so far as I know, such a chronology did not appear. Certainly we tried to be helpful to Mr. Larson, because he is a very attractive, restrained, affable person. He never lost his temper at any time. He made a general statement that was quite good; but when it came to filling in, he was in difficulties. I am afraid he had not yet learned the dexterity

which so many good people have in passing the ball to some subordinate, by saying, "Mr. Chairman, I can answer that question, but I will ask Mr. Jones to do so, because he is engaged in that line and he has the answer." In due course he will learn that technique, and it will keep him out of difficulties.

Given a little time, things will work out all right. I think Mr. Larson deserves a pat on the back for the very restrained way in which he sat there day after day for long days under quizzing, first from one Senator and then another. There sat 8 or 10 Senators on the committee, with their minds in repose and thinking up questions, while the witness' mind was thinking up the answers. Naturally, eight men can keep ahead of one. So he was at a little disadvantage mainly because of his inexperience in this field.

But I am done with it. I trust the bill will have the general approval of the Senate.

I should like to make one other allusion. I note that my distinguished friend, the Senator from Arkansas, is in the Chamber, and I am glad that he is. We do not quite see eye to eye on the question of the educational exchange program, but I recognize the value of sending American researchers and leaders and students abroad, and of having foreign students and leaders come here. However, I must point out that there are many thousands who go on their own account without any aid whatever from Government. The figures I got from downtown indicate that as of the 31st of December, I believe, 782 foreign teachers and researchers, 6,033 foreign doctors in United States hospitals, and 36,449 foreign students came to the United States. That would add up to a total of 43,264.

We had abroad 9,457 students and 1,275 teachers and researchers, or a total of 10,732.

I asked Mr. Riley a question on that point. It appears in the hearings. I said:

On the basis of your figures, that means that roughly nine times or more students on their own come to the United States than are sponsored under these programs?

Mr. Riley, who made a splendid witness, said:

Yes, sir; that it true.

In the 8 years since 1949 the whole program has accounted for about 45,000.

I have alluded to the figures for only one reason. I did not give them undue emphasis. I was willing to go along with the House amount, and not necessarily restore the funds that were finally restored, but it has been done, and I accept the decision, and I go along with the program.

It is necessary to point out that we have these thousands of students and doctors and researchers and teachers, plus the fact that an estimated 700,000 Americans are going to ask for passports in fiscal year 1958. If that cannot make a hole in the world's thinking, then I am sure no student program is ever going to pull us out of the situation. I recognize the fact, and I stated it, that these students are se-

lected on the basis of who can make an impact upon those with whom they associate in the schools. I do not mean to bemean it at all, but I try to keep it in proper perspective. If it had been for me to do, I would have cut the amount down to the House figure.

I end up where I began. I merely wish to emphasize the fact that the United States Information Agency must be made to work.

We can throw up an instance like subscribing, out of the agency's funds, for the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune and distributing the newspapers freely on a subscription basis to every member of Parliament. That makes a good headline. It still does not answer the problem of an effective and able information agency which will not try to sell all that America does, but will pick out the big and important things that mean so much to the hearts and minds of people everywhere in the world, and put the emphasis there.

If they do that, we can do it with fewer people and less money, and have a tremendous influence in every corner of the world.

I yield the floor.

Mr. JAVITS obtained the floor.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I rise to speak in opposition to the amendment which is now before the Senate. I think the parliamentary situation is very important, and I sincerely hope that Senators will at least concern themselves with that, so that we may know just exactly what it is.

At my request, the particular amendment which we are considering was passed over and was not one of those adopted en bloc. Hence, it was unnecessary for me to move to raise the figure recommended by the Senate committee to the figure actually voted by the House. On the contrary, the bill now under consideration specifies the figure adopted by the House, and only if the committee amendment shall be agreed to will the amount be cut. In other words, Senators who vote "Yea" will be supporting the committee in cutting the figure which the House has adopted.

I emphasize this because I think it has a very real bearing upon the whole issue, and that we have a right to ask ourselves, Why this very extensive debate? Why this deep interest in the United States Information Agency, which has already been cut very materially by the House of Representatives, some \$35 million, almost a third of what was recommended by the President? Why, suddenly, a further cut of approximately 15 percent? And why so much interest in this Agency?

I think we can have only theories, but I believe in this one. This is the first of the so-called international programs. I think it involves peculiarly the matters of security upon which the President has placed the greatest emphasis in presenting his program to the country. He said as much last night. Essentially, he asked the people of the country, Do you or do you not rely on me in terms of the country's security? He emphasized that he considered the program of the United States Information Agency essential to his responsibility for the country's security.

So I think we are dealing with this Agency in such a specific way because the President has made a big point of it; second, because it is the first of the international programs and, in my opinion, will set the tone to measure what will happen to technical assistance, foreign aid, and, yes, even military assistance.

Finally, I think perhaps the Director of this Agency has been guilty of what some may consider the greatest transgression of all—one which seems to get some people very much upset—namely, his effort to help to get my party to meet the problems of today. He may not be its advocate or high priest, but he has sought to modernize it. And I do not think that is any reason for "taking it out" on the Agency which he heads.

There are some very fundamental principles which we must all recognize. We have heard argument on the floor to the effect that we are trying a court case, and that the witnesses who appeared before the Appropriations subcommittee had not made a good case. I hasten to demur. We are not trying a law case. We are just as responsible for the security of the country as are Mr. Larson and his aids. Mr. Larson might have made out the worst case possible; but we might still have given him more money than he asked for if we thought his Agency needed the money.

We might even raise a clamor in this Chamber as we have before about others, if we believed Mr. Larson is not a very good Director and should be removed—but even if that were so—and it is not—that is no reason for crippling an agency which has a job to do in the interest of the United States.

This country has a republican form of government. Are we recording machines, which simply stamp "yea" or "nay," depending upon the volume of our mail or upon the results of the latest opinion poll? Or are we men and women sent to Congress to protect the interests of the country because we have the intestinal fortitude to do it?

Nobody respects the people more than I do. I have talked to the voters all my political life as intelligent and informed men and women. I feel the voter who trusts me does so because he knows there will be occasions when I will rise and speak exactly as I am now speaking.

Certainly, we are getting a large amount of mail on the budget, and it is very important that we pay attention to it, but that does not mean we have to guide our actions absolutely and irrevocably by it. We are also here to decide these questions according to our own

best judgment in the interest of the country. I think the very issue we are now facing is the first real test of our responsibility in this regard.

Only last Monday a \$3 billion appropriation bill passed the Senate; it whisked through; very few Senators seemed to pay any special attention to it.

Yet this bill involves a total of \$563 million, and slightly under \$100 million is involved in the USIA portion of the bill. It involves a further cut from that made in the House made by the Senate committee. There are far more reasons for it, as I said when I began, than the amount which is here involved.

I have been in the Congress before. I spent 8 years in the House, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I know something about the USIA. I have defended it before. I have also voted critically of it before, when that was required. So I am not ready to say I know nothing about it; that only the committee understands it. There are a few things in the record which have not been mentioned, but which are very important. I do not want to appear presumptuous; but I think one has to face the facts and rely on the facts, so let us talk about the facts. I am more than anxious to do so.

Many of us have slept in a bed with a small blanket. We know that when the weather is very cold, if the blanket does not fit, either our feet or our head will get cold. That is exactly what the present argument constantly makes me think of. We can give this Agency a very small amount of money; we can give it only \$75 million or only \$60 million. The Agency will get along with any amount—it must. But so small an amount will not enable it to do the job it should do.

Furthermore, Mr. President, are we living in a vacuum, or are we taking cognizance of the actual situation? Are we going to ask people to choose whether they want to use Colgate or Ipana; or are we competing with—and many of the Members of Congress are saying it all the time—as duplicitous, crafty, and as evil a form of government as the world has ever known?

When it comes to propaganda or to information-service activities, is that government spending \$90 million? That amount is just chicken feed, compared to what the Soviets are spending in that field; and all of us know it. The Kremlin will spend on the Soviet information service, not \$90 million, but many times that amount—it is estimated to be spending perhaps \$1 billion—but it would spend \$2 billion or \$3 billion and will, if necessary, cut the standard of living of every Russian to do it—I think we know that, too.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think the appropriation the Congress makes in this field is most important; it is basic. But the appropriation our Government is actually making in this field is shockingly small.

Let me present some facts about what the Russians are doing. Thus far, there has been considerable discussion of what the United States is doing and about the policy of the United States. At this

time let us consider what the Russians are doing.

The Russians, for their propaganda campaign, first are engaged in an effort to discredit all over the world the nuclear tests our own and other nations are making. The Russians are trying to make a monkey out of the Government of the United States, by attempting to show that by the threat of fallout and other means, the United States is an enemy of innocent people. The Russians are pushing their campaign in every nook and cranny of the world; and they do not mind if they spend money in that connection, either; and if the Russians thought they could help their efforts in that connection by the use of jazz bands, they would, you may be sure, use a dozen jazz bands.

In the second place, the Russians are engaging in a big campaign which they call anticolonialism, but which fundamentally is anti-United Statesism. In that campaign the Russians say the United States is the friend of colonial powers, that we are joining colonial powers, and that therefore the United States is the imperialistic exploiter of colonial peoples; and, that the United States is putting on the mantle which Great Britain and France have relinquished; this is phoney we know but it is the propaganda which is being put out.

Third, the Russians are engaging in a big campaign to unify Germany—but to unify Germany how? To unify Germany with free elections? Oh, no, the Russians wish to unify Germany under a Communist government; making it neutralist in the meantime. I have been in West Germany many times, as have other Members of Congress; and the Russians are making progress, for there are some Germans who think that might be a good idea, in that it would open up the entire Iron Curtain eastern market for Germany.

One of my colleagues asked what we are spending money for, in West Germany. One of the expenditures the USIA makes in West Germany is \$3 million for RIAS, the radio station in our sector of Berlin, which is described as one of the most effective mediums we have in all our armory for dealing with the Soviet attack in East Germany.

In addition—and this not my appraisal; it is the appraisal of the expert the Appropriations Committee had surveyed the situation—although we have heard of a great deal about the spending of some thousands of dollars in Ethiopia and the spending of \$1,500 in Mexico City, yet, Mr. President, we are spending something like \$25 million on the USIA program in Western Europe. However, we have not heard anything about that. Let us see what the Senate committee expert found on that subject. In that connection, I refer to page 449 of the hearings, where we find the so-called Cotter report. The first sentence reads as follows:

The overall impression of the Appropriations staff is that USIS is performing a very essential function in Western Europe, and is performing it in a satisfactory manner.

That is the report, which is to be found right in the committee hearings,

on the basis of which we are asked to act.

Now let us continue to consider the list of the things the Soviets are doing:

The Soviets are backing, as all of us know, the propaganda of Egypt; and Egypt's design is nothing less than to subvert to neutralism, and in my opinion that would mean ultimately to communism—that is my opinion of the ultimate result of such action—the whole of Africa; and that campaign is very active, as all of us know, not only in the Arab countries, but also in the Sudan, in Somaliland, and in other parts of Africa. Let us remember that one of the efforts the USIA wishes to make, and one of the purposes for which it has requested appropriations—and, Mr. President, let me point out that much of the discussion there today was, not about the agency is doing, but about what it wishes to do—is to combat that campaign on the part of the Russians.

In that connection, let me point out that, rather than attempt to make a reduction in the amount requested by the President, the present attempt is to have the Senate make a reduction in the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives, which already is one-third smaller than the appropriation requested by the President. And, Mr. President, as the Senator from Massachusetts has already pointed out, the Agency is already being cut by the House approximately \$10 million below the amount available for its operations this year.

Furthermore, Mr. President, an effort is being made by the Soviet Union to seduce the entire Indian subcontinent; that effort is being made by an economic, technical assistance, and cultural offensive. Literally hundreds of Soviet representatives—students, professors, artists, and so forth—are marching up and down the length and breadth of India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Ceylon, trying to convert people to the Soviet ideology. My wife and I were there only 5 or 6 months ago, and the whole place is just running over with representatives of the Soviet Union and Communist China. The Soviets do not hesitate to spend money there—for instance \$100 million in economic aid to Afghanistan, a relatively sparsely settled and pastoral country. The Russians think that worthwhile, but evidently we do not think it worthwhile to spend \$105 million for the whole USIA everywhere in the world.

Furthermore, the Soviets are trying to bribe Japan into submission to it in this case by dangling before it trade with Red China. The Russians are trying to induce Japanese businessmen to believe that to go along with Red China, in the field of trade, is worthwhile. Of course, as the members of the Foreign Relations Committee know, I believe the estimate about the basic trade imbalance in the case of the present Japanese economy goes up as high as \$800 million. The Russians are seeking to persuade the Japanese that the way to make up for a big imbalance is to engage in trade with Red China. In that way the Russians hope to get the Japanese into the

Communist or at least the neutralist camp. The United States Government is aware of the Japanese economy's position of imbalance, which has been existing for a period of years.

Furthermore, by means of propaganda the Soviet Union is trying to enlist the overseas Chinese on its side—those in Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, and Indonesia—in order to make them a threat to those governments—they are trying even though happily they are not succeeding. However, in Indonesia, the Soviet effort is causing much mischief today. Again, that is an area of the world in which my wife and I have traveled in Thailand and other points recently.

Thus far, Mr. President, I have referred to some of the situations in lands somewhat distant from the United States. Now let us consider the difficulties closer to home. We have seen widely advertised in the newspapers a new trade and cultural offensive by the Russians in Latin America. The Russians are doing that because they think that in that way they will threaten us on our home ground. Again, that is a tremendous propaganda effort. The Russians do not hesitate to spend large amounts on any program which they think will do them any good.

On the other hand, Mr. President, what have we to exploit, in terms of the arguments for our own side? Those arguments are as follows, as I see them: First, the de-Stalinization program undertaken by the Soviet Union, thus being a recognition of its own errors—though it claims infallibility and its own barbarities to its own people. Second, what has happened in Hungary and in Poland. Third, the transactions of the Soviet Union in the mideast, especially the furnishing of arms to Egypt, and the effort to subvert Syria. Fourth, the fact that the Soviet Union itself is undertaking enormous nuclear tests, and is not at all worried about fallout or anything else in that connection, it is engaging in those tests without giving notice to anyone else—thus showing, by its own actions, the fraud of the arguments it makes against the United States. All these things, if they are to be properly exploited, must be made public in some fashion. The story must be told. The only agency we have that is effectively organized to tell it, in terms of the policy of the United States Government, is the USIA.

I heard the argument that the USIA engages in wireless service, in giving press service such as the Associated Press and the United Press and the International News Service give to foreign nations.

Again, I think the facts are very illuminating, and here they are: There is what is called the USIA wireless file. The file is essentially made available where American commercial wire services are not available. Let us consider some countries in which they are not available at all: Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Afghanistan—all very important countries, insofar as we are concerned, in the cold war. Second, the USIA file is made available to newspapers which cannot afford to buy them directly. Let

us consider that point for a moment. In India there are a reported 5,000 newspapers and magazines. Yet only one of them I am advised subscribes to an American wire service. Many of the others are services through the USIA.

The final question which has been asked is what is really important in the case of the services of the USIA. What will it do with the money Congress appropriates for it; and, on the other hand, where will the cuts hurt?

I should like to discuss these points for a moment.

In the first place, we have heard a good deal about something called the presentation program. It is the presentation of books and periodicals to opinion-makers throughout the world; and in round figures it costs approximately \$2,500,000.

Mr. President, I think my colleagues ought to think very, very seriously about that \$2½ million. They ought to ask whether we can make any better investment than in encyclopedias for local colleges and universities, and in other informed books of American policy for those who make and lead public opinion, which, in the main, they cannot either afford to or, as a matter of disposition will not buy for themselves.

Two and a half million dollars, mind you, Mr. President, and we are talking about a \$72 billion budget.

Secondly, we spend about \$10 million in the press service which I have described, and which also includes the publication of the magazine *America Illustrated*, which is published for distribution behind the Iron Curtain, and which it was proposed to expand in terms of several other languages in several other satellite countries. The Russians do not have to worry about any such matters. The Russians are publishing their slick-paper magazine right here, for sale on every newsstand.

Next, we are spending about \$25 million in friendly countries in West Europe. It is very interesting that only we, the richest nation on earth, seem to worry and be terribly aggravated about locating an information agency in a friendly country, because every one of my colleagues knows that the British nation, which is a much poorer nation than we are, is nevertheless willing to spend over a million dollars in running its information service in this country.

How often do we read about the fact that the United States is misunderstood in Great Britain and France, that they do not understand our policy, that we ought to find some way of getting the true story to them, that the ordinary news services do not convey it? Yet we have heard advocated a cutting into the bone—indeed, into the very heart—of that program by cutting out the information service in Europe, where we have our most devoted allies, and sending the personnel to Africa and Asia, where of course they are needed, but not to the exclusion of our European allies.

We always assume there are Communists behind the Iron Curtain, but there are Communists in front of the Iron Curtain, too. It is interesting to

note that 25 percent of the vote cast in France was for the Communist Party. Indeed, it is I believe the largest single voting bloc of one party in the French Chamber of Deputies. In Italy there is roughly the same percentage as in France. Twenty-three percent of the vote at the last general election was cast for the Communists.

So I think we are only fooling ourselves. One of the persons in my office coined a very good phrase in relation to this matter: "We may be slashing at our vocal cords by cutting what is a relatively modest sum considering the budget out of the USIA, but we ought to be careful we do not cut our throat, too, in the process."

The item of \$190,500 came in for a lot of criticism because it represents the cost of information service given right here in the United States of America. A big argument was made to the effect that we should not waste our substance in telling Americans about this particular Agency. I think here today we have found out why it is necessary. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars is a small sum for any substantial business—and this is a business enterprise in operation, in essence—to tell the people who are going to support it about itself. From what I have seen today, the amount should probably be more—as, apparently, the story has not gotten across at all. Without picking out flyspecks, which can be done with respect to any agency, let us look at the press service item involving about \$11 million, again. When I was in the House of Representatives, we used to hear, in the late 1940's and early 1950's, the following: "If only the United States Information Agency would do like the British Information Agency does, and confine itself to handouts and broadcasts on Government policy, and be essentially the official news agency of the Government." This was constantly reiterated as the true, pure, proper function of the USIA. Yet, as soon as they propose to do that, we propose to hit them on the head, and we say, "No, that is wrong, too."

In summary, we are dealing with a very important matter. We are dealing with a matter which the President has stated is very important to our national security. He is the President of all of us. His word is entitled to great weight with us, particularly on security. Certainly, he is responsible for the security of our country, which is neither Republican nor Democratic. The President said it was the worst economy the House made when it cut the amount to \$105 million. Yet, in the face of the fact that the President says this matter involves one of the three key areas—military, economic, informational—we propose to cut this item, here in this Chamber, by another \$15 million. When one looks at the perspective of the area involved, this should be out of the question.

I beg our colleagues to remember when the \$35 billion appropriation bill for military equipment comes before us, to see how much time, in relation to the time being spent now, how much effort, will be lavished toward cutting say a billion out of that appropriation, which

compared with the \$15 million cut proposed now, and the long, arduous, and vigorous debate which has ensued.

No, Mr. President; for myself, I shall vote "no" on the committee amendment, because my people sent me here to use my head. I think even dollars critical as they are, are yet less important to the people of my State than are the lives of their sons. I believe in casting my vote. I shall be casting that vote in such a way as to help with that national security which will protect the lives of their sons.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is recognized.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if Senators wish to ask questions of the Senator from New York, I shall yield for that purpose.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. THYE. I yield, provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. BUSH. I wish to make a few observations and ask a question, but first I do wish to congratulate the Senator from New York on his very excellent presentation and argument in opposition to the cut which is recommended by the committee. I wish to associate myself with him in practically all he has said, and to associate myself with the views he has expressed, and to congratulate him on the information which he has given the Senate regarding the importance of the recommendation by the President of the United States with respect to his budget.

If the Senate votes to defeat the committee amendment, it will simply be voting to accept a figure, as presented to us by the House, of \$105 million, which is \$35 million less than was asked for in the budget of the President of the United States.

I agree with the Senator when he asks the Senate the question, How many bills will come to the Senate, of an appropriation nature, that will take a cut of nearly one-third of what the President has asked for in his budget?

I agree with the Senator, too, that at a time when our mortal enemies are stepping up their propaganda machine, and stepping up the cold war, realizing they have no chance in their dream of world domination in any other way, it would seem very foolish for the Senate to send out the signal that this country is reducing its offensive with respect to the cold war in the field of education and propaganda.

I want to conclude my observations by again saying to the Senator I wholeheartedly agree with what he has said, and I congratulate him on his presentation.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President—

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I would be happy to permit the Senator from New York to answer a question which might be propounded to him by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Chair kindly enlighten us as to who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has the floor.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. I wish to commend the Senator from New York for his extraordinarily fine presentation. I think several of the points he has made deserve reemphasis.

The first is that I am glad that he, like me, does not accept the assumption that the House figure is the top limit of an appropriation bill. It seems to me that for the Senate to take that position, particularly on matters of this sort, will stultify our whole purpose in being here as a legislative body. I, for one, must insist that we not take that position and not act as if we were limited by the amount the House has put in an appropriation bill. This is particularly important because of the practice which has been followed in the past, where rather indiscriminate cuts have been made by the House, every Member of the House knowing that a proper figure would be restored by the Senate.

Secondly, I should like to point out, in agreement with the Senator from New York, that for us, after less than a day of debate, with a page and a half of a report, on the basis a record which we first obtained today, containing some 1,249 pages of testimony, much of it in small type, and which none of us has been able even to begin to read, to cut the heart out of an agency which is vital to this country's interests, is almost irresponsible.

I would say that despite the efforts of the chairman of the subcommittee to give a picture—and he stood long on his feet, which is why I did not feel it would be proper to interrupt to question him—there was very little, if anything, of substance said in justification of these cuts. As the Senator from New York has said, there were relatively trivial items and incidents put forth as justification for cutting the heart out of this appropriation which is so vital to our interest, such as the use of a jazz band, and the fact that one man in Ethiopia takes care of two newspapers. That is why we must have a man in Ethiopia, because there are only two newspapers there. Otherwise, how can we tell our story and get across an effective story to those people? There were also such matters as criticism of the Director for making a speech, when he had promised to make it long before he was made Director of the Agency, and the claim that he made a poor presentation.

As the Senator from New York so well pointed out, we are not a court determining the relative merits of the presentation of a case by an agency. This is the Senate of the United States, on the basis of all information available to it and its own judgment, passing upon what is best for the interest of the country.

Mr. President, I suggest that a presentation has not been made to the Senate which would justify the action that is proposed to be taken here.

I wish to thank the Senator from New York for speaking so forcefully and so

very much to the point on the issues before us today.

Mr. JAVITS. I am deeply indebted to my colleague for his very gracious comments.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the committee amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I hope we can have the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, what we are endeavoring to do today as a nation is to win to our side the peoples throughout the world. It will either be the United States or the Soviet Union to whom people will look or turn. We today are the leaders insofar as the people of the world who seek to remain free are concerned. In the event we should fail, Mr. President, the ultimate result will be the use of military force to suppress an aggressor or to win the point for these free people.

If we unleash atomic warfare, guided missiles, and all the devastation which we know that atomic forces can bring to mankind, there is no telling what damage civilization will suffer. For that reason, Mr. President, we have conceived of this information activity on the part of the United States to try to convey to the people who do not understand us that we are not warmongers and that we are not governed by a capitalistic system which suppresses people and destroys the privileges.

We, by use of this information service, are trying to give to the people of the world who do not understand and know our system of government some information about how it operates.

I visited Bangkok, Mr. President, when an international trade fair was being shown there in 1953. The Russians had a most impressive exhibit. The United States had a very, very poor exhibit. It was not even comparable to an exhibition in a little local county fair in any community.

Mr. President, when that was called to the attention of the President and called to the attention of the Congress, the funds necessary to participate in international trade fairs and to show what America is and what America can produce, actually the true story of the accomplishment of our American industrial output, were immediately appropriated. Russia then ceased to compete with us in many international trade fairs. That was an example of the use of less than \$5 million to advertise American accomplishments in the eyes of the Orient and in the eyes of foreigners who did not know anything about us.

That day in Bangkok, after I watched hundreds of people of that nation pass through the Soviet exhibit, looking at the magnificently displayed instruments and tools, as well as Soviet cultural accomplishment in music and the arts, I went out into the back of the exhibit yard. There I found two-row cotton pickers, four-row corn planters, and big roadbuilding equipment on exhibit, and I observed the natives of Thailand stand there and look at this machinery. Then they went over and looked at the Amer-

ican exhibit a few blocks away, stood and shook their heads, and finally went back to look at the Russian exhibit.

For that reason, Mr. President, I have supported the appropriations for International Trade Fairs. It is for that reason that I have supported the appropriations for the Voice of America or the Information Service. Either we shall win the minds and the hearts of the people of Asia, India, and the Middle East, or they will turn to communism. If they turn to communism our grandchildren may be the ones who will have to man the atomic guided missiles or they may be the ones who will manipulate the marine vessels which are powered with atomic energy, all going forth to destroy mankind. I do not wish to have my grandchildren subjected to that kind of warfare if by the appropriation of a few million dollars here today I can in some manner hold back the Soviet threat while mankind learns how to live in peace, and people learn to respect each other's rights.

The student-exchange program is permitting the students of all the nations of the world to come together. The student who comes from Asia, the Middle East, or the Scandinavian countries to visit America associates with the students in all our universities and colleges, but in the first few months he is confused. When we talk to any university president or talk to any professor we get the same answer. The student is confused by what he sees. He thinks that Americans are anything but what they are. After a few months the foreign student warms up to the American students on the campus and soon they are walking arm in arm. Then he says, "We cannot understand you Americans. You are wealthy in your dress. You are wealthy in your homes. You are wealthy in the automobiles you drive. But you are industrious and you are willing to work hard with your hands."

Mr. President, these foreign students begin to admire the American capitalist system of free enterprise. They go back home and tell their people what they have seen. I have seen foreign students come here and go back home with the expression, "If we could rebuild our economy and our country into something comparable to the American economy and the American way of life, what greater pleasure could we expect on earth?"

They have gone back to their parents and told them about the Americans. I want to continue the student-exchange program. I want to continue with the international trade fairs. Thank goodness, we did not cut that phase of the program. That is one way of presenting American culture to the people of foreign countries.

Going to the other phase of the problem, we shall not be able to get the message of America, regarding the free-enterprise system of free people, behind the Iron Curtain except by radio. We know that television programs cannot be received in every home in foreign countries. But we also know that a few television receiving sets are available, and hundreds will flock to see the picture on the

screen. When they see it, they will go back and tell something of what they saw about America.

The Cinerama picture shown at the various international trade fairs portrayed more of America to Asiatic viewers than they had seen in ages of normal living. Cinerama portrayed something of America. Television is portraying something of America. Radio programs are conveying a message about us. These are some of the most effective methods we can use to present our American way of life.

I know that we must economize, and we shall economize; but with respect to funds for USIA we economized a little more than I think was wise when we went below the House figure. I am not a member of the subcommittee which heard all the testimony, but I adjusted my schedule so as to permit me to sit with the subcommittee for a part of the time. I have endeavored to acquaint myself with all the testimony.

The Director, Mr. Larson, had not been in that Agency when the budget was drawn up. Mr. Larson assumed the responsibility in late months. He was not familiar with the program. We could sense that when he was endeavoring to answer the questions propounded to him. If I had been Mr. Larson I would have frankly admitted that I was not familiar with the program. If he had done that, he would not have been harpooned as often as he was. But that is all past. It is all a part of the record.

Mr. Larson's record as a man, and as an administrator of the agencies in which he served before he came to this Agency, is outstanding and most commendable. My belief is that he will write a record of administration in this Agency which will cause some of his critics to commend him for his work rather than condemn him.

As I look at this subject, even though I am a member of the Appropriations Committee, and even though the committee amendment was ordered reported by the full committee, I must oppose the committee amendment. I shall stand with the House figure of \$105 million.

When we examine the record we find that last year the Soviet Union published 613 new book titles in free-world languages, to the total of 27½ million copies, representing a vast increase in that phase of the program.

Furthermore, the Communists spent \$38 million for exhibits at International Trade Fairs in 1955, and they spent \$100 million in 1956. They are trying to outdo us. We must not permit them to outdo us in capturing the hearts and minds of the peoples in Asia and the Middle East who are today hungry for something other than their own lot. They have not sufficient clothing, food, or fiber. Children are watching their mothers hull the rice and barley with antiquated flat stones rather than the magnificent new machines we use in America. The youth in Asia has an imagination and a mind, as does the youth of our land. He knows that there is something besides the way of life to which he is accustomed. He knows that there is something in the outside world other than the flat stone his mother is

turning to hull the rice and the barley.

The youth of today sees a modern plane in the air. He sees a modern automobile on the highway. He occasionally reads a magazine article. He occasionally sees a motion picture depicting the way of life in the outside world. His imagination is aflame. We can reach him only with the Voice; and as we bring that Voice to him we bring to him a message concerning what exists in the western part of the world, and he will turn to us rather than to the Soviet philosophy. That is what is involved in this question. The \$105 million is not a huge sum of money in comparison to our military budget.

The Cowles Bros., publishers of the Minneapolis Star-Tribune, are world travelers. They are prudent businessmen. John and Gardiner Cowles know the value of a dollar. They have seen every corner of the world. They know the Soviet Union; they know Asia; and they know the United States. Appearing in the Minneapolis Star of today is the following editorial:

A SHORTSIGHTED CUT

It would be shortsighted, to say the least, if Congress accepted the huge cut in the budget of the United States Information Agency proposed by a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

The proposed slash would leave the USIA with only \$90,200,000 to operate its overseas information program for the year starting July 1. That sum would be roughly \$23 million less than the Agency is spending this year, and \$54 million less than Arthur Larson, USIA Director had requested for the coming year.

If I may interpolate, the editorial is incorrect at this point. Mr. Larson did not request it. The budget had been developed before Mr. Larson took over the directorship.

The editorial continues:

In the House, the USIA budget already had been trimmed to \$105 million. That cut had been regarded as almost disastrous before the Senate subcommittee made an even more serious reduction in the Agency's funds.

In these days of international tensions, USIA needs more, not less money to tell abroad the story of the United States and its policies. Foreign affairs specialists regard the USIA libraries alone as worth the Agency's annual cost. A cut of the size proposed would do inestimable harm. It would reduce the Agency's effectiveness, its prestige, its staff, and its scope of operations.

The Senate ought to reject the committee's recommendations and Congress ought to provide adequate funds for the USIA.

If we support the committee amendment, we will reduce the agency's effectiveness, its prestige, its staff, and its scope of operation. The Senate should reject the committee's recommendation, and, as is stated in the Star editorial, we must provide adequate funds for the USIA.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senator from Minnesota on his very persuasive and very forthright, and in my opinion, very convincing statement.

As Members of the Senate know, I have been vitally interested in this program for a long time. We were confronted in the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations with two seriously conflicting points of view.

One of these points of view would have increased the amount of money beyond the House figure so as to provide for an expanded program.

The other point of view would have cut the appropriation to \$60 million. No vote was taken on the \$60 million figure, because the alternative motion was made to write into the bill the \$90 million figure, and that figure was adopted, with 5 dissenting votes. I am one of those who voted "no" on that vote. Of course, I shall be consistent in my position when the yea and nay vote is held on the floor of the Senate on this provision of the bill.

I recommend that all Members of the Senate try, between now and the time the measure comes before us next year, to personally analyze what is being done by the USIA, and what its functions are.

The entire program becomes confused with a radio program, because the Voice of America has a glamorous title. Of course the Voice of America is doing a great deal of good. However, it is a little harder to grasp a program like the low-cost book program or the effect of the motion pictures which are widely distributed.

When they are all added together, they represent, at the House figures, only \$105 million. We can add to it the exchange feature of the so-called Smith-Mundt program, which now amounts to \$24 million, and we have about \$130 million in the House figure and in our figure devoted to the specific job of waging the cold war and maintaining peace.

Without looking at the record, I cannot give the exact figure as to how much we are spending for armaments and guided missiles and the whole program involved in getting ready to avert a world war or to fight one if we must.

However, it would be well to compare the figures, and I hope Members of the Senate will take time throughout the year to acquaint themselves with what is actually being done under USIA, and with respect to the kind of programs that are being projected.

We must recognize that mistakes have been made, and mistakes will continue to be made, in a type of program we call a propaganda program because we do not have a better phrase with which to describe it. We are new at it as a country; consequently, mistakes will be made. However I do not think we should permit mistakes in the course of conducting a program to cause us to chop the program down to such size that it cannot adequately represent the great voice of our country in its crusade for truth and campaign for peace.

Mr. President, we entered into a sort of gentleman's agreement in the Committee on Appropriations that no member of the committee would offer an amendment to reduce the figure, and likewise none of us who wanted to increase the figure would offer any amendments. I shall operate within the boundaries of that agreement. I interpret that agreement to mean, of course, that I can vote precisely as I voted in the committee, which was "no" insofar as the present cut is concerned. Therefore I shall refrain from pursuing what

would otherwise be my motivating purpose, namely, to urge the Senate to go beyond the \$105 million figure, because I believe a case could be made for an expanded program. Nevertheless I shall go along with the understanding by which we arrived at this area of working cooperation, to make certain, at least, that there will not be any cut below \$90 million. Therefore we shall be confronted with the decision here as to whether we will take \$90 million or \$105 million. I favor the \$105 million figure.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly against the committee amendment. As the Senate knows, and as has been said so often, the amount of the appropriation fixed by the House, of \$106,100,000, has been reduced in committee to \$90,200,000.

I speak on this subject because I have had an opportunity to observe the operation of some of the programs of the USIA, and because I believe the cut which has been recommended will lessen the potentiality of these programs and will seriously damage the work of USIA.

I am sure that nothing could be more boring to the Senate than to have one who has served in the position I held for a time in India to be continually talking about it. This is the first time since I have returned, however, that I have mentioned, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, anything about my experience there.

On the other hand, I would be derelict today if I did not speak of some of these programs and of the influence they have had, and if I did not say that I believe that this recommended cut will damage the operations of USIA and, therefore, damage the interests of the United States.

I shall speak briefly about 3 programs. They have been discussed at some length by the distinguished majority leader. I know he had more opportunity in committee to hear details about the programs than I have had. Nevertheless, based on my own experience, I disagree with him in his conclusions and his judgment.

I speak first of the low-cost books program. There seems to be a bias against books, and against reading books. What is the books program? In 1956 the low-cost books program was started on a pilot basis, and \$225,000 was spent. About one million low-cost books were provided, for use chiefly in Asia and the Mideast. The 1957 program provided for a million and a half dollars to be spent, and seven and a half million copies of books were provided for countries in Asia and the Mideast.

This year the President requested that \$2,900,000 be spent, to provide 7 million additional books.

The Senate knows that these books are printed at low cost and then sold through the ordinary channels of trade in countries in Asia and the Middle East.

What is the importance of this program? Throughout these countries there are great deficiencies in opportunities for education. I should like to say to my colleagues that there is very little knowledge of the United States in

those countries. Sometimes we assume that they know about our political system and our economic system, and that they are convinced of our good motives. The truth of the matter is that there has been very little association between the United States and those countries. For a long time they were shut off from us by their colonial masters. There were very few opportunities for trade. There were no diplomatic relations. Today, there are 700 million people who have only recently come into independence, and what they think about this country is very important.

I point out also that those countries are governed today by their educated people, by the so-called intelligencia. For a long time to come those countries will be governed by their educated people. In their schools they are seeking and striving for books and for knowledge about the outside world, particularly about our country.

What would this amendment do? It would not only prevent the expansion of the only means we have by which to speak to those people about our political and economic systems, but it would actually reduce even the programs which are now in existence. I say we will make a great mistake if we take away from the youth of those countries the opportunity, through our classics and our other books, to learn about the traditions, the political system, the thought, the art, and the literature of our country. I do not share the bias of my distinguished colleagues against these books. They speak the truth; they are not propaganda.

In the same vein, I speak of the so-called wireless service. One reason why I think the committee might have made a mistake is that, as indicated from my questioning, they proceeded with this issue upon what seems to be a wrong assumption. There was criticism of the wireless service which sends news into some 70 countries. The news that is sent goes to the United States Information Service and is distributed to the newspapers and radio stations in those countries. The argument which was made today proceeded on the basis that this procedure was somehow in competition with private news services; that if we did not maintain the wireless service, the private news services would have sent their news into the 70 countries. That is not correct, because the newly independent countries are relatively poor, and many of their newspapers cannot pay for the wireless service. If the wireless service is diminished by a cut in appropriations, Congress will have cut back one of the few instrumentalities whereby news can be sent into these 70 countries throughout the world.

If we eliminate books and stop sending news, what will be left? We will bring down a curtain between the United States and the countries whose thoughts we say we want to influence.

I point out again that this is not a question of propaganda, which we condemn so often; this is a matter of speaking the truth, sending the news, and providing facts and literature.

I do not have a strong bias against some of the cultural programs which have been described today. I do not know about the jazz band which played in Mexico City. However, while other countries cannot always understand our political and economic systems, they have an appreciation of what is inherent, what is indigenous, and what is natural in the culture of our country. Sometimes if the interests of peoples cannot be reached directly, they can be reached through the culture and through the art forms of our country.

Throughout Asia, one of the great media is the exchange of cultural activities and the promotion of cultural relations. The Soviet Union knows that. It has its art delegations and its cultural delegations traveling throughout Asia. But we in this country seem to have a bias against such activity. We somehow seem to have the idea, in our thinking about this subject, that such activity does not speak the language of America. I think it can, if it is directed rightly. I am certain the USIA is attempting to do that.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I was in India not too long ago. There I learned that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky was considered to be one of the most outstanding ambassadors ever sent there by our Government. I hope the Senator from Kentucky will, more and more, tell us of his experiences there. After all, what better recommendations can Senators give than their own personal experiences? I hope very much that other Senators will encourage the Senator from Kentucky to give us the benefit of his wisdom, and that he will do so.

Let us not forget that if the free world loses India to the Communists, it will truly be the greatest reverse the free world will have suffered since the loss of China, and there is grave doubt that we can stand such a loss.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator from New York. My experience in India is applicable to all of Asia.

One thing more, and then I shall close. Not long ago the Vice President of the United States made a trip to Africa. The newspapers carried full accounts of his trip. When he came back, he submitted a very excellent report which was commented upon widely by the newspapers of our country.

Also, not long ago, the Senate considered a resolution pertaining to the Middle East, the purpose of which was not only to protect our interests in that area, but also to prevent, if possible, to stem the tide of the Communist movement toward Africa. Who can deny that Africa tomorrow may be, and probably will be, as important as Asia is today? One purpose of the increased appropriation which is sought is to enlarge, and in some cases to begin, the information program in Africa, a program which would cost \$4,500,000. I have before me a list of the countries in which the program would be either expanded or initiated. Those countries are Somaliland, French West Africa, French Cameroons,

Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, and north Africa, embracing many countries of that area. Yet this cut will prevent that proposed expansion.

Again, the assumption is made that the information service to Europe will be stopped and that the money used for that purpose can be used in Africa. In the first place, as many Senators have pointed out, it is not clear that we want to stop our European information service. I can remember that 3 or 4 weeks ago many of our colleagues were saying that we were never in a worse position in Europe than we are today, in the opinion of our friends and our allies there. But even if the European information service were closed completely, there still would not be enough money to conduct properly a program in Africa.

I mentioned briefly Latin America, because we know also of the attempted expansion by the Soviet Union in those countries. I point out that in all those countries the Soviet Union has its agent, the Communist Party, at work. But in addition, as our colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], has pointed out, the Communists recognize the value of propaganda—not the truth—and of a cultural exchange program with those countries.

We talk about the low-cost books program and say that we are unwilling to increase the appropriation for it by \$1,400,000. We are willing instead to cut it. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union in the last year has published and distributed 100 million copies of its books throughout Asia and Africa.

I wanted to speak upon this subject only because I have seen the operation of these three programs, and because I believe that if the proposed reduction is sustained, the existing programs will be cut. Furthermore, it will be impossible to expand them even to the smallest degree in Africa or in Latin America, and certainly in Asia.

I have heard in debate today speaker after speaker talk about our great interest in those countries, the importance of the Information Service, and the necessity for maintaining it. But in the same breath, and on the same day, they are determined to cut the appropriation for it, to make the Information Service ineffective, and to deny it the possibility of becoming more effective.

I do not know about all its operations; perhaps some of them are not good. Personally, I did not think the motion picture program was so good, although that is one of the great industries in our own country.

I agree with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] that in the industrial field, where we ought to surpass other nations, our participation in trade fairs does not begin to measure up to that of Soviet Russia or even of Communist China. So perhaps our program is not perfect. But if it is not perfect, why make it worse? Why kill the best part of it?

I close by saying that the books, the news service, and the cultural programs we provide are not of the type of Russian propaganda which we decry. The services we offer speak the truth. They reach the minds and hearts of the people.

If we cannot plead our cause on the basis of truth, we cannot plead it at all.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will reject the committee amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I rise as one of the originators of the legislation, a few years ago, under which this operation is carried on. The distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] then joined me in sponsoring the so-called Smith-Mundt bill, which is the legislation now under discussion. At that time the Senator from South Dakota was a Member of the House of Representatives. I feel that we have no apology to make for the conception of that legislation and for what we were trying to do.

Therefore, Mr. President, I have been deeply concerned by the discussion which has occurred today, and I have listened to it with intense interest.

I wish to say to the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], that I think he did a magnificent job in presenting the case as he saw it, but I cannot agree with the conclusions reached by the committee in this case. I feel—perhaps wrongly—that Mr. Larson has been made a whipping boy by the committee this year.

Let us consider Mr. Larson for a moment. He was the dean of a law school when he was asked to come to Washington, to be Under Secretary of Labor. I knew him well in that connection, because I am a Member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. He did such an effective job in the consideration of labor and public welfare problems that the President felt he was the logical person to take over this work. The appointment was made last November or December, as I recall. Mr. Larson was not familiar with any phase of the work at that time. I have talked with him many times about this matter, because of my deep interest in the work. He spent a great deal of time in becoming familiar with his new post. He did much traveling in that connection. Mr. Larson did not assume that during the Appropriations Committee hearing, he would be attacked on the basis of the Agency's work in the past. He was not familiar with the work done in the past, although he was trying to learn about it. I believe his nomination was confirmed in February. I do not believe he had a single thing to do with last year's budget for the agency. He had to accept what had been in the past by others. I think he made a mistake—and I told him so—in requesting an increased appropriation before the committee for work to be done in various areas this year. He should have attempted to proceed with the same level of appropriation. That could have been done, and should have been done. Personally, I thought he made a mistake in requesting \$31 million more, this year, in connection with work originally undertaken last year. I said that I thought he should be willing to accept the same amount that was provided last year. I said that I believed that amount would permit the work to be done, without requiring great sacrifices. However, as has been pointed out, there was a considerable increase last year—from \$87

million to \$113 million; and then, this year, to \$144 million.

Now the House has voted to reduce the amount to \$106,100,000; the House has voted to reduce by approximately \$8 million, the appropriation of last year; and, of course, the House has voted against any increase this year.

It seems to me that we are reasoning in the wrong way if we condemn an entire operation—and I myself have been very critical of the operation in many respects—and if we penalize it because the gentleman who happens to be charged with the responsibility this year is just getting his feet wet, we might say, and is trying to visualize what might be done in this field and—in his enthusiasm—made the mistake of asking for a larger appropriation this year.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield to me?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. In a moment, after I have made my presentation.

However, Mr. President, to say that the appropriation should be cut until it is less than the appropriation of last year, and that that should be done because Mr. Larson made the mistake of requesting too much, and to condemn him for having been an ineffective witness—when I imagine that was the first appearance he had made before a committee of this sort—or for having made mistakes which many of his advisers urged him not to make, is not, in my opinion, a valid basis for slashing the appropriation for this Agency and for requiring it to dismiss some of the staff members who were employed last year, and for the employment of whom Mr. Larson had no responsibility.

Knowing that these proposals would come before the Senate, I talked to Mr. Larson, and asked him about the situation. He said it would be necessary to dismiss approximately 300 employees whom they have been training for this operation.

The Senator from Texas said that 200 additional employees had been added, for use in the press service field. I inquired about the actual facts in that connection; and I found that most of those persons were employed in two United States Government printing plants, one in Manila, where the additional employees would be used to help print some material; and the other in Beirut, Lebanon. Those employees are not in competition with any newspaper people.

In regard to the program in Europe, Mr. Larson has been criticized for carrying on that program. As I have said, the program was carried on there last year, before Mr. Larson entered the picture at all. I have checked on that matter. I am advised that the big Communist effort is directed at Europe; that 60 percent of the Soviet propaganda is directed at Europe, especially at France and Italy. If we end our work in France and Italy and England—and England is our closest friend in Europe—we may seriously jeopardize the situation. The fact is that England has spent over \$1 million a year on propaganda in the United States, and has used 178 em-

ployees here. That indicates that England, at least, is interested in what the people of the United States are thinking about Great Britain, and England does not resent our sending to England explanations of our program.

So I feel that England, France, and Italy are very important centers, especially in view of the fact, which all of us know, that in the very recent past, Italy almost went behind the Iron Curtain.

So my first reason for disagreeing with the committee is that I think it went too far in thinking that because Mr. Larson did not make a good witness, he did not know his subject. Under the circumstances, he could not know his subject. In my heart I cannot feel that we would be justified in making the proposed reduction. I was going to say that we would not be justified in making an appropriation smaller than the appropriation of last year. However, let us pass over that, and consider the situation this year.

The House has voted for an appropriation of \$106,100,000, which is a substantial reduction from the appropriation of last year. Now our committee has recommended that the appropriation be reduced to approximately \$90 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, at this point will my friend from New Jersey yield to me?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Mr. President, I must go on record as expressing my deep concern about this proposal and my strong support of the USIA. I think it has made mistakes. I will join the Senator from Texas or any other Senator in trying to have those mistakes corrected. But I think it is unsound to proceed suddenly, by having the Appropriations Committee act as a sort of investigating committee in the few days it has to do its work, and drastically to penalize the USIA.

I do not think we should vote for an appropriation one penny less than the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives, namely, \$106,100,000.

Therefore, I shall be compelled to vote against the pending amendment.

At this time I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, how many persons did I understand the Senator from New Jersey to say the British have in this country, in this connection?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. My information is that the British spent \$1 million, and have 178 employees here. I believe that is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to have the record show that in 1956, when we had a program under which this agency employed fewer persons than the number who can be employed under the appropriation now recommended, we had 3,257 employees in Europe, under this program, as compared with the 157 the British had in the United States. Of course, not all of our 3,257 were in Great Britain.

I would want the RECORD to show also that I do not think that we condemn an operation when we say to that opera-

tion, "We shall give you more money than you had in 1954 or than you had in 1955."

As I recall, the first year of this administration was one of the most troublesome years it ever faced, particularly with the Korean war going on. This year the Congress, if it approves the committee amendment, will provide more money for USIA than it provided in 1954, 1955, and 1956. The Senator from Texas wants the RECORD to show that he is not trying Mr. Larson, and that he explained today that Mr. Larson has been in this Agency only 5 months, and cannot accept responsibility for the mistakes the Agency may or may not have made, depending on how one looks at it. But when and if the United States Information Agency or its successor can come before the Appropriations Committee and can convince the members that it has an effective and efficient program, the Senator from Texas will be the first to stand up and fight for the appropriation for it and for its program, because he believes, with all his heart, that we must not lose the battle to win men's minds. But I submit the evidence does not justify the House figure.

We have several standards we can employ. If we are going to follow the Russian standard, we will need \$2 billion. If we are going to follow the USIA, we need \$156 million. If we are to follow the budget request, we need \$144 million. If we are to follow what the House allowed, we need \$106 million. If we are to follow what the Republican Congress gave the Agency, we need \$84 million. Or we could follow the average for those 4 years; and who am I to say that we have defaulted in our efforts during these 4 years, and who am I to criticize the administration for not having done a worthwhile and effective job during these 4 years? So I submit, sir, not as an enemy of the program, but as one who piloted through legislation that gave it more than it ever had, they have not been true to their trust. We are called upon to say to them, "Please shift your emphasis. Please quit engaging in activities that bring great criticism. Submit to us an efficient and effective program, under the Secretary of State, and then Congress will receive it with courtesy, with tolerance, and, I trust, with understanding and intelligence."

I am not one to say, merely because the House adopted a certain figure, that it is the correct one. We will go to conference. We will be bound by the vote that comes. If the Senate wants to tell us we must say to the people involved here that they must take the figure of \$106 million because the Senate insists on it, we can expect the House to insist on its appropriation. So the Senate can tie our hands, but when it ties our hands, I say to my friend as the author of the basic legislation, it would be tying the hands of the best friend he ever had.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the Senator from Texas. I am entirely in agreement with him. What we shall do about tying hands, I cannot say, until we get to it.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I have been impressed by the sincerity of the Senator from New Jersey. I should like to ask him a question or two. I was a Member of the House for two terms, and always voted for the program.

I have been very much impressed by the remarks of the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. When I first heard of the cut made by the House some days ago, I thought it was too severe. When I came to this Chamber today—and I have been here all these hours of debate—I thought perhaps the action of the Appropriations Committee was too severe. But, it seems to me—and I speak in the utmost good faith to the distinguished Senator—as a result of the debate that has occurred on the floor today, in view of the record, we as legislators must follow the rule of reason. When I find distinguished Senators from both parties, on both sides of the aisle, stating that Mr. Larson has not made a case, it seems to me as legislators we are pretty much bound by what the record shows.

In view of the remarks of the distinguished majority leader—and this is really one of the reasons why I rose to ask him a question, but he has already answered it—it seems to me that no sensible legislator in this body would be against this excellent, democratic program which is a program, as the Senator from Texas has said, that will fight for the minds of man and battle for the minds of people. The question arises, in view of the record made today, whether Mr. Larson is a new man or not, whether he has failed to present a case upon which reasonable men can legislate.

The next question that comes to me is, If we are really interested in this program, cannot Mr. Larson subsequently ask for a deficit appropriation to accomplish all the things he wants accomplished? Is not that possible?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I hope that that will be done if we agree to either one of these figures.

Mr. CARROLL. Then, why would it not be best to support the committee, and encourage the new man to shake down his organization, to get some efficiency, to move forward, and to eliminate waste and excessive spending, if that has occurred? That is what both parties want to do. That is what people expect of us.

I say to the Senator, in all sincerity, when I came to the Chamber today I did not intend to vote for the cut as submitted by the committee; but in view of the record, I think we pretty much have to sustain the committee. Later on so the record is clear, if such action as has been suggested is taken, I shall be found supporting the very fine and sincere statements of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am very glad, indeed, to have the comments of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. One of the disconcerting questions that has arisen, so far as some of us are concerned, is the fact that the Appropriations Committee, apparently by a unanimous vote, recommended to the Foreign Relations Committee that it favorably consider a substantive bill by which the USIA would be transferred to the State Department. In a way, I suppose, that is a left-handed implication, by the unanimous membership of the Appropriations Committee, that it looks with some disfavor on the operations of USIA.

I am wondering whether the Senator, as one of the ranking minority members of the Foreign Relations Committee, could make a constructive comment on this matter for those of us who are not on the Appropriations Committee, who are trying to do what is best for this country, but who find ourselves in a quandary because of a majority decision made in the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator understands that I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KUCHEL. I should like to hear the Senator's own thinking on that.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think there is much to be said, from an administrative standpoint, for having the USIA a part of the State Department. I have said that many times. We discussed the same thing with respect to the ICA and foreign aid. Should it be a branch of the State Department?

At the moment the Secretary of State feels that it would be unwise to put these operational matters in the State Department; that it has enough headaches with policy matters. Such is the reason, I think, why these agencies have not been combined.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator's own personal thinking is that it should be transferred?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. From an administrative standpoint it is desirable. I would wish to discuss it with the Secretary of State, to find out his reasons for hesitating to take them in.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the question raised by the Senator from California, under the basic law, as the Senator from New Jersey well knows, since he is the author of the basic legislation, it is supposed to be mandatory that policy guidance be taken by the Information Service from the Department of State, from the Secretary of State, or from his agent.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That would be policy as to the way information is conveyed. It would not be guidance as to what our foreign policy is.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Frankly, I do not know whether it would be the way it would be conveyed, what is to be con-

veyed, or what. That is one of the reasons, in my opinion, why the subcommittee unanimously and the full Committee on Appropriations unanimously agreed to this particular language:

It is impossible to avoid the impression that there is considerable duplication and overlapping of functions between members of the USIA and other agencies. The committee feels strongly that there would be considerable economy and efficiency achieved were the Agency to be returned to the control of the State Department, and unanimously recommends that the Foreign Relations Committee consider legislation providing for the transfer of the United States Information Agency to the Department of State.

I may say to my distinguished friend that, so far as I know, there is not an enemy of the USIA in the Senate of the United States. There are a lot of friends of the USIA who are becoming a little bit fed up with the idea of having subsidiary arms in the field of foreign policy. Many of us think that only one department should be charged with the responsibility, as it is under the Constitution, to speak for the United States of America in the field of foreign affairs. That department is the Department of State, which acts as an arm of the President, who, of course, is charged personally with the conduct of our foreign policy.

There is no reason why the USIA and the ICA both should not be absorbed into the State Department. I would hazard the guess that great savings could be accomplished, and better efficiency in administration would be the result, with a more codified and one-voiced foreign policy forthcoming.

If my friend will indulge me for 1 minute more, I should like to read from the record certain questions I asked Mr. Larson, who I think is a man of great promise:

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Larson, do you consider the USIA an arm in the field of American foreign policy?

Mr. LARSON. Yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you maintain country desks in the USIA?

Mr. LARSON. Yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you maintain area desks?

Mr. LARSON. Yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you maintain an office of policy and plans?

Mr. LARSON. That is correct; yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you maintain an office of research and intelligence?

Mr. LARSON. That is right.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you maintain an office of security?

Mr. LARSON. That is right.

Senator MANSFIELD. Are all those offices, or offices similar to them, likewise maintained in the Department of State?

Mr. LARSON. There are counterparts, but the functions they perform, of course, are quite different.

Senator MANSFIELD. They are both in the field of foreign policy, or they are all in the field of foreign policy?

Mr. LARSON. They are in the general field of foreign policy; yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. You would not admit or agree to the assumption then that this does represent a certain amount of duplication and overlapping?

Mr. LARSON. No; I would not agree to that at all.

Senator MANSFIELD. But you would agree with the assumption that the USIA is an arm in the field of American foreign policy?

Mr. LARSON. Very definitely; yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you believe in efficiency and economy in Government?

Mr. LARSON. Emphatically; yes.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you feel that we ought to speak in the field of foreign policy with one voice or with many voices?

Mr. LARSON. With one voice; definitely.

That is the reason, I think, why we are not penalizing the USIA at this time; but we are trying to get cohesion, efficiency, and good administration with good management. This might be the saving, I think, of an organization such as this, to give to its employees a feeling of permanence which I do not think they have at the present time.

I thank my friend for permitting me to make the statement.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will say to the Senator from Montana that I agree with what he has said, and I hope that our committee will be able to go into the entire question; but I cannot see that it is relevant to this immediate dollars-and-cents question under the proposed amendment. No matter what we do next year, we cannot deal with that here by simply slashing the appropriation because the agency does not happen to be organized in the way we wish it to be.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This year the USIA originally asked for two-thirds of what the Department of State asked for. It now seems that what we have is the idea that more dollars will produce more editors, more reports, more radio broadcasts, more TV shows, more this, that, and the other thing. That is not the answer.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] put his finger on the point when he said, in effect, that what this Agency needs is a shakedown. I think it can become a better organization and a better Agency, because, I repeat, no one to my knowledge challenges the necessity for a United States Information Agency; but some of us think that overlapping and duplication could be done away with and that an absorption within the State Department could take place, the result of which would be a saving so considerable that, so far as personnel is concerned, there would be no real harm. As a matter of fact, from such an absorption could come a feeling of greater security and perhaps better dedication than is the case at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think that is probably true. I hope such an investigation, if our committee undertakes it, will go into these matters. But this question cannot be determined by 2 or 3 days of an Appropriations Committee hearing. That is the point, and it is the only place where we differ. I think the Senator is perfectly right in making the point.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield, or I will yield the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask a question for information.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Where was the USIA located before it was made an information agency?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am not sure whether it started in the State Department or not.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe it was in the State Department. Was it not removed from the State Department because it was found that was not the proper place for it?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I believe it was.

Mr. AIKEN. After years of experience with the information service, going from bad to worse on management, Congress decided that the State Department was not the place for it, and set it up as a separate agency. Perhaps that is not the place for it yet, but that is what Congress did.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to that particular question, I may say to my friend from Vermont that the Congress did not set up the USIA as a separate agency, because in 1953 the Congress passed legislation unanimously to liquidate what was known as the MSA, which was replaced under Reorganization Plan 7 as the FOA; and Reorganization Plan 8, which came in at the same time, set up the USIA as an independent agency outside the Department of State.

Mr. AIKEN. That is true. I was speaking of practicalities, rather than technicalities, perhaps.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I shall vote for the committee amendment. I have gone on public record as favoring the President's budget. Since I intend in almost every instance to support that budget, which I do not believe is too large, I should like to state briefly why I shall depart now from what will be the ordinary rule. I came to the floor this afternoon, Mr. President, expecting to vote to reinstate the appropriations in the amount which had been requested by the Secretary of State and the President. Confronted with the unanimous view of 22 members of the Appropriations Committee, Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, that this agency has not made a case for itself for the appropriation which it requested, and having listened with great care to the debate, I have come to the regretful conclusion that in this instance the position of the majority leader is well taken and that he should be supported.

I should like to associate myself with the remarks made so recently on the floor by the very able junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], and the very able junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. AIKEN obtained the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. For what purpose?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I wished to make a brief statement.

Mr. AIKEN. My statement will be brief, if there are not too many interruptions.

Mr. President, there may be, somewhere in the world, a business concern which has achieved outstanding success without advertising or without any sales force.

There may be, somewhere, a business concern which has achieved success by ignoring the false statements of its competitors, but I do not know just where that business concern might be.

As it is with business concerns, so it is with nations. I do not believe that any nation aspiring to leadership in this world, or aspiring to the right in this world, can afford to slash its sales force or its advertising. Nor can we ignore the false statements which are made about us and about democracy, and about the western world of which we are a part, by our competitors who are striving for control of the world today.

It is true that we are under great pressure for reducing expenses, for reducing the President's budget. Some reduction is warranted. There is no question about that. Perhaps a couple of billion dollars reduction would be warranted. I am not in a position to say how much. But I point out that a part of the pressure that is put upon us for slashing the President's budget drastically represents merely diversionary tactics by those who are themselves receiving immense benefits from the United States taxpayers. They want us to cut out those things which the public cannot see. They tell us, "Reduce the budget, but do not cut my special tax privileges. Reduce the budget, but do not interfere with the rapid tax write-off, which has meant hundreds of millions of dollars to some of us. Reduce the budget, but do not monkey with the postal rates, even though there is a deficit of \$650 million coming up this year."

Instead, they say, "Cut the intangible things, the items that the people cannot see."

On this floor I have been critical at one time or another of the Secretary of Defense. Last week, however, he said something with which I can fully agree. He criticized some of his old friends and teammates for urging drastic slashes in the budget at a time when they were making more money than they had ever made before. In citing this I am simply pointing out that a part of the pressure being put on us represents the diversionary tactics indulged in by those who are getting the greatest benefit from Government that they ever get in their lives.

It has been proposed that we pass the bill as it is, with an appropriation of \$90 million, and invite the USIA to come back later this session or the early part of next session and get more money. It was suggested by one speaker that the USIA put its house in order, and then come back for more money, and that we would gladly give them whatever they thought they ought to have at the time.

That is a preposterous way of financing a government. It is the acme of bad government financing to make appropriations to Government departments and say, "Take this, and let it last as long as it will. If you have been a good boy, and you run out of money, come back

and ask us for more." I cannot conceive of any Congress in its right mind taking an attitude like that. If we give \$90 million or \$105 million to the USIA, the Agency should plan to make that appropriation last for the entire year, and govern its personnel and operations accordingly.

As to the request from this Agency for money, it asked for \$144 million. I have no doubt that the budget request was excessive. A good share of our budget requests are excessive. The departments ask for more than they expect to get.

I have no doubt—in fact, I know—that this Agency has made mistakes in the conduct of its affairs.

It or its predecessor has been under criticism ever since it came into existence.

I make no excuse for the inexperience of the present Director of the USIA. If he chose to emulate the sitting duck, and received the treatment usually accorded sitting ducks, that was his privilege. But in passing upon this appropriation, we ought not to consider the Director. We should consider the purpose for which the money is being appropriated.

The House cut the request of the USIA 25 percent. The Senate committee proposes to slash it 37½ percent below the sum which those in charge say is necessary to do the job properly. As I have said, I do not doubt that they asked for somewhat more than they needed but I do not believe they over-stated their needs by 37½ percent.

Mr. President, I think we want to sell the United States to the world. We want to compete in the field of world affairs, and we want to compete for our share of good will in the world, in the field of world opinion. For this reason I am unwilling to vote for the committee amendment. I think the 25 percent cut proposed by the House is enough. If I were to vote for the 37½ percent slash proposed by the Senate committee, I would feel that I was not only not selling the United States to the world, but was actually selling the United States short.

Finally, I hope there is no politics involved in this question, and I hope, above all else, that my party, the Republican Party, will not subscribe to any policy which spikes one of the most important guns which we are using in the great battle for the world today, the great battle between democracy and totalitarian communism.

I hope, above all else, that the Republican Party will never subscribe to a policy like that, which, in my opinion, could mean the difference between peace and war.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, at this late hour I rise almost with trepidation. However, having been fed for hours with what I think has been very constructive argument on both sides, I shall take only a few moments to express my own views.

I am happy to say that I believe all the evidence shows quite conclusively that Mr. Larson is a capable, able man. I think the testimony to which the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] referred clearly indicates what was previously suggested, namely, that Mr. Larson was not on his toes.

I believe that the fact that he did not have the economics of the situation in hand, so to speak, is nothing to his prejudice. I remember when, in this very august Chamber, we voted without any question for appropriations of \$100 billion. No plan was laid before us upon the basis of which we could vote. It was a question of national defense. So I should say that that argument should go out the window.

As I see it, the question is whether there is any evidence to sustain the position the President says is the correct position. In the first place, we have definitely the fact that a budget estimate was submitted, and that certainly was worked on. Then we have had action by the House. Then we have also had the judgment of men on the floor of the Senate who know something about this vital issue.

I believe there is involved the question of self-preservation, and that is the one thing that causes me the most serious concern when we are thinking about cutting funds.

Mr. President, I should like at this time to express my deep concern over the slashes which have been made in the State Department appropriation for 1958 fiscal year, and in the appropriation for the United States Information Agency.

I am glad that the Senate Appropriations Committee took action to provide at least slight increases in the State Department budget, over and above what the House had provided.

The latter was, of course, far under the President's budget request.

The President had requested \$227 million; the House had approved \$180 million; the Senate committee recommended to us \$193 million.

In its increases, the Senate committee suggested a raise for Foreign Service salaries and for official representation allowances.

IT IS WISE TO SPEND FOR PEACE

The question in my mind, however, is: Are we giving sufficient wherewithal to the Foreign Service of the United States to perform its frontline job throughout the world in "waging the peace"?

Do we sufficiently realize that it is far better to strengthen the hand of our ambassadors of peace, our Ministers, our consuls, in 90 and more countries throughout the world than it is to have to send armed forces some day to try to restore the peace?

Consider the fact that the State Department budget is a quarter of a billion dollars, while our military-atomic budget is \$42 billion.

To me it is plain commonsense to make a maximum effort to try to keep the peace and thereby save the infinite cost in human life and treasure, which will occur in the event the peace is lost.

STATE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT HAVE A "CONSTITUENCY"

Mr. President, I want to point out that the State Department's appropriations bill is unique in that here is one agency with no vast "constituency" which will rise up in defense of the Department's budget.

The same is, of course, especially true of the mutual security budget.

Of course, the agency itself will appeal to us if further cuts are made, but there is no special segment of our population—say farmers, businessmen, veterans, laboring people—who benefit directly from the State Department program, as they do, let us say, from the program of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Labor or the Department of Commerce.

They do not have any constituency. Therefore, as has been suggested before, it is for us to accept the responsibility to do some sane thinking on the subject. There has been no pressure on us to take care of that interest.

And so, it is relatively easy to cut the State Department budget, because there will be comparatively few complaints from a vast segment of the public, whether or not the cuts are justified.

And yet, thinking members of the public will realize and should realize that the State Department budget is vital to all the 170 million Americans, yes, to generations unborn.

THE VERY DANGEROUS SLASHES IN USIA

I should like, however, within the next few moments to refer to an even more significant problem in the appropriations bill now pending before us.

I refer to the deep and, in my judgment, unjustified slashes which have been made in the budget of the United States Information Agency.

I know something about the agency. I know it is a human agency, with human faults. I know also what has been expressed here so forcefully by thinking men, that we are in a battle for men's minds, and that we must realize, as someone long ago said, that truth makes men free. We also know that error walks and talks through the earth, and it is our obligation to see that the truth gets to the people throughout the world.

In my judgment, we have dealt a serious blow to America's truth program.

In my judgment, if we approve the deep slashes made in the House and the Senate committees, we will inadvertently deal a deep blow to America's program for telling the American story—the story of truth throughout the world.

SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED EVEN LESS THAN HOUSE

What is the situation? The facts are that the President requested \$144 million for the United States Information Agency. The House allowed only \$106 million, and now the Senate committee has recommended only \$90 million.

I have a great deal of respect for my colleagues on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In the 18 years I have been a Member of the Senate I have felt that it was practically my obligation under nearly all circumstances to follow what I thought was the action of a committee, especially when it had acted more or less unanimously, and when it was the action of a committee of which I was not a member and therefore had not heard the testimony.

However, I will say that this is the exception, because in my humble opinion this rises above all challenge and

involves the question, as has been stated, whether we are going to take away an adequate arm of America's defense. The law of self-preservation is involved. In my estimation Congress has not had the understanding attitude which it should have toward this agency. The agency has no constituency to defend it. It has been the target of every roustabout in the Nation. It has been charged with being wasteful. I suppose some of the pulpits of the country are wasteful. I suppose some colleges are wasteful. I suppose some leaders of our diplomatic corps in foreign lands are wasteful.

I cannot help repeating that when I came to Congress it took 45 days to go around the world. Now we can go around it in 44 hours. Planes have crossed the continent in 3 hours. It is a new world, as has been said so dramatically by others. Since World War II 700 million souls have gone into the orbit of the Communists. There has been but one weapon, and that is the weapon of truth.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN TORN APART TIME AND AGAIN

Since we set it up, the fact has been that every single year this Agency has been investigated by all sorts of groups.

Every year, Congress, so to speak, has looked at the plant, pulled it up by its roots, shoved it back into the earth again, and then the following fiscal year, has pulled it up by its roots again, in order to reexamine it.

The history of this Agency shows that we have increased it, then slashed it, then increased it, then slashed it, year after year.

What has been the result? The result has been that the Agency has had to hire people fast, and then fire them fast; open up new offices in various countries, and then close them; start new magazines or publications, and then close them.

There is no business in the United States which could carry on its operations efficiently, if it were subject to such severe pressures.

And imagine the effect on employee morale when a man does not know from one year to the next, whether he will be able to work with it, even though his job is vital, even though he is doing it conscientiously, even though the Communists across the street are doing triple as much as he is doing on the very same subject.

I heard today the great Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] say that there is no Senator who is not in favor of this Agency.

Yes, what kind of treatment have we been giving them?

At this very time there is pending before Congress proposed legislation which I myself have cosponsored to establish a career service for United States Information Agency officers. The purpose of such a career service bill is to give the employees of USIA a feeling that they can be proud of their jobs, proud of their agency, proud of making a lifetime career of the work of telling the truth on behalf of their country throughout the world.

We need individuals who will dedicate a whole lifetime to this task. Yet I ask, How can we possibly get such dedicated individuals if we treat them as if we had no regard whatsoever for their services?

Naturally, in any budget of \$144 million, one may disagree with some particular items of expenditure. But let us realize that the whole information job is necessarily an experimental one. I say this after having watched it and studied it. What may suit in one particular locality, as has been stated, is not what is desirable in another locality. If we cannot instruct people through reading material, it is necessary to send persons who will teach them by other methods, such as by showing them pictures; persons who will get the facts across.

So we must realize that we are in a battle for the minds of men. Let us realize that the whole job of disseminating information must be carried on.

We are trying to impact the minds of men—people ranging from, let us say, West German intellectuals to savages, just emerging from the Iron Age, in the heart of Africa. We are trying to impact the minds of Arab Bedouin tribesmen and European college doctors of philosophy as well as other types in scores of countries throughout the world. Will a radio program do the job best? A newspaper or a motion picture, a recording? What themes will go best in getting across our story to what particular culture?

The answer is, No one can be sure.

That is why Larson was criticized. Of course, he could not be sure. He would probably have had to feel out the situation, just as a physician has to diagnose an ailment in order to apply the remedy. There was nothing wrong in his coming before the committee. He could have called upon assistants who were familiar with conditions in other countries to deal with the particular picture. But was that what the Senate wanted from him? No. What we wanted from him was generalship, administration, an honest performance by a man who has brains, intellect, courage, and judgment.

The fact is that no American corporation in its advertising work can be 100 percent sure that, say, a \$5 million television program, which it buys, will sell more soap or automobiles. But it makes the experiment, and perhaps the ad will pay off.

I say that the United States Information Agency has been eminently successful in its work.

I have seen many USIA offices abroad. I have seen its operations in many countries. I have spoken to Information officers, to the men handling the Voice of America, to the press men working with foreign newspaper correspondents, to the men who handle mobile 16-millimeter movie equipment, taking motion pictures out to the villages, and I am convinced that they are doing a sound, worthwhile job.

One of the principal criticisms of the USIA has been that too much of its work is being done in Western Europe.

The argument against USIA is: "Why waste any time in Western Europe? The people there are literate, they are our allies, they are anti-Communist. Why not close up all the United States Information Agencies in Western Europe and simply concentrate on South Asia and Africa and the Middle East?"

That argument, Mr. President, utterly ignores the basic facts about the problem we face.

There is probably as much misinformation about us, about our plans, our programs, our intentions in Western Europe as anywhere else in the world.

Of course, the people of Western Europe are our allies, but the fact is that every public opinion poll shows that many of the peoples of Western Europe differ from us very strongly in many of the basic programs which we regard as essential for the free world. Besides, Western Europe is impacted by one of the heaviest bombardments of Soviet and local Communist propaganda to be found anywhere in the world.

We can ill afford, therefore, to allow falsehoods concerning the United States to circulate in Western Europe. We can ill afford to allow Communist lies, distortions, and poisons to be spread against us there or, for that matter, in other areas of the world.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of a telegram I have received from Tracy S. Voorhees, one of America's fine public servants, whom we all know, and who has served our Government in many important posts, together with a memorandum entitled "USIA Program in Western Europe."

There being no objection, the telegram and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1957.
HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

For over 4 years now I have worked on an entirely voluntary basis to improve our foreign information program. I have only one interest to serve. This is to have the best program possible in what I believe has now become one of the critical fields in which we can do something definite to decrease danger of war and Communist expansion. This is especially needed because of the great expansion of the Communists' propaganda program.

Comparing two studies of the organization conducting the information program, one which I made 4 years ago and the other slightly over a year ago, I became convinced that a change almost from night to day had been made in the quality of the organization, and thereby in the effectiveness of the program. While of course it is not perfect, I have seen at firsthand the great difficulty of the task, and have real admiration for the spirit now existing in USIA to do it and to do it well.

On learning of the Appropriations Committee's action this morning, I became gravely concerned lest such a cut seriously impair the improved effectiveness progressively built up over so hard a road over almost 4 years. For these reasons I have sent wires to a number of Senators of both parties whom I have had the privilege of knowing personally asking their earnest consideration of the urgent need at least not to cut the new appropriation below that for this year and if possible to raise it. I am

sure that you are already doing everything possible to support the President in obtaining a more adequate appropriation. However, I felt that possibly it might be worthwhile to invite your attention to my appraisal of the acute danger to the effectiveness of the agency based on my long firsthand experience with it, and made from the disinterested viewpoint of one not officially connected with it.

METROPOLITAN CLUB,
TRACY S. VOORHEES.

USIA PROGRAM IN WESTERN EUROPE

The program of the United States Information Agency in Western Europe is keyed to four basic facts of life:

1. That Western Europe is the first line of defense of the United States.

2. That major European capitals, particularly London and Paris, have a heavy concentration of information media which exercise an important influence on public opinion in the furthestmost corners of the world.

3. That a large proportion of the future leaders of Africa and Asia study in European universities.

4. That United States policies and actions in other areas of the world, especially in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, have a profound effect on public opinion in Western Europe.

To these basic facts must be added the consideration that the United States Government has spent over \$34 billion in Europe since World War II, and that it is today spending more than 60 percent of its total overseas budget in Europe.

The Information Agency is asking for a budget with which, so to speak, it can help protect this investment and provide some measure of insurance for the 500,000 United States troops stationed in Europe.

The USIA budget is a small fraction of hundreds of millions of dollars being spent in Europe on propaganda by the Communists.

For example, the Communists spent \$50 million for a single event in 1953—the World Youth Festival in Berlin.

Europe, which has 50 percent of the world's shipping and 31 percent of the world's industrial capacity, is a primary target of the Soviets, and propaganda is the weapon they use.

About 800 propaganda hours are broadcast each week to Western Europe by Soviet orbit transmitters, or nearly 50 percent of their total output.

Nearly 60 percent of all their exchange of persons program is devoted to Europe.

Twelve out of the 17 countries in the area have Communist Parties represented in the legislatures.

Italy has the largest Communist Party outside the Soviet orbit with a membership of nearly 2 million and a popular vote of 9½ million.

More than half of the major Communist-front groups have their headquarters in Europe.

Europe is also infested with an intricate network of Communist friendship societies. In Finland, the Finnish-U. S. S. R. friendship society has over 800 offices and each one operates in approximately the same manner as a USIS office.

The Communists have but one main purpose in bringing the weight of their vast propaganda apparatus to bear on Western Europe, and that purpose is to drive the United States back across the Atlantic and to spread dissension among the NATO allies.

To achieve this aim they work around the clock, utilizing all the resources of the Communist Parties, Communist-controlled labor groups, and other front organizations in order to constantly distort and misrepresent all things American.

Thus, events in the United States such as the Rosenberg conviction, American policies such as those followed during the Suez crisis, or American actions such as the maneuver of the 6th Fleet during the recent Jordan crisis are distorted to a degree which make the true facts of the case almost unrecognizable.

Some 300 million Europeans, living in an atmosphere of postwar weariness, frustration, and an overwhelming desire for peace at almost any price, are subjected to the powerful voice of the enemy on a daily basis.

The United States Information Agency has the job of answering this voice, of setting the record straight, and of placing American actions and policies in their true perspective, so that European public opinion can continue to support the NATO alliance of 15 nations which is so essential to world peace and to the security of the United States.

The Information Agency is doing this job abroad under the leadership of the Ambassador. It is an integral part of every Embassy and consular post where USIS offices are maintained.

The public-affairs officer handles all educational exchange, cultural, psychological, and information work on behalf of the Ambassador.

The USIS senior staff consists of a press attaché who does all the normal press-relations work for the Embassy; a cultural attaché who represents the Ambassador in all matters of cultural interchange; and an information officer who makes certain that the local press, radio, publication industries, and motion-picture circuits get all the information about the United States and its policies that they can be persuaded to use.

USIS work consists in day-to-day contacts with public-opinion leaders in all major fields of endeavor. Close relationships are established with officials of the Government, Members of Parliament, newspaper editors, cultural leaders, labor-union officials, etc. By careful and assiduous cultivation of these leaders, USIS is able to prevail upon them in times of crisis to speak up for the United States on the basis of factual background information provided by USIS.

The Information Agency has been operating in Europe for a number of years. It is constantly reviewing its program and trying out new information techniques in order to get its message across with maximum effectiveness. The information program today is the result of many years of hard work and critical self-evaluation so that the methods which are used today are those which have proved to be the most successful in past years.

Throughout Europe, the essence of the USIS task is to reach public-opinion leaders who, in turn, can influence the general public on whose electoral support any government must depend if it is to continue in office.

It is in the very definite interest of the United States that European governments elected to office be such that they will continue to support the NATO alliance, which is the very basis of defense of the free world.

In the United Kingdom there are more correspondents servicing Asian and African newspapers and radio stations than in any other city in the world.

Therefore, while it is important for USIS in the United Kingdom to continue to foster a basic understanding between ourselves and the British, it is perhaps even more important to take advantage of the United Kingdom as a center of world communications in order to reach troubled areas in other parts of the world.

It is an inescapable fact that the United Kingdom is the closest ally we have in the world today. But it is also true that there is a depth of misunderstanding between the British and American people, the extent of which is difficult for many of us to grasp.

There are several reasons for the extremely distorted conception of American life which is prevalent among British people:

(a) Severe British Government restrictions on British travel to dollar areas, which permits very few ordinary citizens to see the country for themselves.

(b) A national press of huge mass circulation which invariably spotlights the sensational news items to provide a highly unbalanced and distorted picture of American life.

(c) The deliberate efforts of Communists and fellow travelers to distort the true picture of the American scene.

(d) The lurid and unattractive impression conveyed by numerous films which, for commercial reasons, emphasize the seamy side of American life rather than the natural everyday reality.

Two of the largest Communist parties outside of the Soviet orbit are flourishing in Italy and France, with a combined membership of nearly 2½ million and a potential electoral vote totaling nearly 15 million. Germany, with its 500-mile border along the Iron Curtain, is a window of the free world through which many people in the satellite nations can be reached. In Berlin, 100 miles behind the Iron Curtain, USIS is able to talk to millions of East Germans through the RIAS radio station. More than half a million East Germans every year see American exhibits in Berlin. Thousands of others come to borrow books and pick up pamphlets and attend special film showings at the Amerika Haus.

Last fall the Senate Appropriations Committee sent its own investigator to make a detailed report on USIS operations in Western Europe. He came up with a number of useful suggestions which I understand are even now being incorporated in the Agency's program. It is interesting to note that in his report the committee's investigator said that USIS is performing a "very essential function quite satisfactorily, and that under the circumstances it has been a fortunate thing for the United States that USIS has been there on the job."

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the interchange of words used today, in a measure ascribing the functions of the office about which we are speaking, compels me to rise.

I will vote not one penny for a propaganda office. I will vote whatever I believe is reasonable to finance the functions of disseminating the truth throughout the world. If the office of which we speak is one intended to propagandize, then it ought to be abandoned. I do not think it is such an office. I subscribe completely to the words of the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who stated that it is an agency which disseminates the truth.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I want to tell the Senator from Ohio that I deeply appreciate his statement. I agree with him completely. If in my remarks I used the word "propaganda," it was purely an inadvertence, because I agree with the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I do not believe the Senator from Vermont used that word.

Mr. AIKEN. Telling the truth is not propaganda.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is unbelievable, and it is not the truth, that this august body is contemplating the assigning of money to an agency of the United States Government whose purpose is to work out

clever schemes and plans of indoctrination. That is not the soul of the United States; that is not the spirit of the United States Information Agency.

With respect to the money which will be allocated to this Agency, I have listened to the disparity concerning the amount spent by the Kremlin and the amount spent by our country. When one is dealing with a false cause, when he is attempting to propagandize, he needs unlimited sums of money. When one is telling the truth, it is necessary to acquaint the people with the truth, and then to be certain that when they are informed, they will follow the truth.

Consider the Russian propaganda in Hungary, in Poland, in Rumania. What has it done? Nothing at all. And it will not.

Let us not ascribe to those hungry people of middle Europe an absence of commonsense. They possess it. I humbly say that because my ancestral line comes from that ground. I might speak of my mother, who had 3 years of education, but was gifted with commonsense beyond the recognition of those who frequently spend unlimited years in trying to achieve it.

I will vote for the dissemination of truth. I would vote against the use of cleverly worked out schemes and plans to seize the minds of the people of the world.

I think it is very regrettable that bands are used. I made inquiry about the band that went into Africa, or somewhere else, and found that it was not sent by this agency, but by another agency of the Government.

Let us get down to the basic, honest, substantial methods of letting other peoples know what we are. Let us stop using fan dancers, jazz bands, and other such means which cause people to become provoked and to get the idea that we have fantastic concepts of what life means.

The European people—I am not now referring to the people of Asia and other areas—in my judgment are sick and tired of propaganda. They want the truth.

Mr. President, I contemplate voting for the measure as recommended by the committee. I shall do so because it is the combined judgment of the many Members who were there.

However, I felt that I should express my judgment: Everything that is needed to disseminate the truth; not one penny for propaganda.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 6.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senate is about to vote on the question of agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 6; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that on this question, a vote "yea" will be in favor of the committee amendment or in favor of a reduction from \$105 million to \$89,100,000?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall vote for the committee amendment; but I am not certain that in agreeing to the committee amendment, the Senate will be doing the correct thing. However, tonight I am willing to follow the committee, because it should know more than I do about this matter, in view of the fact that the committee has spent many days in holding the hearings.

However, Mr. President, I believe the Senate should be spending its time on improving the kind of truth, propaganda, publicity, or advertising this agency issues, rather than on reducing its appropriation. This year the United States will spend approximately \$40 billion or \$45 billion for national defense. It does not quite make sense to me to have our country spend that much for national defense and then spend as little as \$106 million or \$144 million—the latter being the amount the administration requested—or the approximately \$90 million the committee has recommended.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The amount carried in the committee version of the bill is \$90,200,000.

Mr. CAPEHART. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. President, the purpose of the institution which we call the United States Information Agency should be to tell the truth about the United States, just as an advertising department tries to tell the truth about a given product. To me, this agency is similar to the advertising department or publicity department of any good institution or company.

If the USIA does a good job, it is worth almost any amount it costs. If it does a poor job, the money it spends is wasted, whether that be \$10 million, \$50 million, or \$100 million.

I shall go along with the committee, because it seems to be very positive in stating that its recommendation is in the best interests of the United States. So tonight I am willing to support the committee. However, I think we should stop, look, and listen, inasmuch as we are about to appropriate, during the next few weeks, approximately \$40 billion or \$45 billion for national defense. Under those circumstances, we should not be niggardly in the appropriation we make to educate the world on how to avoid war and trouble. When we make very large appropriations for national defense, certainly we should be willing to appropriate sufficient funds to inform

the world of the facts about the United States.

I favor economy, and I shall vote for the making of cuts in the appropriation bills. However, I do not think we wish to make cuts merely for the sake of cutting. After all, we must support the Government of the United States, and we must look after the interests of the more than 170 million people of the United States. Furthermore, the United States still is faced with a warlike atmosphere in the world.

Therefore, Mr. President, I have desired to state my position for the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 6.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Do I correctly understand that the Senate is about to vote on the committee amendment which calls for a reduction in the amount set forth on page 33, in line 6?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Do I correctly understand that on this question, a vote "yea" will be in favor of the committee amendment, as set forth at that point in the bill, namely, the amount of \$89,100,000; and that a vote "nay" will be to leave in the bill, as set forth at that point, the figure "\$105,000,000"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, in line 6. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNAMARA (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." Therefore, I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea" and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—61

Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Morton
Bible	Hill	Pastore
Bricker	Holland	Potter
Bridges	Hruska	Purtell
Byrd	Jackson	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Church	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Clark	Kennedy	Scott
Curtis	Kerr	Smathers
Dirksen	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kuchel	Sparkman
Dworschak	Lausche	Stennis
Eastland	Long	Talmadge
Ellender	Magnuson	Thurmond
Ervin	Malone	Williams
Frear	Mansfield	Yarborough
Fulbright	Martin, Iowa	Young
Goldwater	Martin, Pa.	
Green	Monroney	

NAYS—15

Aiken	Cooper	Neuberger
Allott	Cotton	Smith, N. J.
Bush	Ives	Thye
Carlson	Javits	Watkins
Case, N. J.	Mundt	Wiley

NOT VOTING—19

Barrett	Hennings	Neely
Beall	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Butler	Jenner	Payne
Case, S. Dak.	Langer	Revercomb
Chavez	McClellan	Symington
Flanders	McNamara	
Gore	Murray	

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk a proposed amendment on page 35, line 17. I ask for its immediate consideration, and that it be read by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 35, line 17, after the word "overseas," it is pro-

posed to insert the following: "and the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be promptly notified in writing of each such finding."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared on the State, Justice, and judiciary appropriation bill be printed in the RECORD just prior to the statement of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], previous to the vote on final passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS, DEMOCRAT, OF ILLINOIS, ON THE STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL

In this period of industrial price inflation, I have advocated that at least one quarter of the funds in this year's budget which are for civilian and Defense Department public works should be cut out so that these projects could be postponed in part until inflation is less of a threat to a part of our economy. Some \$20 billion in this budget is for the purpose of acquiring new construction items and the direct purchase of goods and materials. Of this \$20 billion, approximately \$12 billion is for direct military equipment, supplies, and hardware and is therefore needed. Of the remaining \$8 billion, \$4 billion is for civilian public works and approximately \$4 billion for military construction of such items as warehouses, navigation aids, etc., which do not directly affect national defense or our ability to fight.

As each authorization bill for public works has come before us and as each appropriation bill has come to the Senate floor, I have tried to apply the principle of postponing at least 25 percent or one-fourth of these public-works items. I have done this because I believe in compensatory fiscal policies so that in times of recession we should use our shelf of public works to help create jobs, and that in times of great prosperity and inflation, we should cut back on these items, have a budget surplus, retire some of our debt, and possibly give some tax relief. I believe that this policy cannot work if we build a tremendous volume of public works at all times during the business cycle. We should cut back in times of prosperity.

I am, therefore, happy to note in connection with the appropriation bill before us, that the principle which I have advocated has been applied by both the House and Senate committees. I welcome this and because of it, I shall offer no amendments for the principle in which I believe has been achieved.

In the bill as reported by the Senate committee, the appropriations are approximately 7 percent below the appropriations of last year. The bill compared with the request of the President is some 15 percent below that request.

Those items which might properly be called public works amount to slightly over \$42 million in the President's budget. The Senate committee has cut this amount by \$15.8 million, or to \$26.2 million. This is a total average cut of 35 percent.

In particular, the item for acquisition of new buildings for the State Department abroad has been cut by \$1.5 million from the President's request, or from \$20 million

to \$18.5 million—or by 7.5 percent—a minor cut. The item to remodel the State Department Building has been cut from \$7 million to \$2.5 million—or by 64 percent—a fairly large cut but one which is proper in this period. This work can well be delayed for another year.

The construction item for the International Boundary and Water Commission between the United States and Mexico has been reduced from \$700,000 to \$300,000—or by 57 percent. The Passamaquoddy tidal survey has been cut from \$1,349,000 to \$1,344,000—or by only \$5,000—a negligible cut. The Rama Road has been reduced from a request of \$2 million to an amount of \$1.5 million or by 25 percent. The item for buildings and facilities for the Federal prison system has been reduced from \$7 million to \$1 million, or by six-sevenths, or 85 percent. The item for acquisition and construction of radio facilities for the USIA has been cut from \$4 million to \$1.1 million or by \$2.9 million, or by 72.5 percent.

Mr. President, one does not necessarily have to agree with the amount of each of these cuts and where they took place. If I were responsible for the individual items and had power over them by myself, I might well have done differently. However, I agree with the overall result even though I have some differences with the individual items.

The 35 percent cut is 10 percent more than the 25 percent average which I have advocated. However, as we did not cut the rivers and harbors authorization by the 25 percent which I offered on the floor of the Senate as an amendment to the bill, and as the full item for Coast Guard construction—which is the only other public-works item before us thus far—remained intact and was not cut by 25 percent as my amendment would have done, I feel that it is not unfair to have the public works items in this bill cut by more than I have advocated as a principle to follow.

Because of this situation, I shall not offer any amendments to the bill and I wish to congratulate the House committee, and especially the Senate committee and its chairman, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, for the fine general effort which they have made in cutting this appropriation and, particularly, the public works items in this appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, through many long days and late into the evenings, the very efficient and cooperative staff of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has worked with the subcommittee on the State, Justice, judiciary, and related agencies' appropriation bill.

I wish to express my gratitude to all of these members of the Senate Appropriations Committee staff and to two members of my own office, Gerald Siegel and Solis Horwitz, who diligently devoted themselves to the task until 1 or 2 o'clock some mornings, in order to be prepared for the hearings later in the same day.

Of the Appropriations Committee staff members, I wish to say particularly to Harold Merrick that I have never worked with a person who was more diligent, more loyal, or more dedicated to his task than he has been.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Bill Kennedy and Joe Gonzales for the great contribution which they made in getting the bill ready for presentation to the Senate.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in

the RECORD a statement, prepared by me, relative to the educational exchange program.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

I should like to commend the Appropriations Committee for allowing \$24 million for the State Department's educational exchange program next year. During my service as Ambassador to India I had occasion to see this program in action and to observe some of its results. I can assure you that this is a sound investment in the promotion of understanding between our people and the peoples of other countries.

Many of those who have come to the United States under this program hold influential positions in their own countries. I need not underline how important it is for those who hold positions of leadership in other countries know our country and our people from firsthand experience. They may not always agree with our policies but they do understand our motives and actions on the international scene.

I found in my short experience that the exchange program is also making a most worthwhile contribution to the broad educational program of the Government of India. To supplement the training of Indian teachers in the United States, a number of conferences have been held in India by American educators. These have been good, practical working conferences which have drawn teachers from all over India and have had the full support of the Indian Government. Other conferences have been held over the past 4 or 5 years for college and university teachers to discuss educational problems, and in these conferences there has developed a larger understanding of American government and foreign policy, American history and literature, and our economic system, as well as the policies of India.

I cannot speak too highly of the service of the Americans who have gone to India under this program. They have been working in many cities in India (I believe 12 during my stay) and they have been willing to undertake speaking engagements and conferences in 20 or 30 other towns during their stay. They were able to establish an association with the people based on respect. One professor and his wife wrote that peasants and farmers were their neighbors. "We have a feeling," they said, "that in our friendships and talks we brought new understanding of America and Americans * * * we feel that this is more effective than Russia's managed cultural missions."

Since my return from India I have met a number of their leaders who have come here under the exchange program, and I am sure that their experience here will be valuable to understanding and good will between our two countries, and ultimately in our relations. And I am sure this applies equally to other countries, where this program is effective. I am glad to support the continuation of this human and vital effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Have the yeas and nays been ordered on final passage?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas '77, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—77

Aiken	Goldwater	Morse
Allott	Green	Morton
Anderson	Hayden	Mundt
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Bible	Hill	Pastore
Bricker	Holland	Potter
Bridges	Hruska	Purtell
Bush	Ives	Robertson
Byrd	Jackson	Russell
Capehart	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Scott
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Smathers
Church	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Clark	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Cooper	Knowland	Sparkman
Cotton	Kuchel	Stennis
Curtis	Lausche	Talmadge
Dirksen	Long	Thurmond
Douglas	Magnuson	Thye
Dworshak	Malone	Watkins
Eastland	Mansfield	Wiley
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Yarborough
Frear	McNamara	Young
Fulbright	Monroney	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—18

Barrett	Gore	Murray
Beall	Hennings	Neely
Butler	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Case, S. Dak.	Jenner	Payne
Chavez	Langer	Revercomb
Flanders	McClellan	Symington

So the bill (H. R. 6871) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference

with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

STUDY OF CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS AND RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 78) to make a study of critical raw materials and resources of the Soviet Union and certain Eastern Hemisphere countries and the effect upon the United States.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to give notice of a session on Friday. As all Senators are aware, we have a very crowded schedule. We have had four appropriation bills reported this week. Some of the criticism which is directed at the Senate comes from uninformed sources, which say our schedule is lagging. All Senators are devoting themselves to their committee work, and we are doing our best to get action in some form or other on each and every recommendation the President has made. That does not mean we will adopt all recommendations, but it does mean we will pass judgment. That it is our duty to do.

I have been requested not to have the Senate to act on the supplemental appropriation bill this week. We could have a session of the Senate on Saturday, at which time the bill would have been before the Senate the required period of time.

I have discussed with the minority leader, with the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. HOLLAND], the possibility of taking up the Commerce Department appropriation bill, not tomorrow, but on Friday, in the event of a Friday session. That bill is House bill 6700, and it is Calendar 309. The report and the bill are available to all Members. Copies of the hearings will be on each Member's desk in the morning.

ORDER FOR CONVENING OF THE SENATE AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. FRIDAY—ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 6700

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when

the Senate convenes on Friday, it convene at 11 o'clock a. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Talmadge in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I also ask unanimous consent that it be in order, following the morning hour on Friday, to consider House bill 6700.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF LIFE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has a conference report to submit, which he has discussed with the majority leader and the minority leader. We have gone over it, and are agreeable to it. Following that, there will be no further business, other than insertions in the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4813) to extend the life of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4813) to extend the life of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the act entitled 'An act creating a Federal commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center,' approved July 1, 1955, as amended, is amended—

"(1) by striking out in subsection (a) of the first section of such act 'District of Columbia Auditorium Commission' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Commission for a National Cultural Center';

"(2) by striking out in subsection (a) of the first section of such act 'national civic auditorium' and inserting in lieu thereof: 'national cultural center';

"(3) by adding at the end of the first section of such act the following new subsections:

"(f) The Commission shall continue in existence until the construction of the national cultural center referred to in subsection (a) of this section has been completed.

"(g) The Commission is authorized to sell (1) copies of the report and recommendations which it made to the President and to the Congress pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) (4) of this section, and (2) any other publications which it

might prepare in carrying out its duties under this act. Any receipts from the sale of any copies of such report, recommendations, and other publications by the Commission shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to the current appropriation available for salaries and expenses of the Commission."

"SEC. 2. Such act is further amended by redesignating section 3 as section 4, and by inserting after section 2 a new section as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Administrator of General Services shall (1) acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or otherwise, the land and any improvements thereon situated in that area of the District of Columbia commonly referred to as "Foggy Bottom—South", and more particularly described in the report submitted by the Commission to the President and to the Congress on January 31, 1957, and (2) make such area available to the Commission as a site for the construction of the national cultural center as provided in subsection (a) of the first section of this act. Any right, title, or interest in and to any land or improvements thereon situated in such area which is held by any agency of the Government, other than the General Services Administration, shall be transferred without reimbursement or other monetary consideration by such agency to the Administrator of General Services for use in accordance with clause (2) of the preceding sentence."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

WAYNE MORSE,
JOSEPH S. CLARK,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JIM MORRISON,
ABRAHAM J. MULTER,
KATHRYN E. GRANAHAAN,
CARROLL D. KEARNS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the report.

The report was agreed to.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC POWER IN THE NORTHWEST

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have an accumulation of insertions to make in the RECORD.

On May 10, 1957, I received a long letter, dated May 8, from Mr. Thomas W. Delzell, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Portland General Electric Co.

In essence, the letter deals with a problem which the Portland General Electric Co. has raised with the Oregon delegation in regard to the future allocation of power in the Pacific Northwest, with particular reference to power from the prospective John Day Dam.

The Portland General Electric Co. and other groups in the State seem to feel that the State of Oregon is going to be discriminated against in relation to the State of Washington and other States, unless some formula for the working out of the allocation of power is agreed to by the Congress.

The Portland General Electric Co. has a specific proposal which it has sub-

mitted to the Oregon delegation, and which I think can be described in general terms as a proposal which would allocate power on the basis of population. They take the position that because there are many more public preference groups in the State of Washington than in the State of Oregon, because Washington is more of a public power State than is the State of Oregon, the net result is that the people of Oregon receive a smaller quantity of power, and will continue to receive, to their disadvantage, according to this point of view, a lesser amount of power than will the people of the State of Washington.

I do not intend to take the time of the Senate this evening to discuss this problem in any great detail, but in fairness to the Portland General Electric Co., I think it is only right that I should insert, as a part of my remarks, the letter which I received from Mr. Delzell under date of May 8. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,
Portland, Oreg., May 8, 1957.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In order to bring all members of the Oregon delegation up to date on some of our activities of the past few weeks and to get this information to you ahead of your scheduled meeting for May 13, I am making this an identical letter to all of you.

As indicated by conversations with you and your staff, officials of this company, and more particularly myself have, during the past few weeks, taken some action to apprise certain people in Oregon of the need for legislation at the Federal level which would guarantee to Oregon's citizens a fair and equitable share of the federally generated Columbia River power.

About two weeks ago we conducted a background and briefing session for the editors and editorial writers of a number of Oregon newspapers who could conveniently meet in Portland, such as the Journal, the Oregonian, the Salem Statesman, the Albany Democrat Herald, and several others. Each person who attended was given a copy of my letter of March 29 to Senator MORSE, a copy of the power distribution study prepared by this company, and the legal brief setting forth legislative precedents with respect to the allocation of Federal power. Parenthetically, Senator MORSE, thank you very much for letting me use a copy of my letter to you, as it did save considerable time.

Of course we were not able to state your position on this matter, simply because we did not know it and did not have the authority to speculate. I did point out that those of you in attendance at our breakfast conference listened attentively and expressed interest in the general problem. More specifically, I commented that Senator MORSE made certain affirmative comments with respect to his interest in the matter which seemed most encouraging to me, and that he proposed to have a meeting of the Democratic members of the Oregon delegation on May 13 to consider what action they might appropriately take. I also called attention to the Oregonian's news story of April 17, the opening paragraph of which reads as follows:

"Senator WAYNE MORSE promised the head of the Portland General Electric Co. Tuesday that the Democrats of the Oregon congress-

sional delegation would consider legislative action to prevent Oregon being caught in the squeeze of a power shortage."

With respect to Congresswoman GREEN, Congressmen PORTER and ULLMAN, I indicated that they made no comment, other than that of general interest. At this same conference, Senator NEUBERGER, I said that your last comments to me had been that you had simply not made up your mind as to what action to take, although in response to questions—I believe in this instance from Governor Sprague—I did read from your news release of Wednesday, April 10, and indicated that it would have to speak for itself.

With respect to Congressman NORBLAD who was not present, I simply indicated, WALT, that in a separate conversation with you, you in turn had said that you favored a fair and equitable allocation for Oregon and other affected States; but insofar as it might be tied to congressional appropriations for John Day you were not optimistic, simply because you felt the chances of getting any appropriations this year were very remote.

I think it accurate to report that the general tenor of the meeting with these newspapermen and subsequent conversations indicated an awareness on their part that Oregon must find some means to assure its citizens of a more equitable share of Federal power. Since a portion of our presentation showed how the situation might look in 1968 with John Day completed, I was queried as to the wisdom of tying the cure only to John Day and, in effect, why not have it apply to all Federal power. My answer, which seemed to satisfy the group, was that we had used John Day for illustrative purposes because it was one of the first projects that should be built; but that we, too, agreed that any fair and equitable allocation of its power or equivalent power would have to (1) take into account what was fair and equitable with respect to Federal power in the other States, and (2) be prospective rather than retroactive in application, since it was neither feasible nor proper to consider a cure which would violate existing contracts and reduce present deliveries of Federal power to the various preferred agencies or industries.

I must pass along to you my very definite feeling that, from the questions and comments, the newspapermen tended to favor Federal legislation as a cure, rather than a State power authority. Some of their comments were very specific with respect to their belief that a State power authority could never qualify as a middleman to purchase Federal power for resale to nonpreference customers; that is, to Oregon citizens in the absence of Federal legislation amending the Bonneville Project Act to permit this type of transaction.

Prior to this meeting, a conference was had with various municipal power agencies, a representative of the PUD's, a representative of the REA association, and investor-owned utilities. By and large the same material was presented here as was presented at the meeting mentioned above, and substantially the same comments were made with respect to the Oregon delegation. It was clear that the spokesmen for the municipals and the PUD's were wholly in accord with the premise that Oregon must have a fair and equitable share of Federal power and that the most effective way to achieve this is by means of legislation at the Federal level. However, since the REA representative was there as an observer for the president of that association, without authority to act, it was concluded by the several public agencies that they would have a subsequent meeting more definitely to determine their position on this matter, which they hoped would include concurrence by the Oregon REA co-ops. This meeting has been held, and although we have not had any official reports, our understand-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 20, 1957
For actions of May 17, 1957
85th-1st, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Hickenlooper inserted Secretary's Iowa State Club speech.
Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H.R. 6700, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1958 (pp. 6377-92). Sens. Barrett, Holland, Chavez, and Neuberger discussed the problem of forest highways (pp. 6382-5). Sens. O'Mahoney and Holland discussed restoration of Census Bureau appropriations (pp. 6387-90).

Agreed to the replacement of Sen. Mansfield by Sen. Fulbright as conferee on H.R. 6871, the State-Justice-Judiciary Appropriation bill. p. 6371

H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957, was made the unfinished business. p. 6392

2. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted the speech of the executive director of the Sierra Club to a Forest Service supervisor's meeting in which he urged more attention to the long run effects of forest culture, more research, and preservation of wilderness areas. pp. 6401-5

3. TAXATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a statement on behalf of S. 769, for a Federal Tax Commission, and inserted a report by the Committee for Economic Development favoring such a study. pp. 6371-3

Sen. Dworshak inserted an editorial questioning the division of tax-amortization certificates between the Pacific Northwest States and defending the writeoff granted the Idaho Power Co. pp. 6398-9

4. FLOOD CONTROL; WATER UTILIZATION. Sen. Johnson inserted the Farmers' Home Administration's report on rain and flood damage in Texas, and with several other Senators commented on the value of flood prevention programs. pp. 6392-8

Sen. Morse discussed the need for coordinated water utilization projects with other Senators and urged the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. He inserted letters from constituents favoring the dam and a speech he made to a Maryland Co-op meeting. pp. 6405-8

5. TRANSPORTATION. Received a Minn. Legislature resolution urging that the tax on transportation be repealed. pp. 6366-7

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 377, to establish the finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers (S. Rept. 334), and S. 943, to require contract motor carriers to file their actual rates or charges rather than their minimums (S. Rept. 335). p. 6367

6. RESEARCH. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging establishment in Calif. of a soil and water conservation laboratory. p. 6366

7. STATEHOOD. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. p. 6366

8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced his hope that two or three appropriation bills would be ready for action in the next week (pp. 6365-6). He stated that the third supplemental appropriation bill would be considered Mon., May 20, and that the Appropriations Committee hoped to report the Interior Department and General Government Matters appropriation bills next week (p. 6392). He announced the possibility of early consideration of various bills, including S. Con. Res. 20, authorizing the FTC to investigate the newsprint industry; S. 1164, to make the evaluation of recreational benefits an integral part of project planning for water resources; S. Res. 7, to study critical raw materials and resources of certain Eastern Hemisphere countries; H.R. 2146, to require approval of Congress for all small reclamation projects; S. 60, the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, and S. 555, the Hells Canyon Dam construction bill (pp. 6399-6400). He urged the Committees to take action on each of the President's recommendations, and stated the schedule until sine die adjournment might require more frequent sessions. He stated appropriations bills would have priority. Sen. Sparkman announced that the housing bill would be reported in a few days (pp. 6400-1).

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 20. p. 6408

HOUSE

10. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported to the full Committee H.R. 4635, to provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas under Sec. 10 of the act of May 14, 1898. p. D428

schools, it is almost universally accepted that it will be a real benefit in terms of the problems confronting education today. This bill will make possible earlier realization of these benefits.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1958—CHANGE OF CONFERE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] be excused from further service as a conferee on the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] be appointed in his stead.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTI- CLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE AP- PENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

Address entitled "Let's Get Everybody Pitching Hay," delivered by Senator WATKINS at the Western Water and Power Conference.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Report by him to the people of the State of New York on the 1st session of the 85th Congress.

Message from Senator CLARK and Senator JAVITS to the Prayer Pilgrimage for Peace.

Correspondence between him and Under Secretary of State Christian Herter, relating to the position of the United States regarding the Suez Canal.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

Address delivered by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Iowa State Club, in Chicago, Ill., on May 6, 1957.

By Mr. YOUNG:

Letter from Herschel Lashkowitz, mayor of the city of Fargo, N. Dak., and resolution adopted by the board of city commissioners of Fargo.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire memorializing Congress to refrain from enactment of grant-in-aid programs; which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. BEALL:

Editorial entitled "The Litter Season," published in the Baltimore Sun of May 17, 1957.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

Article entitled "Farm Empire Is Built on Pecans," written by Byron Porterfield, and published in the New York Times of May 17, 1957.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINA- TION OF EARL E. T. SMITH TO BE AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that the Senate received today the nomination of Earl E. T. Smith, of Florida, to be Ambassador of the United States to Cuba, vice Arthur Gardner, resigned.

Notice is given that this nomination will be eligible for consideration by the

Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days, in accordance with the committee rule.

TAX REFORM

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a brief statement regarding comments which were made in the course of a report by the research and policy committee of the noted Committee for Economic Development—comments on behalf of a study looking toward tax reform.

The CED comments, I am delighted to say, parallel the suggestion which I have made for enactment of the Wiley bill, S. 769, for a Federal Tax Commission.

I ask unanimous consent that this statement be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

I was pleased, indeed, to note that the Committee for Economic Development, in a release on Tuesday, accompanying the 50-page report by its research committee, made the following observation:

"It is time to give serious thought to the problem of reforming the tax system."

Following this statement, the committee recommended the establishment "of a non-partisan advisory tax commission to make a thorough investigation, with the view of arriving at proposals for revamping the Federal tax system."

The report continued: "An impartial review of the issues by a group of prominent and respected citizens, representing various shades of opinion, can provide a good basis for the balanced revision that is so urgently needed in the near future."

As will be recalled, these recommendations for revision and improvement of our tax structure closely parallel my own recommendation in the introduction of my bill, S. 769, which is cosponsored by 14 other Senators.

This bill proposes to create a Hoover-type Commission for a top-level, long-range review and an analysis of our American tax system. The objectives, of course, are to iron out inequities, plug loopholes, fairly redistribute the taxload, and generally pave the way for tax reductions, which our people badly need.

I believe this firm declaration by so renowned a group, stressing the need for a top-to-bottom revision of our tax laws heavily buttresses the case for the establishment of such a commission.

There follows now an extract from the CED report, Tax Reduction and Tax Reform—Where and How:

THE NEED FOR TAX REFORM

"Even though it may be necessary to postpone tax reduction this year, work on reforming the tax structure cannot be delayed. In the first place, expenditures are rising and there is little evidence that the trend will be checked in the near future. In the second place, tax reduction—when it does come—should not, as it has too often in the past, consist only of cuts in the rates of the major taxes. Action is also essential to correct those provisions of the tax law that distort economic decisions and create inequities among taxpayers.

"It would be desirable to have a goal toward which we can move. For this purpose, it will be necessary to give consideration to the many complicated issues in this difficult area of public policy.

"We believe that these are matters deserving serious study and analysis by the Congress. We recommend that the study be undertaken by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which consists of the senior members of the two tax-writing committees and which was set up to make studies of taxation problems and to submit recommendations to these committees.

"To do the job adequately, the joint committee will need the advice and assistance of a special Advisory Tax Commission recruited from among representatives of business, labor, agriculture, and consumer groups, with ample staff and time to explore all of the major problems. The Federal tax system has undergone a revolution since the beginning of World War II, but the net result is still to be evaluated. The mere fact that there is so much disagreement about taxes indicates that much good could be accomplished by a review of the issues among a group of competent and public-spirited citizens representing different shades of opinion in the community."

COMMISSION SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT, WILEY SAYS

Finally, let me say that I, for one, believe that the Tax Commission should be independent of the legislative branch, and for that matter, of the executive branch. The Commission should stand on its own—should have independent powers, including subpoena powers, rather than merely being advisory to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue. It should be advisory instead to both major branches of Government, as a whole.

Ultimately, of course, the Commission's report will be deposited before that joint committee and before the Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

LIST OF CED TRUSTEES AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Now, in conclusion, I should like to list the distinguished trustees of the CED together with a description of how this splendid and far-seeing organization works. I should also like to list the membership of its Research and Policy Committee.

I may say that the CED's latest report—in which I have referred to but one of the phases, is an exceedingly stimulating and workmanlike job, as is customary in CED presentations.

TRUSTEES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Donald K. David, chairman; chairman, executive committee, the Ford Foundation. Jervis J. Babb, vice chairman; chairman of the board, Lever Bros. Co.

Paul F. Clark, vice chairman; chairman of the board, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Gardner Cowles, vice chairman; president, Des Moines Register & Tribune and Cowles Magazines, Inc.

Thomas B. McCabe, vice chairman; president, Scott Paper Co.

J. Cameron Thomson, vice chairman; chairman of the board, Northwest Bancorporation.

Frazar B. Wilde, vice chairman; president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Thomas Roy Jones, treasurer; president, Daystrom Inc.

James L. Allen, senior partner and chairman; executive committee, Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

William M. Allen, president, Boeing Airplane Co.

Stanley C. Allyn, president, the National Cash Register Co.

Frank Altschul, New York, N. Y.

Robert B. Anderson, president, Ventures, Ltd.

F. J. Andre, president, Congoleum-Nairn Inc.

George S. Armstrong, president, George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc.
 William Balderston, chairman, Philco Corp.
 John W. Barriger, president, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.
 S. D. Bechtel, president, Bechtel Corp.
 S. Clark Beise, president, Bank of America.
 Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., president and chairman of the board, Transamerica Corp.
 Elliott V. Bell, chairman of the executive committee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.
 William Benton, chairman of the board, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.
 Sarah G. Blanding, president, Vassar College.
 Joseph L. Block, president, Inland Steel Co.
 Harold Boeschstein, president, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.
 Marvin Bower, partner, McKinsey & Co.
 W. Harold Brenton, president, Brenton Bros., Inc.
 Henry P. Bristol, chairman of the board, Bristol-Myers Co.
 James F. Brownlee, partner, J. H. Whitney & Co.
 Thomas D. Cabot, president, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
 Everett Needham Case, president, Colgate University.
 Frank A. Christensen, chairman of the boards, America Fore Insurance Group.
 Walker L. Cislser, president, the Detroit Edison Co.
 M. W. Clement, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Erle Cocke, chairman, executive committee, the Fulton National Bank.
 L. L. Colbert, president, Chrysler Corp.
 John S. Coleman, president, Burroughs Corp.
 S. Bayard Colgate, honorary chairman of the board, Colgate-Palmolive Co.
 John L. Collyer, chairman of the board, the B. F. Goodrich Co.
 S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the board, Bankers Trust Co.
 James B. Conant, New York, N. Y.
 John T. Connor, president, Merck & Co., Inc.
 George H. Coppers, president, National Biscuit Co.
 H. H. Cory, chairman of the board, George A. Hormel & Co.
 Charles R. Cox, president, Kennecott Copper Corp.
 Jay E. Crane, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).
 Paul L. Davies, chairman of the board, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.
 Nathanael V. Davis, president, Aluminium Limited, Inc.
 Donald C. Dayton, president, Dayton's.
 John S. Dickey, president, Dartmouth College.
 George S. Dinwiddie, president, New Orleans Public Service, Inc.
 Morris Edwards, vice president, Thomas E. Wood, Inc.
 Fred J. Emmerich, chairman of the board, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.
 Charles T. Fisher, Jr., president, National Bank of Detroit.
 Edmund Fitzgerald, president, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Ralph E. Flanders, United States Senate.
 Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board, Anderson, Clayton & Co.
 Percival E. Foerdefer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William C. Foster, executive vice president, Olm Mathieson Chemical Corp.
 John M. Fox, president, Minute Maid Corp.
 Fred C. Foy, president, Koppers Co., Inc.
 Clarence Francis, General Foods Corp.
 Alfred C. Fuller, chairman of the board, the Fuller Brush Co.
 Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board, the Curtis Publishing Co.
 George M. Gadsby, chairman of the board, Utah Power & Light Co.

Clark R. Gamble, president, Brown Shoe Co.
 Paul S. Gerot, president, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.
 Philip L. Graham, president and publisher, the Washington Post and Times Herald.
 Gordon Gray, director, Office of Defense Mobilization.
 George L. Harrison, New York Life Insurance Co.
 H. J. Heinz II, president, H. J. Heinz Co.
 Robert Heller, president, Robert Heller & Associates, Inc.
 William A. Hewitt, president, Deere & Co.
 Paul G. Hoffman, Pasadena, Calif.
 John Jay Hopkins, president and chairman, General Dynamics Corp.
 T. V. Houser, chairman of the board, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
 Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
 Henry R. Johnston, New York, N. Y.
 William H. Joyce, Jr., San Marino, Calif.
 Ernest Kanzler, vice chairman of the board, Universal C. I. T. Credit Corp.
 Meyer Kestnbaum, president, Hart, Schaffner & Marx.
 Sigurd S. Larmon, president, Young and Rubicam, Inc.
 Roy E. Larsen, president, Time, Inc.
 Fred Lazarus, Jr., president, Federated Department Stores, Inc.
 Ralph Lazarus, executive vice president, Federated Department Stores, Inc.
 Leroy A. Lincoln, chairman of the board, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
 Elmer L. Lindseth, president, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.
 Homer J. Livingston, president, the First National Bank of Chicago.
 George H. Love, president, Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co.
 J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board, Burlington Industries, Inc.
 Robert A. Lovett, partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
 Franklin J. Lunding, chairman of the board, Jewel Tea Co., Inc.
 Fowler McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
 Ralph McGill, editor, the Atlanta Constitution.
 Stanley Marcus, president, Neiman-Marcus Co.
 J. A. Martino, president, National Lead Co.
 Fred Maytag II, president, the Maytag Co.
 Eugene Meyer, the Washington Post and Times Herald.
 Don G. Mitchell, chairman of the board, Sylva Electric Products, Inc.
 C. H. Moses, House, Moses & Holmes.
 Malcolm Muir, president, Newsweek.
 Alfred C. Neal, president, Committee for Economic Development.
 L. B. Neumiller, chairman of the board, Caterpillar Tractor Co.
 Aksel Nielsen, president, the Title Guaranty Co.
 W. A. Patterson, president, United Air Lines.
 Morris B. Pendleton, president, Pendleton Tool Industries, Inc.
 Howard C. Petersen, president, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co.
 T. S. Petersen, president, Standard Oil Company of California.
 Malcolm Pirnie, Malcolm Pirnie Engineers.
 M. J. Rathbone, president, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).
 Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, General Electric Co.
 Walter Rothschild, chairman of the board, Abraham & Straus.
 Beardsley Ruml, New York, N. Y.
 George Russell, vice president, General Motors Corp.
 E. C. Sammons, president, the United States National Bank of Portland.
 Harry Scherman, chairman of the board, Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.

Carrol M. Shanks, president, the Prudential Insurance Company of America.
 Dorothy Shaver, president, Lord & Taylor.
 Harper Sibley, Sibley Farms, Inc.
 Ellis D. Slater, president, Frankfort Distilleries, Inc.
 George F. Smith, president, Johnson & Johnson.
 S. Abbot Smith, president, Thomas Strahan Co.
 H. Christian Sonne, New York, N. Y.
 Joseph P. Spang, Jr., chairman of the board, Gillette Co.
 Kenneth A. Spencer, president, Spencer Chemical Co.
 Frank Stanton, president, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
 John P. Stevens, Jr., chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
 R. S. Stevenson, president, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
 William C. Stolk, president, American Can Co.
 Anna Lord Strauss, New York, N. Y.
 John Stuart, chairman of the board, the Quaker Oats Co.
 Frank L. Sulzberger, chairman of the board, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Co.
 J. M. Symes, president, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
 Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Wayne C. Taylor, Heathsville, Va.
 Alan H. Temple, executive vice president, the First National City Bank of New York.
 H. C. Turner, Jr., president, Turner Construction Co.
 Alan Valentine, Washington, D. C.
 L. A. Van Bomel, chairman of the board, National Dairy Products Corp.
 Arthur B. Van Buskirk, vice president, T. Mellon & Sons.
 Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president, International Business Machines Corp.
 James E. Webb, director, Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.
 George Whitney, J. P. Morgan & Co.
 Walter Williams, Under Secretary of Commerce.
 Theodore O. Yntema, vice president, finance, Ford Motor Co.
 James W. Young, senior consultant, J. Walter Thompson Co.
 J. D. Zellerbach, American Ambassador to Italy.
 John S. Zinsser, vice chairman of the board, Merck & Co., Inc.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Committee for Economic Development is composed of 150 leading businessmen and educators.

They believe CED's record of the past 15 years demonstrates that "men of practice and men of theory," working together, can conduct objective economic research; support and promote economic education; and formulate and publish recommendations on major economic problems that will contribute to growth and stability in the American economy, higher living standards, and increasing opportunities for all Americans, and to strengthening the institutions and the concepts essential to progress in a free society.

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The trustees, who generally are presidents or board chairmen of corporations and presidents of universities, are chosen for their individual capacities rather than as representatives of any particular interests. They unite scholarship with business judgment and experience in analyzing the issues and developing recommendations to resolve the economic problems that constantly arise in a dynamic and democratic society.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 23, 1957
For actions of May 22, 1957
85th-1st, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent third supplemental appropriation bill to conference. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to modify relation of supports on burley and Virginia tobacco. House passed legislative appropriation bill. Sen. Capehart inserted Secretary's Cincinnati speech. Senate passed General Government Matters appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. Senate conferees were appointed May 20. p. 6625
Conferees were appointed on H.R. 6871, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1958. Senate conferees were appointed May 15. p. 6654
Passed, 278 to 93, ^{with amendment} H.R. 7599, the legislative appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 6623-25 The bill includes funds for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress. Following are excerpts from the committee report:
Botanic Garden. "The Committee has not included the budget item of \$587,000 for relocating greenhouses of the Botanic Garden from their present location here on Capitol Hill to the Poplar Point nursery adjacent to the South Capitol Street bridge. The estimate was submitted in pursuance of Public Law 1005 of the 84th Congress. The present greenhouses are about 75 years old and are in an extremely poor state of disrepair despite alterations, repairs, and remodeling over the years. Something probably should be done about them but the Committee is not convinced that the most desirable solution is to erect new greenhouses at the Poplar Point nursery. The general character of the National Arboretum under the Department of Agriculture, located here in the District of Columbia, is somewhat akin to the basic purposes served by these greenhouses. It is the suggestion of the Committee that the possibility of locating necessary greenhouses at the National Arboretum to replace the present dilapidated structures be fully explored. It is possible that this would be practicable and desirable, as well as economical, since it would concentrate in one placetwo activities somewhat related in basic character."

Congressional printing. "The result is that neither the Printing Office nor the Committee can adequately judge financial requirements in advance. For this reason, the Committee has adopted language providing that if requirements in a given fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated, the difference, can, if necessary, be charged against the subsequent year's appropriation. This will permit orderly financing arrangements pending opportunity of the Public Printer to present the full facts in the situation to the Committee."

2. TOBACCO. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full Committee H.R. 7259, to modify the relation of price supports on burley and Virginia tobaccos. p. D446
3. RECLAMATION. Rep. Dixon spoke in favor of the Colo. River storage project, and commended the Governors of Colo., Utah, Wyo., and N. Mex. for their statements before the Appropriations Committee in favor of the project. pp. 6657-58
Received from the Interior Department two reports certifying that an adequate soil survey has been made of lands in the Ainsworth unit, Sand Hills division, and the Farwell unit, Middle Loup division, of the Mo. River Basin project, Nebr., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to irrigated crop production. p. 6673
4. ATOMIC RADIATION. Rep. Holifield announced that a special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will hold public hearings May 27 through June 12 on the problem of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons explosions, including the effects of fallout on human beings, livestock, and agriculture, and inserted a list of the names of witnesses and a statement for the guidance of those presenting testimony. pp. 6659-64
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Evins defended TVA against criticism of a representative of the Chamber of Commerce who testified in favor of liquidating the agency. pp. 6663-74
6. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a quarterly report on export control, pursuant to the Export Control Act. pp. 6678, 6553
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Several Reps. discussed the support, and lack of support in Congress of the two political parties for the President's legislative program. pp. 6664-68, 6674-77

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H.R. 5788, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1958, which had been reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 371). One of the amendments provides that the cost of special features or equipment required for vehicles used in investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall not be subject to the cost limit for such vehicles. (For additional items of interest to this Department, see Digest 43.) Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 6556, 6609, 6615-17
Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee to report appropriation bills, for the remainder of this session, during the adjournments or recesses of the Senate. p. 6563
9. HOUSING. Passed as reported H.R. 6659, the proposed Housing Act of 1957. The bill includes a provision for research on farm housing.

Byrne, Pa.
Canfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Carrigg
Celler
Chenoweth
Christopher
Chudoff
Church
Clark
Coffin
Collier
Colmer
Cooper
Corbett
Cunningham,
Nebr.
Curtis, Mo.
Davis, Ga.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney
Dellay
Dempsey
Denton
Dies
Dollinger
Donohue
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Eberhart
Edmondson
Engle
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Fenton
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Forand
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Friedel
Fulton
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Granahan
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Gregory
Hagen
Haley
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hays, Ark.
Healey
Hébert

Herlong
Hollifield
Huddleston
Hull
Ikard
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Kee
Keeney
Kelly, N. Y.
King
Kirwan
Kitchin
Kluczynski
Knutson
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lankford
Long
Loser
McCarthy
McCormack
McFall
McGovern
McIntire
McMillan
McVey
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Matthews
Merrow
Metcalf
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Natcher
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Patman

Patterson
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pilcher
Poage
Porter
Powell
Price
Rabaut
Rains
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Rivers
Robeson, Va.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Rutherford
Sadlak
Santangelo
Saunders
Scott, N. C.
Scott, Pa.
Selden
Sheehan
Shelley
Shuford
Sikes
Sisk
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stauffer
Steed
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Thompson, La.
Thompson, N. J.
Thornberry
Trimble
Tuck
Udall
Ullman
Vinson
Vursell
Watts
Whitener
Widnall
Wier
Williams, Miss.
Willis
Winstead
Wright
Yates
Young

NOT VOTING—66

Albert
Allen, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Anfuso
Bailey
Baker
Baring
Beamer
Bowler
Byrd
Chelf
Chipperfield
Coad
Cooley
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Durham
Elliott
Fogarty
Garmatz
Gordon
Green, Pa.

Gubser
Gwinn
Hemphill
Henderson
Hoeven
Holland
Holtzman
Hyde
James
Judd
Kearney
Kearns
Kelley, Pa.
Krueger
Lennon
McConnell
Martin
Mason
Miller, Md.
Montoya
Morano
Murray
Passman

Polk
Preston
Roberts
Robson, Ky.
Rogers, Mass.
Roosevelt
Saylor
Sheppard
Sleminski
Siler
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Calif.
Sullivan
Taylor
Thomas
Van Zandt
Wharton
Whitten
Wilson, Calif.
Wolverton
Zelenko

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Polk for, with Mr. Judd against.
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois against.
Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Holtzman against.
Mr. Baker for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Anfuso against.
Mr. Beamer for, with Mr. Zelenko against.

Mr. Allen of California, for with Mr. Robson of Kentucky, against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Roberts against.
Mr. Gubser for, with Mr. Fogarty against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Baring against.
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Bailey against.

Mr. Saylor for, with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Wharton for, with Mr. Green of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Henderson for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.

Mr. Wilson of California for, with Mrs. Sullivan against.

Mr. Krueger for, with Mr. Durham against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Albert with Mr. Martin.

Mr. Hemphill with Mr. Chipperfield.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Whitten with Mr. August H. Andresen.

Mr. Byrd with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Elliott with Mr. Morano.

Mr. Preston with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Holland with Mr. Siler.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Smith of California.

Mr. Cooley with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Chelf with Mr. Wolverton.

Mr. CLARK changed his vote from yea to nay.

Mr. BECKWORTH changed his vote from yea to nay.

Mr. FEIGHAN changed his vote from nay to yea.

Mr. SCRIVNER changed his vote from nay to yea.

Mr. MILLER of New York changed his vote from nay to yea.

Mr. SCHWENGEL changed his vote from yea to nay.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 222, nays 143, not voting 66, as follows:

[Roll No. 81]

YEAS—222

Abbutt
Abernethy
Addonizio
Alexander
Allen, Ill.
Anderson,
Mont.
Andrews
Arends
Ashmore
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Barden
Barrett
Bass, Tenn.
Beckworth
Bennett, Fla.
Blatnik
Blitch
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bonner
Boykin
Boyle
Breeding
Brooks, La.
Brooks, Tex.
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Mo.
Broyhill
Buckley
Burdick
Burleson

Bush
Byrne, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.
Canfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Carrigg
Celler
Chenoweth
Christopher
Chudoff
Church
Clark
Coffin
Collier
Colmer
Cooper
Corbett
Cunningham,
Iowa
Curtis, Mo.
Davis, Ga.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney
Dellay
Dempsey
Denton
Dies
Dollinger
Donohue
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Edmondson

Engle
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Fenton
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Forand
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Friedel
Fulton
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Granahan
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Gregory
Hagen
Haley
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hays, Ark.
Healey
Hébert
Herlong
Hollifield
Huddleston

Hull
Ikard
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Kee
Keeney
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King
Kirwan
Kitchin
Kluczynski
Knutson
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lankford
Long
Loser
McCarthy
McCormack
McFall
McGovern
McMillan
McVey
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Matthews
Merrow

Metcalf
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Natcher
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Patman
Patterson
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pilcher
Poage
Porter
Powell
Price
Rabaut
Rains
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Rivers
Robeson, Va.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Rutherford
Sadlak

NAYS—143

Adair
Alger
Andersen,
H. Carl
Ashley
Avery
Ayres
Baldwin
Bass, N. H.
Bates
Baumhart
Becker
Belcher
Bennett, Mich.
Bentley
Berry
Betts
Bosch
Bow
Bray
Broomfield
Brown, Ohio
Brownson
Budge
Byrnes, Wis.
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clevenger
Cole
Coudert
Cramer
Cretella
Cunningham,
Nebr.
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Dague
Dennison
Derounian
Devereux
Diggs
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Dorn, N. Y.
Dwyer
Feighan
Fino
Ford

Frelinghuysen
George
Griffin
Gross
Gwinn
Hale
Halleck
Harden
Harrison, Nebr.
Harvey
Haskell
Hays, Ohio
Heseltan
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillings
Hoffman
Holmes
Holt
Horan
Hosmer
Jackson
Jenkins
Johansen
Johnson
Jonas
Kean
Keating
Kilburn
Knox
Laird
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lipscomb
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McIntire
McIntosh
Mack, Wash.
Mack
Meador
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Minshall
Moore
Neal

Santangelo
Saund
Scott, N. C.
Scott, Pa.
Selden
Sheehan
Shelley
Shuford
Sikes
Sisk
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stauffer
Steed
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Thompson, La.
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Trimble
Tuck
Udall
Ullman
Vinson
Vursell
Watts
Whitener
Widnall
Wier
Williams, Miss.
Willis
Winstead
Wright
Yates
Young

NOT VOTING—68

Albert
Allen, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Anfuso
Bailey
Baker
Baring
Beamer
Bolton
Bowler

Byrd
Chelf
Chipperfield
Coad
Cooley
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Durham
Eberhart
Elliott
Fogarty

Garmatz
Gordon
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Gubser
Hemphill
Henderson
Hoeven
Holland
Holtzman
Hyde

James Judd	Morano	Siler
Kearney	Murray	Simpson, Pa.
Kearns	Passman	Sullivan
Kelley, Pa.	Polk	Taylor
Krueger	Preston	Thomas
Lennon	Roberts	Tollefson
McConnell	Rogers, Mass.	Van Zandt
Martin	Roosevelt	Wharton
Mason	Saylor	Whitten
Miller, Md.	Schwengel	Wilson, Calif.
Montoya	Sheppard	Wolverton
	Sieminski	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Polk against.
 Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Kearney against.
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Taylor against.
 Mr. Holtzman for, with Mr. Kearns against.
 Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Baker against.
 Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Hoeven against.
 Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Beamer against.
 Mr. Bailey for, with Mr. Allen of California against.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Gubser against.
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. James against.
 Mrs. Sullivan for, with Mr. McConnell against.
 Mr. Durham for, with Mr. Saylor against.
 Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Wharton against.
 Mr. Albert for, with Mr. Henderson against.
 Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Wilson of California against.
 Mr. Byrd for, with Mr. Krueger against.
 Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mrs. Bolton against.
 Mr. Holland for, with Mr. Tollefson against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Morano.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Siler.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Hemphill with Mr. Van Zandt.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Wolverton.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Hyde.
 Mr. Elliott with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Chelf with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
 Mr. Passman with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Schwengel.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. August H. Andresen.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, H. R. 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday for the next 2 weeks be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, MAGNUSON, CANNON, COUDERT, BOW, CLEVENGER, and TABER.

SMALL-BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, 425 Members of this House accepted invitations to a dinner held last night at the Mayflower Hotel celebrating the 20th anniversary of the National Small Business Men's Association. The president of this association, Mr. L. M. Evans, made a speech which can only be described as ignorant, insulting, and irresponsible. He told us, who had gathered there to do honor to small-business men, that the country would be better off if there were a fence around Washington, that without us; that is, legislative, judiciary, and executive branches, the country would soon close ranks and be better off.

He told us New York should not tell Tennessee what to do, Ohio should not tell Kentucky, and so on, in other words on the national level the denial of a union of States.

It was plain to me he did not represent nor did he speak for the small-business men I know and respect. It was also plain that his anarchistic point of view was based on ignorance of our Government, not knowledge; on his complete failure to understand what "United" in United States means.

Mr. Evans enjoined us to remember, in connection with cutting the budget and taxes, that we could fail to be reelected. What he seemed to forget, or not understand at all, was that we had been elected and that we were all doing our best according to our knowledge and belief as to our duty. That his ignorance extended to the simplest matters regarding our system of government was indicated when he spoke of Representatives as having 4-year terms of office. It is a sad day for small-business men when such as Mr. Evans lead them and purport to speak for them.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON RENTAL OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

(Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation which will repeal sections 4286 and 4287 of the Internal Revenue Code, which relate to the Federal excise tax on the rental of safe deposit boxes.

This tax was originally instituted in 1932 as an emergency measure to provide the Federal Government with additional revenue. At that time the rate of tax imposed was 10 percent of the amount collected in rentals on those boxes. In 1940 this tax was increased to 11 percent. One year later, with the outbreak of the Second World War, it was increased to 20 percent. The Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954 reduced it to 10 percent—the rate which currently prevails.

In the fiscal year 1956 this tax produced \$5,512,000 in revenue for the Federal Government. A table is enclosed at the end of my statement showing the amount collected each year since this tax was first adopted.

It has been estimated that there are at least 12 million renters of safe deposit boxes. Generally, the rents range from \$2 to \$8 a year for the average-size box.

I am seeking the abolition of this tax for the following reasons:

First of all, this tax works a hardship on those persons renting safe-deposit boxes. For the most part, these renters are not wealthy, but are persons of modest means who use the boxes more for the protection of the deed to their home, their life-insurance policies, and other important papers, rather than for the storage of stocks and bonds. This tax, superimposed upon the many others levied by the Federal, State, and local governments only adds to the tax burden of those renting the boxes.

Second, this tax produces such a small amount of revenue annually, that with the time and labor spent by the Government in collecting it, it represents little more than a nuisance tax. The \$5,512,000 collected in 1956 was only 0.007 percent of the \$75,112,649,000 received from all sources. The loss in revenue which would result from the abolition of this tax would be partially offset by an increase in income-tax collections from safe-deposit-box companies and banks whose earnings would rise from the increased usage of these boxes.

Third, safe-deposit boxes are essential for the safekeeping of one's personal possessions and should not be taxed in the same manner as luxury or nonessential items. As the law now stands, no distinction is made by the Federal Government in the rate imposed on safe-deposit-box rentals and on such less essential items as cosmetics, furs, and jewelry—the same rate applies to each of these articles.

Fourth, this tax is burdensome on safe-deposit companies which are dedicated to the promotion of thrift, savings, and the protection of personal possessions. This arises from the fact that this tax discourages some individuals from renting the boxes. Therefore, as long as it remains in effect, the operations of these safe-deposit companies and banks are handicapped.

Fifth, repeal will tend to encourage the rental of safe-deposit boxes. This in turn will stimulate purchases of Fed-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 29, 1957
For actions of May 28, 1957
85th-1st, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bills to modify relation of supports on burley and Virginia tobacco, and to provide stand-by authority for crop reinsurance in Puerto Rico. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to establish standards for advisory committees. House committee ordered reported Alaska Statehood bill. House received conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate debated housing bill. Rep. Becker introduced and discussed bill to increase interest rates on future REA loans. Rep. Jones, Mo., introduced and discussed bill to continue and expand cotton export program.

HOUSE

1. TOBACCO; CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 7259, to modify the relation of price supports on burley and Virginia tobaccos (H. Rept. 490), and H.R. 632, to authorize the FCIC to provide reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly authorized agency of Puerto Rico (H. Rept. 491). p. 6988
2. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment to the full Committee H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 so as to set up certain standards for the use of advisory committees. p. D465
3. STATEHOOD. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 50 (a clean bill will be introduced), to provide statehood for Alaska. p. D465
4. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to amend the act of May 4, 1956, relating to the establishment of public recreational facilities in Alaska; to H. and S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 6988, 6992

The Agriculture Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 44, to authorize the exchange of certain lands in the Apache National Forest, N. Mex. for other lands of private citizens. p. D465

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H.R. 4635, to provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas under Sec. 10 of the act of May 14, 1898. p. D465

5. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee recommitted to a subcommittee for further consideration H.R. 6681, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. p. D466

Rep. McCormack expressed his concern over the "constantly growing loss of scientists and technicians working in Government laboratories" and inserted a magazine article, "Manpower Crisis in Federal Labs - Low Government Salaries Tempt Scientists to Take Industrial Jobs, Discourage New Science Graduates From Entering Federal Service." pp. 6985-87

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 6871, the State, Justice and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1958 (Rept. 492). pp. 6958-59, 6988

Continued debate on H.R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 6960-82, 6984-85

7. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from GAO an audit report on the Farm Credit Administration for 1956. pp. 6988, 6991

8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Received from the State Department a proposed bill to provide for the appointment of representatives of the U.S. in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the U.S. in that Agency; to Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. p. 6988

9. ORGANIZATION. Received a private petition urging congressional support of the Hoover Commission recommendations. p. 6989

SENATE

10. HOUSING. Continued debate on H.R. 6659, the housing bill (pp. 7004, 7019, 7022-3, 7026-30, 7032-69, 7077).

11. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 695, to authorize the compilation of laws dealing with carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act (S. Rept. 334). p. 6992

12. TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Goldwater inserted an article listing the Ore. firms who have received rapid tax writeoff certificates since 1950. p. 6993

Sens. Humphrey, Morse, and Capehart discussed tax amortization certificates. pp. 7066-9, 7069-72, 7074-6

13. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Johnson inserted an article showing the damage wrought by floods in Texas recently. p. 6994

Sen. Kuchel and other Senators urged additional funds for flood control projects. pp. 6995-7

14. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article on the growing interest of shipping firms in Great Lakes trade. pp. 6999-7001

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MAY 28, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6871]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 8, 9, 11, 16, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the figure stricken and inserted by said amendment insert *fifteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$98,088,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,387,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$95,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 27 and 30.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
JOHN McCLELLAN,
J. W. FULBRIGHT (except
as to amendments Nos.
14 and 29),

STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Deletes House language, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Provides for the purchase of 15 passenger motor vehicles instead of 10 as proposed by the House and 20 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$98,088,500 instead of \$93,088,500 as proposed by the House and \$99,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees were not in agreement on the wisdom of using appropriated funds for official residence allowances for deputy chiefs of missions, for medical benefits for dependents, or for recreational facilities. Therefore, it is the consensus of the committee that before utilizing any funds for these purposes more detailed presentations and justifications should be made to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate.

“Transfer allowances” are not to exceed a total of \$75,890. No specific amount is earmarked for the Passport Office.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Restore House language relative to the purchase of motor vehicles.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$1,357,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

Amendment No. 9: Inserts Senate language limiting to 10 the number of temporary employees that may be hired at any one time.

Amendment No. 10: Permits payment of not to exceed \$50 per day for temporary employees as proposed by the House instead of \$75 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,344,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$935,000 as proposed by the House.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$1,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,654,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 13: Places a limitation of \$1,000 on entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$20,800,000 instead of \$17,575,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Provides that not to exceed \$1,387,500 may be used for administrative expenses instead of \$1,275,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 16: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate relating to household and personal effects.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$10,800,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$10,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$101,450,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$101,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$49,600,000 instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 23: Deletes Senate proposal to pay up to \$75 per diem.

Amendment No. 24: Deletes Senate proposal relative to transfer authority.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 25: Provides not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,500 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$840,450 as proposed by the House instead of \$915,450 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Provides a limitation of \$500 on entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$95,100,000 instead of \$105,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for representation abroad as proposed by the House instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Restores House language and deletes Senate language relative to purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language proposed by the Senate. The conferees unanimously agreed that no part of this appropriation shall be used by the Information Agency to duplicate or compete in the general news, film, or picture coverage activities at home or abroad with the services of independent American news, film, or picture agencies.

The Agency is further directed to investigate and act promptly upon any complaint made to them that their Information Services are competing with such private services.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$12,400,000 instead of \$10,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,390,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Provides that \$6,500,000 shall be available for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,490,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Deletes Senate language relating to purchase of uniforms.

Amendment No. 37: Restores House limitation relating to representation.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.





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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 103

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1957

No. 90

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Mordecai L. Brill, Temple Beth Israel, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou who hast been with all the generations of man—be with us as we strive to bring closer to fruition the divine blueprint which Thou hast given us in sacred scripture.

Humbly we would ask Thy guidance as we approach each day the ever-growing complexities of the modern world. We are humbled and chastened by the heavy burdens of leadership which devolve on our shoulders. We know that the welfare and well-being of millions lie within the scope of our work, and to Thee we turn for guidance.

Thou hast given us a goodly portion, a precious heritage. "Our lines have fallen in pleasant places." Our beloved land is one of beauty and bounty, of freedom and plenty. With grateful hearts we ask Thy help in keeping it ever thus.

Guide our deliberations at all times so that no pettiness of spirit or selfish interest mar our endeavors. Grant us wisdom and understanding together with constant awareness of the problems of men and nations. May our work lead to the ending of war and hunger throughout the world, to the end of strife and misunderstanding both within and without our borders. Keep us constantly aware that we are our brother's keeper. May the day come speedily when men will know bread and freedom, security and happiness as their daily portion.

Above all, we would ask Thy help in replacing complacency with concern, indifference with dedication to the cause of freemen everywhere.

As we approach Memorial Day, may its meaning impress itself upon our hearts and minds so that we make our country, through its elected representatives, a mighty force for justice and righteousness in the assembly of nations bringing closer the words of the Hebrew prophet, "Nation will no longer lift up sword against nation, neither will they learn war any more."

And help us to live in accordance with the words of Thy inspired seer: "It hath

been told thee, O man, what is good and what the Lord doth require of thee: To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 93. An act for the relief of Dominic Paul Steinhauser (Hiroshi Tsuruda);

S. 687. An act for the relief of Stylianos Lecomplex;

S. 696. An act for the relief of Alecos Markos Karavasilis and his wife, Stellani Karavasilis; and

S. 797. An act for the relief of John Leary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY INTO THE HOUSE CHAMBER

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the Committee to Escort the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany into the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GORDON, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.), the House stood in recess.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Doorkeeper (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) announced His Excel-

lency, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, escorted by the committee of Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is our high privilege today to welcome into this Chamber one of the great leaders of the world, the leader of a great, a proud, and a free people; and I might say people who are determined to remain free. [Applause.]

I have the great honor of presenting to you His Excellency, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer. [Applause, the Members rising.]

Chancellor ADENAUER. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, I am deeply conscious of the honor of speaking before you, the elected representatives of the strongest and freest Nation on earth; and with all my heart I thank you for this distinction. I know that I do not stand here for myself alone, but for all my countrymen. What I am going to say, therefore, is meant as a message from them to the great American people.

The Federal Republic of Germany is young—not quite 8 years old. It is still incomplete and will remain incomplete as long as reunion with the 17 million Germans living in the Soviet-occupied zone has not been effected. We have been sovereign for 3 years; only since then have we been the masters of our political decisions.

When totalitarian national socialism collapsed, after having inflicted unspeakable suffering on the world and the German people, it left chaos behind. There were millions of dead and crippled, 10 million people who were expelled from their ancestral homes in the German East, burned cities, industries and lines of transportation destroyed, the economy ruined, an administration functioning on an emergency basis only, desperate human beings and, above all, a

younger generation dangerously exposed to pernicious nihilism.

The German people went to work, supported in their first steps by the western occupation powers who gradually became our allies and friends. They reconstructed their homes, factories, stores, highways, and railroads. The German people worked hard and with self-discipline. They received invaluable help from outside sources, both public and private, and especially from the American people. The great work of the Marshall plan, undertaken 10 years ago, will never be forgotten by Europeans. It is my heartfelt desire at this hour to express our gratitude for all of this.

Consciously and deliberately, rejecting all totalitarian thoughts and aims, we began to erect our Federal Republic in that part of Germany in which freedom and human rights could be reestablished; we created this Republic on the unshakable foundation of democracy—with the inspired words of Abraham Lincoln in mind—"Government of the people, by the people, for the people." Freedom, respect for the inalienable rights of the individual and the principle of the rule of law—this is the credo of our constitution. [Applause.] In this respect, we could revert to the best traditions of our people. Our economy was organized on the principle of competitive free enterprise and social justice. We call this economic system the social market economy, and it combines free enterprise with social responsibility. The economic consequences of war destruction we endeavored to distribute equitably on many shoulders, in our thoroughgoing equalization-of-burdens law.

The greatest problems, however, were posed for us by the world around us; that is, the international situation. The world, of which our new Federal Republic had to become a part, was divided into two camps. This situation confronted our people with the most important decision it has ever had to make. Without hesitation we decided—and this is the meaning of the first parliamentary elections in 1949—for freedom against slavery, for the dignity of the individual against the collective mind, for rule by law against arbitrary dictatorship. [Applause.]

Since 1953, there has not been a single Communist in our freely elected Parliament. [Applause.]

In repeated decisions of their own choice, the people of the Federal Republic by a large majority have confirmed that our nation constitutes an inseparable part of the free world. The basic expression of this attitude is our allegiance to the unity of Europe. Therefore, we became a member of the Strasbourg Council of Europe and the OEEC. We participated in the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, in the attempt to create a European Defense Community and a European Political Community, and we hope that the Common Market and Euratom will soon be ratified by the parliaments of all six countries concerned. We have participated in all these works knowing that they mean an indissoluble bond to the world of freedom.

As early as 1948, when our constitu-

tion was drafted by the Constituent Assembly—the Parliamentary Council under my presidency—we made a provision whereby parts of our sovereignty could be transferred by a simple law to a European community. This was a renunciation of the concept that national sovereignty is still a principle suitable to the establishment of a political order in Europe. This principle has cost Europe dearly in the many wars of the past.

With the free world we share the dangers which threaten it, dangers to peace. As a country whose very arteries are now cut—by the Iron Curtain—we are vividly aware of these dangers. Therefore, we need safeguards. We find these safeguards within the powerful North Atlantic alliance whose main support is the moral, political, economic and military strength of the United States. NATO, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, is an instrument for the preservation of freedom. The Western World created it after the Soviets almost completely paralyzed the security mechanism of the United Nations which had been devised with so much care and idealism. In our strenuous efforts to make our contribution to the military strength of the alliance, we too, have nothing else in mind but the defense of our liberty. On my word before God, nobody in Germany plays with the idea of using force or war, and this includes the use of force in the question of German reunification which we desire so ardently. [Applause.] Still fresh in our memory is the horror of the nights of bombing during the Second World War, and the terrible devastation of our country.

That is why in our sincere love for peace we follow with such acute attention and sympathy the efforts of your Government by an overall controlled disarmament to diminish the danger of war. These efforts, coupled with elimination of the causes of tension in the world—characterized, most of all, in defiance of reason, justice, and morality, by the division of my country and its courageous capital, Berlin—must in the end give to mankind the security for which it longs and to which it is entitled in order to live according to its true destiny, to the highest principles of humanity. Without real effort, however, and without the sincere cooperation of the free peoples, we know that this objective will never be attained.

These are only the most essential facts and motives that may help you to understand us—that is, what we are and how we act. Let me attempt to sum up with a statement that gives me much pleasure:

The understanding and agreement—I daresay the cordial friendship—that exists today between the American and the German people is not the product of an accidental coincidence of transient interests. It rests on the common ground of profound convictions. It rests on the only power that moves free human beings to unite their destinies lastingly—it rests on confidence. The German people trust in you. Preserve your trust in them. This I ask of you. [Applause, the Members rising.]

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1958 —CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 492)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36 and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 8, 9, 11, 16, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure stricken and inserted by said amendment insert "fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$98,088,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,387,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$49,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$95,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 27 and 30.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
JOHN TABER.

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
J. W. FULBRIGHT
(except as to amendments No. 14 and No. 29),
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 1: Deletes House language, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Provides for the purchase of 15 passenger motor vehicles instead of 10 as proposed by the House and 20 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$98,088,500 instead of \$93,088,500, as proposed by the House and \$99,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees were not in agreement on the wisdom of using appropriated funds for official residence allowances for deputy chiefs of missions, for medical benefits for dependents, or for recreational facilities. Therefore, it is the consensus of the committee that before utilizing any funds for these purposes more detailed presentations and justifications should be made to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate.

"Transfer allowances" are not to exceed a total of \$75,890. No specific amount is earmarked for the Passport Office.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Restore House language relative to the purchase of motor vehicles.

Representation Allowances

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

International organizations and conferences

Missions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$1,357,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House.

International commissions

Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey

Amendment No. 9: Inserts Senate language limiting to ten the number of temporary employees that may be hired at any one time.

Amendment No. 10: Permits payment of not to exceed \$50 per day for temporary employees as proposed by the House instead of \$75 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,344,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$935,000 as proposed by the House.

International fisheries commissions

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$1,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,654,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Educational exchange

International Educational Exchange Activities

Amendment No. 13: Places a limitation of \$1,000 on entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$20,800,000 instead of \$17,575,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Provides that not to exceed \$1,387,500 may be used for administrative expenses instead of \$1,275,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General provisions

Amendment No. 16: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate relating to household and personal effects.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Salaries and expenses, general administration
Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$10,800,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$10,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Special temporary attorneys and assistants

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$101,450,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$101,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$49,600,000 instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Prison System

Buildings and Facilities

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions

Amendment No. 23: Deletes Senate proposal to pay up to \$75 per diem.

Amendment No. 24: Deletes Senate proposal relative to transfer authority.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 25: Provides not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$840,450 as proposed by the House instead of \$915,450 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Provides a limitation of \$500 on entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$95,100,000 instead of \$105,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for representation abroad as proposed by the House instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Restores House language and deletes Senate language relative to purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language proposed by the Senate. The Conferees unanimously agreed that no part of this appropriation shall be used by the Information Agency to duplicate or compete in the general news, film, or picture coverage activities at home or abroad with the services of independent American news, film, or picture agencies.

The agency is further directed to investigate and act promptly upon any complaint made to them that their Information Services are competing with such private services.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$12,400,000 instead of \$10,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,390,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Provides that \$6,500,000 shall be available for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,490,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Deletes Senate language relating to purchase of uniforms.

Amendment No. 37: Restores House limitation relating to representation.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 89]

Adair	Grant	Mailliard
Andresen.	Green, Pa.	Miller, Md.
August H.	Gubser	Montoya
Barrett	Gwinn	Morris
Baumhart	Hays, Ark.	Murray
Beamer	Hays, Ohio	Natcher
Blatnik	Healey	Perkins
Blitch	Hemphill	Powell
Bowler	Hillings	Preston
Buckley	Hoeven	Rains
Byrd	Holtzman	Sleminski
Byrne, Pa.	James	Siler
Celler	Jenkins	Spence
Chelf	Jennings	Teller
Chudoff	Kearney	Van Pelt
Cole	Kee	Vinson
Dawson, Ill.	Kelley, Pa.	Vursell
Dellay	Kilburn	Watts
Eberharter	LeCompte	Wolverton
Forrester	McConnell	Zelenko
Garmatz	McGovern	
Granahan	McMillan	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 368 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 86, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7665) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7665, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read down to and including line 9 on page 3 of the bill. If there are no amendments at this point, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY FUND

For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense available for research and development, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, \$85,000,000 and in addition not to exceed \$50,000,000 to be used upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such funds can be wisely, profitably, and practically

used in the interest of national defense and to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation during the current fiscal year as the Secretary of Defense may designate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order that I may answer some questions that have been asked me, questions which may be in the minds of other Members but particularly newer Members of the House, and that is the steps of procedure followed in order to arrive at the amount to be allowed the Department of Defense.

Now, it should be recognized that at the very outset the beginning of these requests starts clear down on a local level perhaps 18 months or more before they come to us. Then each one of the Departments, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, prepare and present their requests to the Secretary of Defense. He reviews them, and then, finally, when the Office of the Secretary of Defense arrives at the figure there, it is forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget. Then the Bureau of the Budget, having reviewed these figures, finally incorporates them in what comes to us as the President's budget message for these sums now before you.

Immediately after the President's budget is received this request for funds is sent to the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, a 13-man subcommittee of the full Committee on Appropriations of 50. As you have been told, we started our hearings in January, and we just concluded them 10 days ago. Our hearings are contained in a stack of 5 volumes, including 7,000 pages, and as much more testimony was taken secretly or off the record. Before our subcommittee there came the top military and civilian officials of the Department of Defense. We, in turn, have now accepted our responsibility. We have concluded our hearings. We have written our report and recommendations. We have made our report to the full committee of 50 members. They, in turn, have acted and this bill is now before the House of Representatives.

When we conclude, I hope tomorrow, the bill as we pass it will be sent to the other body, the Senate. But there the procedure is different. They do not have the full and complete hearings that we have, and have held for 4½ months. The military witnesses go to the Senate under a process which they call reclama. According to Webster that merely means a complaint. In other words, they take the bill as we have passed it, and go before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and complain about the cuts or reductions that the House of Representatives has made. They say nothing whatsoever about any other section of the bill nor is there any statement concerning sums that may be a little "plus." They say nothing about that. They merely go before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and make a reclama on the very items that we have reduced. If the defense has a good case, they can prove their complaint.

Then, of course, the Senate committee reports, and the bill goes to the floor of the Senate. There they take up the bill pretty much as we do here. Then, when the Senate passes its bill, if their figures are different, if there is any difference between the House figures and the Senate figures, there is a conference. The conferees discuss the differences and finally work things out by compromise and get a result between the figures of the House and those of the Senate. That is reported back to each body as a conference report for the approval or rejection by the House of Representatives.

It should be clearly understood that this is not the last Department of Defense appropriation bill that this House of Representatives is going to pass. We meet again in January, and if by chance we have reduced more than we should have, the military can come in and tell us what effect it has had. They will then have had 6 months of experience under this appropriation bill, and if we have cut too deeply they can come in and point out facts and figures and tell us exactly what has happened and what is necessary in order that we do not jeopardize our national defense.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. About how much money is there on hand unexpended in the Department of Defense?

Mr. SCRIVNER. About \$67,000 million—\$67 billion.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And part of that has already been allocated, has it not?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Most of it has been obligated. At the end of this fiscal year, the year now ending, there will be about \$10 billion unobligated; that is, for which there is no binding contract.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has expired.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Could the gentleman break down the unexpended funds among the three branches of the armed services?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not have those figures before me, but the unexpended balance is not the important item. It is the unobligated balance; that is, where there has been no contract brought to a finality, that is really important. These unexpended and unobligated balances will be discussed later during the debate. But I want to point out that the reason I have made this statement on the floor is so that each Member here will know exactly the procedure and know this is not the last word, by any means.

In the last 5 years we have provided a little less than \$200 billion for our national defense and in the next 10 years

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 31, 1957
For actions of May 29, 1957
85th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate committee reported bills to extend Reorganization Act, provide for budgeting on accrued expenditure basis, and transfer old records to Archives. Sen. Humphrey criticized Secretary's actions on corn bill. Rep. Cooley criticized Secretary's proposal for greater price-support discretion. Rep. Avery defended soil bank program. Sen. Russell and Rep. Whitten introduced and discussed cotton certificate program bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6871, the State, Justice, judiciary appropriation bill, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President.
pp. 7142, 7151-94, 7079-80
2. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 1791, to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949 so as to make the Act apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before June 1, 1959 (S. Rept. 386). p. 7135
3. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 434, to provide for budgeting on an accrued expenditure basis (S. Rept. 394). p. 7135
Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of the bill and stated, in part, as follows:
"It is fully recognized by the committee that if appropriations for long lead-time programs, such as the building of an aircraft carrier, are converted to the annual accrued expenditure basis, authority must be provided in the dollar amount required for forwarding contracting beyond the current budget

year in which the program is started. The committee amendment, therefore, authorizes the Appropriations Committees to grant contract authority to the executive agencies where necessary for the forward planning of long lead-time programs.

"It is also recognized that a change of this magnitude in appropriations procedures should not be approached on a governmentwide basis, but on the basis of individual appropriations where such a transformation is warranted by the budgetary situation in each Federal agency. The President, therefore, is given the broadest discretion as to implementation of the authority granted by this bill." pp. 7135-6

4. RECORDS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S.1536, providing that, in general, records which are over 50 years old and have sufficient historical value shall be transferred to the Archivist (S. Rept. 388). p. 7135
5. HOUSING; RESEARCH. Passed, 69-1, with amendments H. R. 6659, the housing bill. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 7196, 7208-39
During debate on this bill Sen. Humphrey criticized the Secretary's actions in connection with the recent corn bill. pp. 7219-20
In connection with an amendment by Sen. Bush to increase the interest rate on college housing loans, Sen. Williams stated that the same principle had been adopted "in connection with the finances of the Commodity Credit Corporation, when we said that Corporation should pay to the Government the average prevailing interest rate." p. 7227
As passed by the Senate, this bill includes a provision directing the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out a research program on farm housing until June 30, 1959, in cooperation with the land-grant colleges.
6. BUILDINGS; DISBURSEMENTS; SAFETY; STATION TRANSFERS. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported S. 1799, to facilitate the payment of Government checks; S. 1535, to authorize GSA to make contracts for cleaning and custodial services for periods not exceeding 5 years; S. 931, to provide for reorganizing the safety functions of the Government; and S. 1408, providing allowances for transportation of house trailers by civilian employees who are transferred. pp. D469-70
7. REPORT. Both Houses received the annual report of HEW. pp. 7133, 7130
8. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Robert Bernard Anderson to be Secretary of the Treasury. p. 7261
9. ATOMIC ENERGY. Received from the State Department a proposed bill for U. S. participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency; to Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. p. 7133
10. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 30, to print a compilation of studies and reports on the foreign aid program (S. Rept. 390). p. 7135
11. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Goldwater questioned whether there is much support for the Hells Canyon project. pp. 7140-1
Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon proposal. pp. 7239-42
Sen. Morse spoke against rapid tax amortization for certain power projects, etc. pp. 7242-56
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Johnson, Tex., spoke in favor of flood control and related programs. pp. 7142-4



Congressional Record

United States
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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 103

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1957

No. 91

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, Thou art always standing at the door of our hearts waiting to be welcomed and to make them aglow and radiant with the vision of lofty ideals.

Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, and may it be ours to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before Thee all our days.

Show us how in these days of grave responsibilities we may lay hold of the great sources of insight and inspiration, of wisdom and understanding, of faith and fidelity.

Make us more eager and zealous in the high endeavor of gaining a larger measure of health and happiness, of peace and prosperity for all mankind.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 28, 1957.)

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am confident that there will not be one word of disagreement in this body this morning with reference to this conference report. The managers on the part of the House bring back to you this bill H. R. 6871 making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1958, in the reduced amount \$562,891,293.

This amount is \$908,500 less than the amount contained in the bill when it was passed by this House on April 17 last. It is \$194,000 less than the amount included in the bill when it was passed by the other body on May 15 last. I shall include at this point in my remarks the following summary of the action taken on this bill by both Houses:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	House bill	Senate bill	Conference	Conference compared with budget estimates
Department of State.....	\$221,700,072	\$227,714,552	\$180,382,743	\$193,478,243	\$189,024,243	-\$38,690,309
Department of Justice.....	216,343,650	234,655,000	227,855,000	226,380,000	226,705,000	-7,950,000
The judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,780,250	38,562,050	38,637,050	38,562,050	-2,218,200
United States Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	90,200,000	96,200,000	-47,800,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	14,390,000	12,400,000	-6,100,000
Total.....	605,765,157	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,085,293	562,891,293	-102,758,509

Conference bill is \$908,500 below the House bill.

Conference bill is \$194,000 below the Senate bill.

Conference bill is \$102,758,509 below the budget estimates.

Conference bill is \$42,873,864 below the amount appropriated to date for the present fiscal year exclusive of funds in the 3d supplemental, 1957.

It should be brought to the attention of the House that the House-Senate conferees were in unanimous agreement with regard to the following language contained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House:

The conferees were not in agreement on the wisdom of using appropriated funds for official residence allowances for deputy chiefs of missions, for medical benefits for dependents, or for recreational facilities. Therefore, it is the consensus of the committee that before utilizing any funds for these purposes more detailed presentations and justifications should be made to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate.

"Transfer allowances" are not to exceed a total of \$75,890. No specific amount is earmarked for the Passport Office.

I am constrained to remind the House that the Committee on Appropriations of the House had the following to say concerning the Passport Office of the Department of State in its report on this bill submitted to the House on April 12 last:

The Director of the Passport Office when appearing before the committee last year stated:

"I don't think that the answer to more work in the Passport Office is more people, and that is why this year I am not asking for additional Passport Office help. The eight persons being requested are for the Chinese Fraud Branch, and that is a project apart."

Last year the committee was requested to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for equipment for the Passport Office. The following is a quotation from last year's hearings in regard thereto:

"Mr. SIKES. Ordinarily in industry, when new equipment is installed, it is assumed that such installation will be accompanied by a decrease in labor and personnel requirements. That does not seem to be the case in your office.

"Miss KNIGHT. No, sir.

"Mr. SIKES. Why not?

"Miss KNIGHT. I do not think it will be necessary to increase the personnel because the type of machinery—

"Mr. SIKES. I said a decrease in personnel requirements would be anticipated.

"Miss KNIGHT. It will not decrease during this conversion period, but I would say next year it might very well decrease in number of employees despite the fact that we expect to have more passport applications.

"When we get the machinery in operation, it seems to me we could decrease the num-

ber of persons we have even if we increase the number of passport applications."

The Congress thereupon appropriated the full amount requested for this Office including the \$250,000 for new equipment, with these results: Fifty-five additional positions were established, over and above the number then requested of and allowed by the Congress. A new passport office was opened in Los Angeles at a cost of \$110,601.51 without notifying the committee, by the use of funds appropriated for other purposes. The new equipment has not been placed on order and money appropriated for this equipment has been spent for additional personnel.

Such fiscal irresponsibility on the part of the State Department cannot be tolerated. The committee should not be asked to spend day after day and week after week listening to testimony as to what the funds are required for, if at the conclusion of the hearings and passage of the bill and approved by the President, the Department then proceeds to spend the money as it sees fit without regard to the justifications presented the committee during the hearings.

I am pleased to note, however, that the conferees in behalf of the other body unanimously saw fit to restore the amount of \$150,000 which the other body had deducted from the budget request for the Federal Bureau of Investigation which annually submits a tight sensible budget which it fully describes and justifies.

It may be seen at page 7 of this conference report that the conferees unanimously agreed that no funds shall be used by the Information Agency to duplicate or compete in the general news, film, or picture coverage activities at home or abroad with the services of independent American news, film, or picture agencies. The Agency is directed to investigate and act promptly upon any complaint made to them that their information services are competing with such private services.

Under the terms of the pending conference report the amount of \$1,500,000 has been added for the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels.

I am sure that the House will unanimously adopt this conference report. I should say at this time that there are only two amendments in disagreement, amendments numbered 27 and 30, and with regard to these, following adoption of the conference report I shall move that the House recede from its disagreement to these amendments and concur therein.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the conference report just adopted is one of the encouraging signs of the times. For the first time in recent years both Houses have cooperated in a conference reducing a bill below both the Senate totals and the House totals; below the budget estimates and below the appropriation for the preceding year.

The conference report is \$194,000 below the Senate bill. It is \$908,500 below the House bill. It is \$102,758,509 below the budget estimates. And it is \$42,873,864 below the appropriations for the fiscal year 1957 to date.

It is most heartening in that it is indicative of a turn in the tide of reckless

spending that has characterized appropriations in recent years.

I congratulate Chairman ROONEY and his able committee on the successful conclusion of one of the important bills of the session.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 30, line 17, insert "and their dependents."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 32, line 19, insert "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by contract with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 87 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the morning press carries a statement that construction of a number of Federal buildings for which we have appropriated money will be held up because of a strike. If the drivers of cement trucks in Washington are to fix the costs of buildings, it will be necessary that the Committee on Appropriations ask the union—all unions interested—about what it is going to cost to construct the proposed buildings, so that the money appropriated will be sufficient to meet their

demands; otherwise we will not get the buildings. It has been said that the new Senate Office Building will cost as much as \$50 million more than the original estimate. Why not just quit or at least postpone such construction until a more opportune time?

THE LATE LUTHER PATRICK

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it was with regret that I learned of the recent death of our late esteemed and beloved colleague, Luther Patrick, former Representative from Alabama. With every year that one remains in these halls one sees, as it were, one more colleague, or former colleague, join the shadowy procession of the Great Majority, and I have seen a great many of them do so. In each case there is that peculiar poignancy which accompanies the realization of the finality of death. But O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still.

Luther Patrick was born near Decatur, in Morgan County, Alabama, on January 23, 1894. He attended the public schools, later Louisiana State University and Purdue University. In 1918 he was graduated from the law school of the University of Alabama. During the First World War he served as a private, being assigned to the Army training detachment and to the Central Officers' Training School from June 14 to December 4, 1918. Admitted to the Alabama bar in 1919, he commenced practice in Fairfield. The rapidity of his rise in his profession testified both to his ability and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. City attorney of Fairfield 1920-1922; assistant attorney general of Alabama 1927-1929; assistant United States district attorney for the northern district of Alabama in 1933 and 1934, he added to his professional duties by becoming a writer and radio commentator on public affairs. In 1936 he was elected Representative from the 9th Alabama District to the 75th and the 2 succeeding Congresses, serving from January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1943. In 1942 he was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection. He retired to become the senior member of the law firm of Patrick and Appelbaum in Birmingham. During the war years he served as a consultant to the War Production Board in 1943-44. He was elected to the 79th Congress, serving from January 3, 1945, to January 3, 1947, following which he retired once more to Birmingham to the practice of his profession.

During our service together in this body I learned to know Luther Patrick. A close friendship developed between us which continued until his death. We kept in touch with each other through an exchange of letters.

Luther Patrick was a progressive legislator which he evidenced by great courage on many occasions.

Such was the record of an active and busy life. He was not merely a conspicuous public figure in the political

Labor, and president of the National Hells Canyon Dam Association.

Contributions to the National Hells Canyon Association

[From June 1953, through Aug. 12, 1955]

Labor:

Oregon State Federation of Labor	\$3,747.50
Washington State Federation of Labor	2,400.00
Idaho State Federation of Labor	700.00
Oregon State CIO	1,000.00
Brotherhood of Railway Car-men	115.00
UAW-CIO	4,000.00
Washington State CIO	25.00
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers	200.00
Montana State Federation of Labor	500.00
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	2,000.00
CIO	5,000.00
International Brotherhood of Bollermakers	1,500.00
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	1,800.00
International Association of Machinists	4,500.00
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	250.00
International Union of Operating Engineers	5,000.00
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	500.00
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	950.00
Lodge No. 1374, I. A. of M.	400.00
United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO	100.00
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks	500.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	100.00
International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union	2,000.00
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	700.00
United Steelworkers	2,500.00
International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers	1,000.00
Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters	220.00
United Association of Plumbers	500.00
Operative Plasterer's and Cement Masons' International Association	250.00
United Brotherhood of Carpenters	3,500.00
Brotherhood of Painters	500.00
Holsting and Portable Engineers, Local 701	500.00
Western Conference of Operating Engineers	1,000.00
United Steelworkers of America, CIO	4,000.00
American Federation of Labor-CIO councils	1,000.00
Central labor councils	385.00
Other labor unions	307.00
Total	57,053.30

Farm:

Oregon State Grange	2,000.00
Oregon Farmers Union	989.44
Washington State Grange	2,000.00
Missouri Farmers Association	1,000.00
National Farmers Union	1,000.00
Farmers Union Central Exchange	2,000.00
Pacific Supply Cooperative	600.00
Consumers Cooperation Association	450.00
Midland Cooperatives	200.00
Pierce County Farmers Ed. and Co-op Union	15.00

Contributions to the National Hells Canyon Association—Continued

Farm—Continued

Gervais Farmers Union	\$30.00
Farmers Union No. 429	15.00
Farmers Ed. and Coop Union (Wisconsin)	25.00
Gooding Farmers Union	15.00
Farmers Union Local 425	20.00
California Farm Research	20.00
Farm Research (New York)	5.00
Pierce County Farmers Union	25.00
Subordinate Granges	3,564.58

Total 13,999.02

Public power:

Northwest Public Power Association	2,000.00
Montana REA	200.00
Southwest Washington PUD Commissioners Association	1,030.00
Eastern Washington PUD Commissioners Association	500.00
Idaho REA	500.00
Wasco Electric Cooperative	425.00
NRECA	2,000.00
Oregon REA	2,000.00
Water and Power Users of Santa Clara County	27.00
APPA	1,750.00
Washington REA	200.00
Cooperative League of the U. S.	25.00
Individual REA's	19,268.70
Total	30,925.70

Other:

Green, Richardson and Green	350.00
Idaho - Oregon - Washington Hells Canyon Association	2,323.12
Baker County Commercial Club	200.00
Lebanon Hells Canyon Association	50.00
Wallowa County Hells Canyon Association	100.00
Council Hells Canyon Association	53.75
Benton County Hells Canyon Association	15.00
Wasco County Hells Canyon Association	200.00
Walla Walla Public Power Group	27.00
Multnomah County Hells Canyon Association	673.50
Thurston County Democratic Club	24.00
Snohomish County Democratic Women	20.00
Jane Jefferson Democratic Women's Club of Washington County	10.00
Myrtle Leaf Club	125.00
Washington County Hells Canyon Association	311.00

Total 4,482.37

Individuals 3,784.68

Folders 745.64

Decals 205.00

Total, all contributions to date 111,195.71

ACCELERATED TAX AMORTIZATION CERTIFICATES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, during the past week I have made several insertions in the body of the RECORD listing the accelerated tax writeoffs which have been granted in the Pacific Northwest. Inadvertently I neglected the

State of Washington. I do not wish to be in the position of neglecting any of our good States. I therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an item on this subject from the Idaho Sunday Statesman of Boise, Idaho, of May 19, 1957, listing the writeoffs for Washington.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOEING LEADS WRITEOFFS LISTED FOR WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.—Approximately 400 corporations in the Pacific Northwest have been granted certificates—or so-called tax writeoffs—during the last 7 years for an accelerated rate of depreciation on construction for tax purposes.

The Office of Defense Mobilization said the effect of the program is to allow the companies to take larger than normal depreciation deductions during the first 5 years.

This is offset by smaller-than-usual deductions after the first 5 years. A committee of the Senate currently is studying repeal of this provision of the tax laws in favor of a more limited program.

In Washington, the Boeing Airplane Co. in Seattle got 45 of the 223 Washington certificates up to the first of this year. Boeing was authorized to amortize \$45,669,000 on facilities estimated to cost more than \$70 million.

ODM listed these other certifications for Washington, with corporations, estimated cost of facilities and—amounts subjected to amortization in parentheses:

American Smelting and Refining, Stevens County, \$1,711,000 (\$1,015,000); Tacoma, \$612,000 (\$398,000); \$892,000 (\$714,000); \$207,000 (\$145,000); Skagit Steel & Iron Works, Sedro Woolley, \$370,000 (\$166,000); \$22,000 (\$17,000); \$165,000 (\$107,000);

J. Niels Lumber, Klickitat, \$125,000 (\$69,000); Columbia Veneer, Kalama, \$508,000 (\$254,000); Washington Veneer, Olympia, \$111,000 (\$56,000); Sylvan Products, Centralia, \$413,000 (\$186,000); West Coast Plywood, Hoquiam, \$195,000 (\$78,000); Weyerhaeuser Timber, Everett, \$20,442,000 (\$13,287,000); Longview, \$16,282,000 (\$8,955,000); Snoqualmie, \$650,000 (\$260,000);

Pacific Paperboard, Longview, \$27,000 (\$14,000); Simpson Logging, Lowell, \$3,901,000 (\$1,365,000); Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Bellingham, \$659,000 (\$264,000); Scott Paper, Everett, \$27,240,000 (\$10,896,000); Allied Chemical & Dye, Hedges, \$1,611,000 (\$805,000); Columbia River Chemicals, Pasco, \$11,121,000 (\$5,004,000);

Rayonier, Inc., Port Angeles, \$874,000 (\$568,000); Shelton, \$1,412,000 (\$918,000); Hoquiam, \$1,508,000 (\$908,000); Union Oil Company of California, Edmonds, \$1 million (\$700,000); General Petroleum, Whatcomb County, \$38,550,000 (\$20,477,000); Shell Oil, Anacortes, \$53,860,000 (\$28,743,000); Aberdeen, \$144,000 (\$57,000); Seattle, \$470,000 (\$183,000); \$277,000 (\$111,000); \$129,000 (\$51,000); Harbor Isle, \$106,000 (\$43,000);

Straits Refining, Bellingham, \$26,430,000 (\$20,614,000); New England Industries, Bellingham, \$14,305,000 (\$11,624,000); Pacific Grinding Wheel, Everett, \$26,000 (\$17,000); Keokuk Electro Metals, Rock Island, \$238,000 (\$202,000); Reynolds Metals, Longview, \$9,999,000 (\$7,999,000); Continental Can, Walla Walla, \$99,000 (\$59,000).

Castle Industries, Everett, \$52,000 (\$34,000); Decoto Brothers, Yakima, \$74,000 (\$33,000); Bellingham Shipyards, Bellingham, \$295,000 (\$207,000); Commercial Ship Repair, Winslow, \$76,000 (\$38,000); Great Northern Railway, Everett, \$63,000 (\$25,000); Spokane-Portland-Seattle Railway, Golden-

dale, \$7,000 (\$3,000); Vancouver, \$44,000 (\$17,000); \$88,000 (\$35,000).

Northern Pacific Railway, Pasco, \$4,592,000 (\$2,296,000); Graingrowers Warehouse, Wilbur, \$189,000 (\$75,000); Odessa Trading, Wheeler, \$40,000 (\$16,000); Garfield Union Warehouse, Walters, \$50,000 (\$25,000), \$34,000 (\$13,000); Kenyon Zero Storage, Grandview, \$67,000 (\$37,000); Pacific Power & Light, statewide, \$63,426,000 (\$41,227,000); Clark County, \$5,071,000 (\$3,296,000).

Valley Junk, Yakima, \$12,000 (\$8,000); Standard Oil of California, East Pasco, \$75,000 (\$37,000); Tidewater Terminal, East Pasco, \$464,000 (\$186,000); Crown Zellerbach, Camas, \$1,287,000 (\$515,000), \$320,000 (\$128,000); Food Machinery and Chemical, Vancouver, \$4,320,000 (\$2,160,000); Carborundum, Vancouver, \$3,319,000 (\$2,158,000).

Aluminum Co. of America, Vancouver, \$48,242,000 (\$38,594,000), \$3,400,000 (\$1,700,000), \$3,077,000 (\$1,539,000); Berger Engineering, Seattle, \$16,000 (\$10,000); Pacific Car and Foundry, Renton, \$51,000 (\$33,000), \$119,000 (\$60,000), \$20,000 (\$13,000); Western Oxygen, Seattle, \$52,000 (\$30,000); United States Oil and Refining, Seattle, \$3,467,000 (\$2,200,000); Permanente Cement, Seattle, \$137,000 (\$41,000).

Gladding-McBean, Renton, \$67,000 (\$50,000); Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel, Seattle, \$136,000 (\$75,000), \$137,000 (\$82,000), \$152,000 (\$91,000), \$1,441,000 (\$865,000); Northwest Steel Rolling Mills, Seattle, \$236,000 (\$118,000); Seidelhuber Steel Rolling Mills, Seattle, \$1,404,000 (\$772,000); Washington Iron Works, Seattle, \$70,000 (\$46,000), \$14,000 (\$9,000), \$40,000 (\$26,000).

Industrial Plating Works, Seattle, \$13,000 (\$6,000), \$99,000 (\$59,000); Broderick and Bascom Rope, Seattle, \$40,000 (\$24,000); Pacific Wire Works, Seattle, \$10,000 (\$7,000); Lamson Products, Seattle, \$58,000 (\$46,000); Northwest Bolt and Nut, Seattle, \$430,000 (\$151,000); Nelson Iron Works, Seattle, \$15,000 (\$8,000), \$6,000 (\$4,000); Sternoff Metal and Iron Works, Seattle, \$46,000 (\$30,000).

Western Gear Works, Seattle, 10 totaling \$172,000 (\$131,000); Stetson Ross Machine, Seattle, \$100,000 (\$75,000); Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing, Seattle, \$31,000 (\$21,000); Stack Steel and Supply, Seattle, \$146,000 (\$73,000).

Coates Electric Manufacturing, Seattle, \$100,000 (\$30,000); Ravenne Metal Products, Seattle, \$25,000 (\$17,000), \$199,000 (\$149,000); Carter Machine Shop, Seattle, \$10,000 (\$7,000); Certified Manufacturing, Seattle, \$11,000 (\$000); Korry Manufacturing, Seattle, \$103,000 (\$51,000), \$30,000 (\$14,000), \$9,000 (\$6,000).

Kenworth Motor Truck, Seattle, \$62,000 (\$47,000), \$65,000 (\$42,000), \$72,000 (\$47,000); Pacific Car and Foundry, Renton, \$38,000 (\$25,000), \$35,000 (\$23,000); W. C. Nickum & Sons, Seattle, \$5,000 (\$3,000); Columbia Electric Manufacturing, Spokane, \$687,000 (\$378,000); Long Lake Lumber, Spokane, \$100,000 (\$40,000); Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical, Spokane and elsewhere in Washington, 11 totaling \$24,686,000 (\$18,546,000).

Inland Oxyacetylene, Spokane, \$63,000 (\$29,000); General Machine, Spokane, \$35,000 (\$23,000), \$18,000 (\$13,000); Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation, East Spokane, \$2,359,000 (\$1,028,000); Great Northern Railway, Hillyard, \$575,000 (\$288,000).

Milwaukee Railroad, Spokane, \$452,000 (\$181,000); West Coast Fast Freight, Seattle, \$30,000 (\$18,000), Spokane, \$324,000 (\$227,000); Alaska Junk, Spokane, \$21,000 (\$13,000); Seattle, \$30,000 (\$23,000); Petroleum Terminal, Spokane, \$604,000 (\$242,000); Continental Oil, Spokane, \$1,009,000 (\$403,000); Carter Oil, Spokane, \$510,000 (\$204,000).

Oscar Perry, Seattle, four totaling \$84,000 (\$52,000); Rohr Aircraft, Auburn, \$807,000 (\$484,000); Sulak Manufacturing, Seattle, \$20,000 (\$15,000), \$9,000 (\$6,000); Puget Sound Bridge Dredging, Seattle, \$200,000

(\$160,000); Capital Industries, Seattle, \$24,000 (\$17,000); Todd Shipyard, Seattle, \$590,000 (\$295,000); Alaska-British Columbia Transportation, Seattle, \$350,000 (\$210,000); Stokley-Van Camp, Seattle, \$205,000 (\$113,000); Puget Sound Tug and Barge, Seattle, \$500,000 (\$300,000), \$45,000 (\$27,000).

Western Airlines, Seattle, \$250,000 (\$150,000); Pan-American World Airways, Seattle, \$700,000 (\$420,000); Seattle Iron and Metals, Seattle, \$25,000 (\$19,000); Dulien Steel Products, Seattle, \$87,000 (\$56,000), \$15,000 (\$10,000); Tidewater Associated Oil, Seattle, \$214,000 (\$86,000), \$91,000 (\$36,000); Tacoma, \$81,000 (\$33,000); Puget Sound Plywood, Tacoma, \$238,000 (\$83,000); St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber, Tacoma, \$435,000 (\$283,000).

West Tacoma Newsprint, Stellacoom, \$4,774,000 (\$2,148,000); Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing, Tacoma, \$445,000 (\$223,000); Hooker Electrochemical Co., Tacoma, \$2,735,000 (\$1,368,000), \$1,895,000 (\$948,000); Hooker Detrex, Tacoma, \$337,000 (\$169,000).

Stauffer Chemical, Tacoma, \$320,000 (\$144,000); Ohio Ferro Alloys, \$78,000 (\$66,000); Atlas Foundry, Tacoma, \$428,000 (\$321,000); Tacoma Junk, \$75,000 (\$49,000); Simon Junk, \$6,000 (\$4,000); and Washington Water Power, Spokane, \$46,107,000 (\$29,970,000).

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of Tuesday, May 28, 1957, pp. 6958-6959, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the tragedy of raging and devastating floods is still taking place in the great Southwest. In my own State, death and damage are the order of the day.

Flash floods struck just 2 days ago at scores of towns west and south of San Antonio all the way to Corpus

Christi. Cloudbursts deluged the Nueces watershed.

Mr. President, we cannot sit idly by without fighting back against the forces of flood and storm. There are priceless lives at stake.

It is too late to build the great works that would prevent this damage in time to meet the current floods. They are works that should have been built years ago.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a United Press dispatch dealing with this subject, carried on the news ticker this morning, be printed in the RECORD this morning at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DALLAS.—Torrential rains battered south and southwest Texas with up to nearly 8 inches of rain today as about a fourth of the 6,000 evacuees in flood-battered Fort Worth and Dallas returned to their homes with a wary eye on new thunderheads.

Flash flooding struck suddenly at scores of towns west and south of San Antonio all the way to Corpus Christi as new cloudbursts deluged the Nueces River watershed.

Meanwhile, in Fort Worth, where the Tarrant County sheriff's office estimated the flood damage at \$5 million, water completely receded in the Richland Hills section and dropped 3 feet along the West Fork of the Trinity River.

But, thunderstorm clouds were piling up to the west of the city and forecasters called for more scattered thunderstorms tonight and tomorrow.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Governor of my State of Arkansas, the Honorable Orval E. Faubus, has recently written to me to plead for the implementation and acceleration by the Congress of the upstream watershed control program. The flooding Arkansas River which has ravaged our adjoining State of Oklahoma is now threatening the lowlands of my State, and its destructive waters will flow into the Mississippi River to threaten the neighboring States of Mississippi on the east, and Louisiana on the south.

It is my pleasure to bring to the attention of the Senate Governor Faubus' request, and I heartily second his statement that if this program is speeded up, "its benefits will be felt not only now, but for generations hence."

Mr. President, the Senate heard Monday of last week an excellent report by the senior Senator from Oklahoma on the damage wrought to his State by the Arkansas River, and his evaluation of the savings in land, money, and lives that would have been realized if the flood control structures which have been authorized had been constructed. I anticipate with pleasure the day when I can report to the Senate the completion of the vast development program for the Arkansas River Basin and the savings it has effected not only in Arkansas but also in Oklahoma and the lower Mississippi Basin.

There were many of us in this Chamber last Monday who were gladdened by the statement of the Senator from Louisiana to the effect that the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on

Union	President	Years as president	When first elected	Salary	Date of salary information
Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL), 1500 North Broad St., Philadelphia 21, Pa. Membership: 52,836; local unions, 178.	Sal B. Hoffman.....	20	1937	\$10,400 plus \$2,912 "allowances."	Mar. 22, 1957.
Utility Workers Union of America (CIO), 1413 K St. NW., Washington 5, D. C. Membership: 81,000; local unions, 354.	Joseph A. Fisher.....	12	1945	\$15,032.....	(?).
Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America; United (AFL), 1992 West Philadelphia St., York, Pa. Membership: 3,300; local unions, 20.	Frank Johnson ²⁷	(?)	(?)	\$1,110.63 plus \$488.43 expenses.	Jan. 31, 1957.
Watch Workers Union; American (Independent), 479 Moody St., Waltham, Mass. Membership: 6,000; local unions, 5.	Walter W. Cenerazzo.....	(?)	(?)	\$11,700.....	Nov. 23, 1956.
Watchmen's Association; Independent (Independent), 164 11th Ave., New York 11, N. Y. Membership: 3,000; local unions, 6.	James McFaun.....	8	1949	\$300.....	Feb. 25, 1957.
Woodworkers of America; International (CIO), 418 Governor Bldg., Portland 4, Oreg. Membership: 105,058; local unions, 275.	A. F. Hartung.....	5	1952	\$14,785.13.....	Aug. 20, 1956.

² No information.

²⁷ It is not clear from the report whether or not the presidency is a full-time job.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Llewellyn E. Thompson, of Colorado, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Francis White, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sweden;

John M. Cabot, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia;

Earl E. T. Smith, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cuba; and

Ivan B. White, and sundry other persons, for appointment and promotion in the foreign and diplomatic service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Malcolm A. MacIntyre to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. Robert E. Dixon to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Public Health Service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Public Health Service are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

SUNDRY NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Regular Army and the Air Force which were placed on the

Vice President's desk, as shown on page 4 of today's executive calendar, be considered and confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the sundry nominations in the Army and the Air Force are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed today.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a comparative statement on the State, Justice, judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal 1958.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of bill

Department	1957 appropriations (adjusted)	1958 estimates	1958 House allowances	1958 Senate allowances	Conference action
State.....	\$221,700,072	\$227,714,552	\$180,382,743	\$193,478,243	\$189,024,243
Justice.....	216,343,650	234,580,000	227,855,000	226,380,000	226,705,000
The Judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,855,250	38,562,050	38,637,050	38,562,050
U. S. Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	90,200,000	96,200,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	14,390,000	12,400,000
Total.....	605,765,157	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,085,293	562,891,293

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1953	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Conference action
Salaries and expenses.....	\$90,500,000	\$112,000,000	\$98,088,500	\$98,088,500	\$98,088,500
Representation allowances.....	800,000	1,200,000	600,000	800,000	600,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	19,000,000	20,000,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,304,000	1,667,000	1,667,000	1,667,000	1,667,000
Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	44,920,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	33,859,285	37,475,552	35,899,243	35,899,243	35,899,243
Missions to international organizations.....	1,287,000	1,614,000	1,350,000	1,357,500	1,357,500
International contingencies.....	1,500,000	2,600,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	506,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,463,000	1,563,000	1,533,000	1,533,000	1,533,000
Construction.....		700,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
American sections, international commissions.....	296,000	337,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	935,000	1,349,000	935,000	1,344,000	1,344,000
International Fisheries Commission.....	1,265,587	1,654,000	1,600,000	1,654,000	1,600,000
International Educational Exchange activities.....	20,000,000	30,000,000	17,575,000	24,000,000	20,800,000
Rama Road.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cleveland—Pan-American games.....	100,000	4,900,000			
Vatican City claims.....	964,200				
Total, Department of State.....	221,700,072	227,714,552	180,382,743	193,478,243	189,024,243

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses.....	\$2,900,000	\$3,225,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,175,000	\$3,250,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....	10,320,000	11,100,000	10,800,000	10,650,000	10,800,000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses.....	3,593,650	3,785,000	3,785,000	3,785,000	3,785,000
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....	19,000,000	20,250,000	20,150,000	20,150,000	20,150,000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants.....	300,000	300,000	150,000	300,000	150,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,750,000	1,650,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.....	210,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	38,073,650	40,530,000	39,905,000	39,830,000	39,905,000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	95,510,000	101,450,000	101,450,000	101,300,000	101,450,000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	47,550,000	50,500,000	50,000,000	49,500,000	49,600,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....	30,735,000	32,300,000	32,200,000	32,200,000	32,200,000
Buildings and facilities.....	1,675,000	7,000,000	1,750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
Total Federal Prison System.....	35,210,000	42,100,000	36,500,000	35,750,000	35,750,000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses.....	(3,000,000)	(3,135,000)	(2,935,000)	(2,935,000)	(2,935,000)
Total, Department of Justice.....	216,343,650	234,580,000	227,855,000	226,380,000	226,705,000

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	\$1,181,600	\$1,238,000	\$1,238,000	\$1,238,000	\$1,238,000
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	91,200	91,200	90,000	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	55,150	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500
Care of the building and grounds.....	194,000	218,200	218,200	218,200	218,200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,527,785	1,615,735	1,614,535	1,614,535	1,614,535
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses.....	284,850	318,000	307,000	307,000	307,000
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses.....	625,000	2 677,010	677,010	677,010	677,010
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses.....	603,000	810,855	810,855	810,855	810,855
Repairs and improvements.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total, Court of Claims.....	702,000	819,855	819,855	819,855	819,855
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges.....	8,406,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	16,475,500	18,857,450	18,473,200	18,473,200	18,473,200
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,250,000	4,400,000	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2,721,800	2,859,800	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	753,500	1,007,400	840,450	915,450	840,450
Air conditioning courtrooms, offices, and other rooms.....	575,000	1,600,000			
Referees, special account:					
Salaries.....	(1,233,500)	(1,699,000)	(1,699,000)	(1,699,000)	(1,699,000)
Expenses.....	(1,874,200)	(2,210,700)	(2,199,700)	(2,199,700)	(2,199,700)
Total, other courts and services.....	33,181,800	37,424,650	35,143,650	35,218,650	35,143,650
Total, the judiciary.....	36,321,435	40,855,250	38,562,050	38,637,050	38,562,050

Footnotes at end of table.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Conference action
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$113,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$89,100,000	\$95,100,000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....		4,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Total, United States Information Agency.....	113,000,000	144,000,000	106,100,000	90,200,000	96,200,000

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief.....	\$8,500,000				
President's special international program.....	9,900,000	\$18,500,000	\$10,900,000	\$14,390,000	\$12,400,000
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	18,400,000	18,500,000	10,900,000	14,390,000	12,400,000

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	(\$950,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)

¹ Excludes \$75,000 proposed transfer to the Judiciary, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, S. Doc. 35.

² Includes \$6,830 contained in H. Doc. 116.

³ Includes \$75,000 proposed transfer from Department of Justice, general administration, salaries and expenses, S. Doc. 35.

⁴ Includes a reduction of \$1,500,000 as contained in H. Doc. 116.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the issue before the Senate in connection with the conference report on the State, Justice, Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriation bill is essentially that of a compromise between two conflicting views. A conference report is not expected to be completely satisfactory to both sides, but merely acceptable to both sides. If the report is a reasonable compromise, one which takes into account and properly weighs the judgments of both sides, it is a good report. If it seeks to ride roughshod over the views of one or the other, it is a bad report.

Within that definition, I believe the report before the Senate today is a good one.

The fact that it met such hearty approbation by the Members of the House, and took only a few minutes to be acted upon this morning, is further evidence of that fact.

The point of contention between the two Houses was basically a division of the money which would be placed into the agencies that deal with our foreign policy. There were two receptacles, the State Department and the United States Information Agency.

It was the view of the Senate, a view in which I strongly concurred, that the greater weight should be placed in the State Department. It was the view of the House, a view which I did not share, that there should be more weight in the USIA. It was and remains my belief that at every opportunity we should strengthen the career foreign service. As an American, I like to think that we have done everything reasonably possible to strengthen the position of the men who represent this Nation overseas.

In the course of our hearings the State Department, through Secretary Dulles, Under Secretary Henderson, Assistant Secretary Robertson, the budget officer, Mr. Crouch, and many other witnesses,

presented to us facts and figures which I thought were convincing. The USIA, on the other hand, in my viewpoint, was unable to provide us with a clear picture of what it was doing, why it was doing it, or where it was going to do it. I was somewhat saddened by the latter development.

Mr. President, I am convinced of the necessity for the strongest kind of information program. Unfortunately, I have a difference of opinion with the officials of the agency as to the proper definition of the word "strong." They seem to believe that the word means "lavishly supplied with funds." To me the word means "effective," "consistent," "coherent," "persuasive." That difference, however, may be past history. The task before the Senate today is to complete our work on this bill and then proceed to the job of rebuilding an information program of which we can all be proud.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The remainder of my remarks will take only about 2 minutes. I should like to finish them; then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire and other Senators for questions.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The facts of the conference report can be simply stated. The House retreated by \$9,900,000 from its position on the USIA. In return, the Senate retreated from its position by \$1 million on State Department personal services; by \$3,200,000 on the international education exchange program, and by \$1,990,000 on the Brussels Fair.

I regret the retreat from the Senate position on the Brussels Fair. But in view of the concession made by the House, there was no other reasonable path for reasonable and fair men to pursue.

There is one point of great importance. There is in the conference report clear

and specific language directing the USIA to avoid any possibility of competing with the private enterprise news agencies, film agencies, and picture agencies. I shall not pass judgment on the extent of such competition, if it exists. The point is that there is a definite apprehension of such competition from one of our largest and most respected agencies and such apprehensions should be removed. The language in the report is a protection both to the private agencies, and to the USIA and its reputation. Although the language in the conference report is not in the bill—as comparable language was in the bill reported to the Senate—the adoption of the report will carry sufficient force to assure Congress that its intent will be met.

The overall total of the bill is \$562,891,293. It is unusual in that the figure in the conference report is below the total as passed by the House or the Senate. This sum would be apportioned as follows: \$189,024,243 to the State Department, \$226,705,000 to the Department of Justice, \$38,562,000 to the Judiciary, \$96,200,000 to the USIA, and \$12,400,000 in funds appropriated to the President.

Mr. President, as I said earlier, I believe in a strong and effective information program for our country. Had I been convinced of the strength and the effectiveness of the present structure, I could have supported a larger appropriation for it, as I did last year. The Committee on Appropriations was unanimously of the opinion, without a single dissenting voice from Senators of either party, that this agency should be placed back in the State Department. I hope that can be done quickly.

I thank my colleagues who have been so helpful to me. I believe we have achieved the best possible measure under all the circumstances, and I recommend the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the

distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. BRIDGES. I concur in the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee. I think the conference report indicates an area of agreement which perhaps is not completely satisfactory to the various interested parties, but certainly is as nearly favorable as can be had in a case where it was necessary to reach an agreement. In general, I concur in the statement which the Senator from Texas has made.

I believe wholeheartedly that the State Department, in a very real sense, is our first line of defense, and that appropriations for it must be sufficient to maintain top quality personnel on the firing line in the various countries of the world.

I believe wholeheartedly in the student exchange program as a very effective means of creating international good will.

I am in favor of the Brussels Fair. The only thing about which I am a little worried is whether sufficient funds have been provided for United States participation in the Brussels Fair to enable us to go first class. I think the Senate recognized that. In my opinion the House figure was too low. I do not believe the United States can participate effectively in an international fair to be held in Belgium, a fair which will be attended by millions of people, and have our exhibit immediately next to the Russian exhibit, unless we can put on a good show, one which will be equal to or better than that of the Russians. For that reason, I wish to ask the Senator from Texas his conception of the handling of this matter, so that the Senate may be apprised of it.

Does the Senator from Texas think the conference report provides sufficient funds to enable the United States to participate effectively? The amount is not as large as both he and I felt was necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am in general agreement with the statement of the Senator from New Hampshire concerning the Brussels Fair. I should have preferred that the United States have no representation at all rather than second-class representation.

It was the opinion of the Senator from Texas that the President and his coordinator, Mr. Larson, should have a minimum of \$3,500,000 for the Brussels Fair Exhibition over and above the amount allowed by the House. As the Senator from New Hampshire is so thoroughly aware, the House felt that that sum was excessive. After more than 5 hours of give and take and negotiation across the table, we were forced to accept a lesser figure, a figure of \$1,500,000, in lieu of the \$3,500,000 which was in the bill as passed by the Senate. If the \$1,500,000 is inadequate, I suppose the President or his proper agents will make necessary representations, and Congress can then consider them.

Mr. BRIDGES. I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should not want to bind myself as to what I would do under those circumstances. But my opinion is the same as that of the Sena-

tor from New Hampshire. I think the exhibition should be first class, or not be presented at all.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree.

Let me say that I also agree with what the Senator from Texas says about the United States Information Service. I think there is need for a strong United States Information Service and a strong program of that kind. But I do not think any member of the committee was happy about some of the situations which came to light.

One matter which came to my attention—and I wish to ask the Senator from Texas whether he was aware of it—was the information appearing in the House hearings about the rather universal hiring of writers on various American newspapers. I was shocked by that. It is one more indication that the congressional committees must keep in very close touch with the United States Information Service, because it seemed to me that it ran wild in hiring key editorial writers and key newspaper correspondents, who in turn are very enthusiastic about the United States Information Service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There is available in the House hearings, for the information of all who may care to read and to learn, a list of the special correspondents selected by the USIA in various regions of the country, serving various daily newspapers, who from time to time have been engaged to write special articles. The name of each such person is given, and also the name of the newspaper by which he is presently employed, the subject of the article, and the amount of public funds he has been paid. All that information is available in the House hearings.

Mr. BRIDGES. I appreciate that.

In closing, I wish to commend the Senator from Texas, and to say that although the conference report does not reflect my personal thinking in every respect, nevertheless, I believe it is a good result on the part of the conferees within the general area in which the agreement of both the House and the Senate could be obtained; and the report should be adopted. I commend the distinguished Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I wish to refresh the Senator's memory, by stating that during the hearings held by his subcommittee, he questioned witnesses from the State Department about the number of persons in the island of Formosa, on the United States Government payroll. That questioning by the able chairman of the subcommittee followed a statement which I had made on the floor; namely, that in November Ambassador Rankin had told me and other Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives that in his opinion the interests of the United States could be adequately cared for in Formosa with

one-half the number of persons then employed there by the United States Government.

I understand that the Senator was not able to verify for the public record the number of persons on the United States Government payroll in Formosa, because he was informed that that information was classified.

I wish to call to his attention the fact that only last Friday a very distinguished and affable gentleman from the State Department called upon me in my office, room 342, Senate Office Building, to discuss the matter. He then told me the exact number of persons who had been added to the United States Government payroll in Formosa since the time when some of us were in Formosa. But he informed me that that information was confidential. So, Mr. President, in relating the facts to the Senate, I did not state the exact number, but only referred to the fact that several hundred had been added to the United States Government payroll in Formosa since the time when our Ambassador there said our Government had there twice as many as were actually needed.

From the front page of today's issue of the Washington Post and Times Herald, I notice that the State Department has now publicly given a breakdown of its personnel in Formosa or of United States Government military personnel in Formosa. I wish to ask the Senator from Texas why it was that only last Friday that was confidential information, not available for public use by a United States Senate committee, and not available for public use by an individual Member of the United States Senate, whereas now the security of the Nation is not involved and is not hindered, apparently, in the judgment of the State Department, by making these figures public. I am glad they have been made public, and I am glad the State Department is now considering a reduction in the number of the personnel there.

In that connection let me read the following statement:

It was said that reductions in the United States population have been under consideration for some time.

I do not know what that means; neither do I know how long a period is meant by the use of the words "for some time," or whether the reference is to 2 hours or to 2 months. I call to the attention of my colleague the fact that this matter was called to the attention of the State Department last fall, but that hundreds have been added since then.

My principal question of the Senator from Texas is this: How can he justify the publication today of information which only a few days ago was considered confidential to the United States Senate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I cannot justify the action of the State Department in this instance. I am not responsible for the action of the State Department. When the Senator from Tennessee brought this situation to my attention, I made appropriate inquiries of the State Department and the defense agencies, and I received information and was told that it was in the national interest that the material be classified, and

that we could not publish it in our hearings.

However, I am under no illusions; I recognize that not only the Washington Post but also other newspapers for some time have had access to information which frequently is unavailable to the Senator from Texas and to others. I do not attempt to explain, justify, or condone such conduct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me inquire whether the Senator has completed his remarks on the subject matter previously under discussion. I wish to ask a question regarding another subject.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Massachusetts desires to explain the matter to which the Senator from Tennessee and I were referring just now, I shall yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. No.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to ask another question of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well; I yield first to my friend the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. If that be true in the case of United States Government employees in Formosa; and if, in fact, there are in Formosa a great many more United States Government employees than the head of the United States Government agency there thinks necessary; and if at the present time, after several hundred have been added, the State Department is now considering making a severe reduction in the number, I wonder whether it is true that such an experience would be helpful in the case of our representatives in other countries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Undoubtedly I think it would. I hope it will not be necessary to have a riot in every place where the United States has personnel stationed, in order to obtain a reevaluation of the numbers of our personnel there.

Sometimes I have been concerned with the attitude of our own people. They are tolerant people, and they are fair people, and they are understanding people. But, if they ever form the opinion that all that it is necessary to do is riot in order to cause a reduction in the number of our Government's unnecessary personnel, they may start rioting in this country.

The Senator from Tennessee and other Senators have cited the great surplus of United States Government personnel in Formosa, and they have confirmed their remarks by the statement of the distinguished United States Ambassador.

When the distinguished Vice President of the United States returned from one of his frequent trips abroad, he warned the executive branch and the entire country that the United States had too many of its people stationed in too many places.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], whose knowledge of the operations abroad of our Government is not exceeded in my opinion by that of any other Member of the Sen-

ate, last year visited 32 countries. He has written a detailed report on his visit to each one, and has submitted it to the Department.

The Department had an opportunity to take action. It did not even reply. At the insistence of the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the Department finally agreed reluctantly to reread the report of a Member of this body, to examine it, and to make appropriate reply.

I hope it is not going to be necessary for the American people to be humiliated by having incidents—and I hope it is the only one—such as occurred in Formosa the other day in order to bring about a reevaluation of our personnel in these various places.

Mr. CAPEHART subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks and my questions may appear in the RECORD as a part of the colloquy between the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from Texas relating to Formosa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CAPEHART. Are there any facts or any proof whatsoever that the number of Americans on Formosa had anything whatsoever to do with the riot there? I do not know whether there are too many Americans there, or too few. An investigation might well prove the fact. At the moment, do we have any information—any facts—to prove that the number of Americans had anything whatsoever to do with the riot?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. So far as the Senator from Texas is informed, no expert witness has testified in the case. All the Senator from Texas knows is what he has read in the newspapers. He observed, in the newspapers, comments that one of the reasons for the impatience demonstrated and for the unheard-of and uncalled-for conduct was that the United States had too many people in Formosa.

Mr. CAPEHART. Let me say this, Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I may say, I was not there. The only information I have is what the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] gave, in quoting a conversation he had with the American Ambassador, who had stated last fall we had twice as many people as we needed there.

This riot occurred, and reports of it have been available to all Senators. I do not wish to pass judgment. I do not wish to become involved in a question of whether the news reports are accurate. The news reports came, I may say, after our hearings were concluded and after our bill had been acted upon.

I think it is the general feeling of a good many Senators who have heard the evidence about the various services, that when we spend between 40 and 50 percent of the approximate \$100 million appropriation for the USIA on purely personal services and salaries, that is excessive.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? Of course, the Senator from Tennessee was not talking particularly about the USIA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator can debate the question with the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CAPEHART. I wish to say that, in my opinion, one of the most encouraging things is the fact that Senators on the other side of the aisle, after spending, it has been estimated, anywhere from \$60 billion to \$90 billion from the end of World War II up until the time President Eisenhower took office, are now very, very much concerned with reducing expenditures, which I am 100 percent in favor of.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Why should the Senator be discouraged? I should think the Senator would not be.

Mr. CAPEHART. I did not say "discouraged"; I said "encouraged."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CAPEHART. I am very much encouraged that Senators are doing that, because many of us for years, when the Government was spending these huge sums, of course were very, very much worried about it, and talked about it. Now that we have Dwight Eisenhower as our President, he is continually reducing the amounts. He has reduced the amounts greatly. In the last 3 years under President Truman we spent approximately \$22 billion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not wish to yield for a political speech. I will yield if the Senator wishes to ask me a question. The Senator has plenty of time, and if he wants to use it he can speak in his own right.

Mr. CAPEHART. My question is, then—and I shall put it the other way—is it not a fact that the able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] injected politics into his expressions?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Tennessee can speak for himself.

I will say this: Senators on both sides of the aisle are seriously concerned with the size of the present budget. They are ready to appropriate every dollar that may be required. They wish to scrutinize carefully all proposed expenditures, and then I think they will act in what they conceive to be the national interest. I do not think the patriotism in this body is limited to one side of the aisle.

If the Senator from Indiana has received any encouragement from our performance, then I am very much pleased, because he is a delightful person, and I am glad to have him encouraged.

Mr. COOPER rose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I now yield to my friend from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. CAPEHART. That is what I thought the Senator wanted, to cut off the debate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President—

Mr. CAPEHART. That is one nice thing about being the majority leader. One can cut off debate any time one wishes to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Any Senator can cut off debate with any Senator who does not conduct himself in accordance with the rules.

Mr. President, the Senator from Texas is convinced that there should be a shift

of emphasis in our information program. He is convinced for example that we are taking money that it is not absolutely necessary to spend and spending it in an attempt to teach the English culture. If the people of England cannot find out from the 600 libraries in London all they need to know, I fail to see how we are going to be able to teach them by establishing one of our own.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The Senator knows, from our joint service in the other body of Congress and from our joint service in the Senate, that neither he nor I has ever been a member of any isolationist bloc. He knows that he and I have vigorously supported programs of international cooperation which, in the view of ourselves and of others, were necessary adequately to promote and safeguard the interests of the United States Government, and to protect and safeguard the interests of the free world. But holding those opinions does not require one to support unnecessary, extravagant, and perhaps even hurtful use of the American taxpayers' funds. Our foreign-aid programs must be on a practical basis and must be on a sensible basis.

I join with the Senator in supporting expenditures which are necessary, which can be used to the advantage of this country and of the free world; but we know that excesses have been engaged in, and I join with the Senator in an effort to eliminate the excesses, and congratulate him upon the vigor of his action.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am indebted to my friend for his generous expression.

Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. SALTONSTALL addressed the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield first to the Senator from Massachusetts, who has to leave the Chamber. Then I shall yield to the Senator from Indiana. The Senator from Massachusetts asked me to yield before the Senator from Tennessee made his last statement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the conferees on the bill took 5 hours and 10 minutes in their deliberations. There were 37 points of disagreement. There was much discussion on a great many points in disagreement. There were, in my opinion, four principal items which were of importance.

The first was the maintenance of the State Department at an adequate level. The Senate increased the House amount by \$6,300,000. The final adjustment was a \$5 million increase, instead of \$6,300,000.

To me, this was the most fundamental question before the conference, because the State Department, as the distinguished majority leader has pointed out, is the first line of our defense, the first line of our security, and the first line of our leadership of the free nations of the world.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield at that point, for the information of those who may think the State Department was not properly represented in the conference,

I may say the Senate proposed \$6 million for salaries and expenses of the State Department. We fought 5 hours to maintain every dime of the \$6 million, as the Senator knows. Finally, when the situation became hopeless, we compromised by getting five-sixths of our request. We did that only after others had been informed, without the knowledge of the chairman of the subcommittee who was carrying on the fight, that the State Department was willing to accept \$5 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What the Senator from Texas has said is correct. The State Department believes it can get along on a \$5 million increase, although it stated it would be difficult to do so.

The next most important item, in my opinion, was the educational program. The Senate had increased the House provision for this item by approximately \$6 million. This was very bitterly resisted by the conferees on the part of the House. We finally, as the Senator from Texas has said, in order to get an overall compromise, had to accept an increase of \$2,225,000 for this item.

The next most important item, in my opinion, was the Brussels Fair. If the United States is to be properly represented, it should do a good job. It should do a job that is comparable with the efforts of other countries. The Senate had provided an increase of something over \$4 million for this item. We had to take an increase of \$1,500,000.

Whether this amount will be sufficient, I am not certain. The building will cost more than \$5 million. Whether the total appropriation will be sufficient to equip the building properly is a question which must be determined after further examination by those in charge. If the amount is not sufficient, then we shall have to consider the matter again.

The fourth most important item was the Information Service. There was a difference of opinion as between \$105 million and \$90,200,000. That matter was discussed at great length. Finally, the appropriation was increased by \$6 million.

So that whereas the Senate won five-sixths of the amount it asked for with respect to the State Department, the House won a little less than one-half on the Information Service. All told, the agreement was a compromise. I do not approve of all the items. I would like to have had larger increases in several items, as the distinguished Senator from Texas knows; but there was great resistance on the part of both sets of conferees, and they stood by their opinions as doggedly as they could.

The conference started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was finally settled at 10 minutes past 7. I can say the majority leader kept his patience and kept the conference going at great speed. The final result, I believe, was the best we could get under all the circumstances.

I hope the conference report will be accepted as a reasonable compromise between two legislative bodies with firm opinions on many subjects, but a conference report of great importance to our Nation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to say in response to the statement just

made by my friend from Massachusetts that no one made a greater or finer contribution to the results finally achieved than the distinguished statesman from Massachusetts. I am deeply in his debt for his patience, for his understanding, and for his wise suggestions.

I now yield to the Senator from Indiana.

(Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Senate and asked a number of questions. On his request, and by unanimous consent, his remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD following the colloquy relating to Formosa.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. In connection with the conference report, if I may, I should like to ask the Senator from Texas a question. I note that amendment 33 proposes to delete the language on page 34 which would prohibit any part of the appropriation being used in a Government information activity, if it competes with a private enterprise, engaged in such an activity.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I did not hear the question of the Senator from Kentucky. Another Senator was asking me a question, and my attention was distracted. Will the Senator repeat the question, please?

Mr. COOPER. I invite the attention of the Senator from Texas to amendment 33, which proposes to delete the language on page 34 of the bill as passed by the Senate. I think the Senator from Texas will remember that in a discussion of this language, during the debate on this bill, he pointed out that its purpose was to prohibit any overseas Government information activity which might compete with private enterprise, and that it was particularly directed to the news service of the USIA.

Under the language which was contained in the bill, as passed by the Senate, I think the question of whether or not there was any competition was to be determined by a finding of the director of the United States Information Agency. That language has been stricken.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand the Senator's point.

Mr. COOPER. I should like to ask this question in order to bring it to an issue: In what manner can there be a determination, under the conference report, as to whether a certain activity in which the USIA might wish to engage, is in competition with private enterprise?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First, in the opinion of the Senator from Texas, the Director of the Agency, when he received information of competition or when a complaint was made, would immediately conduct an investigation and make a finding. If he found that the law was being violated, I am sure he would take proper action.

I will say to the Senator that after the bill passed the Senate, the Deputy Director, Mr. Abbott Washburn, in between his various interviews, while we were trying to consider the bill in conference, found time to sign a letter which said:

In the absence of any evidence on the question of competition such as a com-

plaint, this places the Director in the position of having to make an estimate as to whether competition will or might develop in the future. As I am sure you will agree, guessing the future is never easy. I would, therefore, like to suggest a change in the above provision which will, I believe, give effect to your committee's intent but which will be much more workable from the viewpoint of the Agency. The suggested provision is as follows:

Does the Senator have that provision before him?

Mr. COOPER. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will read it.

Provided, further, That no part of the appropriation made by this title shall be used to carry on any Government information activity in any country overseas after complaint by a private United States concern or individual to the Director of the United States Information Agency that such activity prevents such concern or individual from selling corresponding information services or products in such country, unless the Director of the United States Information Agency finds, after investigation, that the activity complained of does not prevent the sale of corresponding information services or products by the complainant, and the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be promptly notified in writing of each such complaint and finding.

Mr. President, we thought there was considerable merit in that suggestion. We did not desire to impose upon the Director the requirement that he notify the Appropriations Committees. We have some differences of opinion at the Capitol about that matter. Some think the Speaker and the Vice President should be notified, rather than committees, and let them handle it from there, on their own. But it seemed to us that the thought expressed, namely, that the Director should not have to give us information unless a complaint was made, but would act after complaint, was proper.

The key to the whole matter was the word "complaint." We further decided that instead of legislating on an appropriation bill—and the House felt very strongly on the matter—we would make reference to this situation, and express the unanimous opinion of all the conferees from both Houses of the Congress that no part of this appropriation should be used to duplicate or compete, and that the Agency was directed to investigate and act promptly upon any complaint, and, of course, to determine whether or not there was merit in it. If there should be merit, of course, the proper action would be taken.

Mr. COOPER. Does the Senator consider that there would be no obligation upon the USIA to take any action, either pro or con on activity, unless a complaint should be filed by a private agency?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; the Senator from Texas does not so consider. I do not have before me the exact language of the basic law. However, in that law the Agency is directed not to duplicate or compete with private enterprise. There has been much criticism of the Agency because it was felt that the intent of the act was not being carried out.

It was the intent of the conferees to reemphasize what was in the basic law, and to point up the fact that any com-

plaint which is made should be acted upon promptly. We do not intend by this language to repeal the provision in the basic law, but rather to reemphasize it, and insure that each specific complaint is investigated and determined.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator this question. What action would the Senator consider appropriate under the state of facts which I shall describe, to determine if competition did exert and thus require a prohibition against USIA?

We know that the United States Information Agency is now sending its news service to many countries. The service goes to hundreds, even thousands, of small newspapers in many countries. It is obvious that many of those newspapers could not purchase the services of the AP, the UP, the INS, or other news agencies, much as we would like to have them purchase such services.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is a very able lawyer. Under the state of facts which he has outlined, I am sure the Senator would agree with me that if that were the situation, the United States Information Agency would not be competing, because the foreign newspapers would not be able to purchase such service elsewhere.

Mr. COOPER. On the other hand, the private agencies might say, "Because of the fact that you are furnishing this news service, we are practically prohibited from contracting or negotiating with those newspapers for our services."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no doubt that if the language in the basic act remains intact, and if the language in the conference report remains intact, we can entrust to those responsible for this operation the duty of carrying out the intent of the Congress. I believe that, generally speaking, this provision is in keeping with their expressed views, and their statements as to what they hope to do.

Mr. COOPER. My interest is in seeing to it that if our private news agencies cannot sell their services to newspapers in other countries because of their inability to purchase such service, some news service is afforded such newspapers by the USIA.

I conclude, then, from what the Senator has said, that if newspapers, news services, and information services in the respective countries cannot actually buy the services of our private agencies, news service may be furnished through the United States Information Agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If they had no funds, and could not purchase such services elsewhere, I do not think there would be any competition or duplication.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In Newsweek magazine for May 27 there appeared the following article, in the "Periscope" column:

Republicans gave powerful backstage support to Democratic majority leader JOHNSON during the debate over cutting USIA funds by some \$54 million. Senators SCHOEPPLE of Kansas and DWORSHAK of Idaho sent JOHNSON word "Make a motion to kill it entirely

and our side will rush to your aid like Coxe's Army."

Mr. President, I brand that statement as completely inaccurate and false. It is typical of the worst kind of irresponsible reporting, which we occasionally encounter in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Idaho at no time made any such statement to me.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Idaho was not a member of the subcommittee which handled the budget for the State Department or the USIA, and consequently did not participate at any time in the questioning or attend any of the hearings on the USIA budget.

As a member of the full committee, the Senator from Idaho was in accord with the unanimous action taken by that group in recommending an appropriation of \$90 million for USIA for next year.

The Senator from Idaho also wishes to point out that in the debate on the floor concerning the USIA budget, which was quite extensive, he did not participate in any way, although he might have been justified in doing so on the basis that during a trip he made behind the Iron Curtain and in Europe in 1955, and while visiting 12 countries in the far Pacific in the fall of 1956, the Senator from Idaho made it his particular business to inspect the operations of the USIA. He reported that in many instances efficient and outstanding work was being done by that agency, particularly in the Philippines, at Manila, where the publishing is done for all the USIA activities relating to Asia. The Senator from Idaho was impressed by the efficiency of that operation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a few brief remarks which I made on March 29 at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of USIA operations. This statement constitutes all the comments I have made during this rather controversial debate.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

One other point I should like to emphasize is this: In my travels in the far Pacific last fall I was particularly concerned about making inspections of the United States Information Agency.

In our discussions before the Appropriations Committee on the funds which have increased from a few millions annually to \$113 million this year, the budget is requesting, I believe, \$140 million for the next fiscal year, it is obvious that the President and the Congress realize the potentialities of the USIA in disseminating accurate information and in selling our American ideals abroad.

But it seems to me that the USIA needs sort of an overhauling or reappraisal to overcome some of the abuses which have developed over the years.

In one special instance there has been some concern about the money necessary to maintain a wire bulletin, which is comparable to the press services rendered by the Associated Press, the United Press, and International News.

There has been a difference of opinion whether it is necessary for USIA to maintain this rather costly operation instead of relying abroad upon the available services of these various press bureaus.

It is my opinion as a former newspaperman, that while we must engage in the promotion of publicity favorable to the United States to combat the somewhat unethical Soviet activities in behalf of their own way of life, I think that it is not necessary to maintain costly press agencies or services within the framework of the USIA.

I think that we must have some activity in the promotion of worthwhile publicity through this agency, but not in any way in competition with existing press services, because I made it my business abroad in places like Japan and elsewhere to see what was available in the way of press services.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, it is unfortunate that when responsible journals like Newsweek wish to ascertain what Senators think about any controversial issue, members of their Washington staff do not avail themselves of the opportunity to make a telephone call and find out what a Senator thinks, instead of reporting indirectly such false information as that to which I have referred, which is very unfair to a Member of this body.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am an expert in that field. If I wished to discuss all the misleading ideas which have appeared in public print concerning the action taken in connection with this bill, I would require all day.

I believe that the best judges of our actions in the committee are our colleagues in this body. Every Senator is within his rights in expressing his views and casting his vote in accordance with what he conceives to be the interest of his nation and the interest of his State. So far as the Senator from Texas is concerned, he will express his viewpoint, and will permit other Senators to express theirs. When the roll is called, we can divide as we determine best.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I compliment my good friend from Texas for the fine work which he did in the conference. At one time I felt that we would not be able to accomplish what we finally succeeded in doing.

The distinguished Senator from Texas exhibited the same high caliber of leadership last year as he did this year, in his efforts to deal with the United States Information Service. The only difference was that last year he used his efforts to increase the amount from \$87 million plus to \$113 million plus.

Of course, after looking into the matter thoroughly, he acknowledged to both the Committee on Appropriations and the Senate that an error had been made last year in increasing the amount of money for the operation of this Agency.

Be that as it may, Mr. President, the Senator from Texas deserves high credit for his handling of this measure. We acted on it as quickly as possible after giving it the kind of study which it certainly required. It is always a pleasure to work with my distinguished colleague, the majority leader, but especially so when I have been able to win him over to my viewpoint.

As I have said on many occasions, the Agency has grown into a strong and powerful bureaucracy. An example of this great strength is the fact that USIA has been able to induce the President of the United States to recommend that it be made a permanent organization. A bill is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations, known as S. 1583, giving the people working for USIA what amounts to the full status of Foreign Service officers, with full recognition under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. I refer Senators to pages 7 through 10 of that bill where the following language is found:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION OFFICERS

SEC. 1013. (a) There is hereby established a category of officers of the United States Information Agency to be known as United States Information Officers who shall, except as provided in this section, be subject to the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as heretofore or hereafter amended (hereinafter referred to as the Foreign Service Act), and any other provisions of law which are or may become applicable to Foreign Service Officers: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for appointment as a United States Information Officer unless he meets standards and has passed examinations substantially equivalent to those required for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer under the Foreign Service Act.

(b) Such authority as is or may become available by statute to the Secretary of State with respect to Foreign Service Officers, shall be available on the same basis to the Director of the United States Information Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Director) with respect to United States Information Officers, except as otherwise provided in this section, and except for the following sections of the Foreign Service Act or portions thereof which shall not apply to United States Information Officers: 201 (Director General of the Foreign Service), 211 (a) (Board of the Foreign Service), 401 (1) (Chiefs of Mission), 411 (Chiefs of Mission), the first three sentences of section 412 (classes of career ambassador and career minister), 421-422 (officers temporarily in charge), 431 (Chiefs of Mission), the last sentence of section 443 (designation of hardship posts), 501-502 (principal diplomatic representatives), the second and third sentences of section 517 (lateral entry), 518-519 (career ambassadors, career ministers, and chiefs of mission), 571 (b) (eligibility of Foreign Service Officers to serve as Director General), and section 631 (retirement of career ambassadors and career ministers).

(c) There are hereby established in the United States Information Agency (1) a board composed of four senior officers of the Agency designated by the Director, and one officer of the Department of State designated

by the Secretary of State, one of whom shall be designated Chairman by the Director, and (2) a board of examiners designated by the Director, which board shall carry out with respect to foreign service personnel of the Agency the functions vested by the Foreign Service Act in the Board of the Foreign Service and the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, respectively.

(d) The Secretary of State may, upon request of the Director, recommend to the President that United States Information Officers be commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers, or both, in accordance with section 512 of the Foreign Service Act. The Secretary of State may, upon request of the Director, assign United States Information Officers, commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers, to serve under such commissions in accordance with sections 512 and 514 of the Foreign Service Act.

(e) The Director shall establish and administer an independent retirement and disability system for United States Information Officers in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Service Act.

(f) Regulations prescribed by the Director with respect to appointments, promotions, assignments, separations, and the general administration of the United States Information Officer personnel system, shall at all times be compatible with, and to the extent practicable, similar to those applicable to the Foreign Service Officer Corps.

(g) Nothing in this legislation shall be construed to authorize the Director to establish a Foreign Service Institute as provided in title VII of the Foreign Service Act.

(h) Nothing in this legislation shall be construed to make permanent the separation of the overseas information program from the Department of State.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

SEC. 1014. The Agency established by section 1 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953 shall hereafter be known as the "United States Information Service" and all references in such reorganization plan or in any statute, regulations, agreement, or other legal instrument to the "United States Information Agency" shall be construed to refer to the "United States Information Service." Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or affect in any way the functions, authorities, or responsibilities of the Agency.

As the Senator from Texas has well stated, it was the unanimous conviction of the members of the Committee on Appropriations that this Agency be made a part of the Department of State, instead of maintaining it as a separate and distinct organization.

The distinguished Senator from Indiana asked, I believe, a very pertinent question as to how anyone can know that the riots in Formosa were caused by the hordes of American there.

For the last 3 years I have each year visited Formosa, Korea, and the Republic of the Philippines, and many other countries in Southeast Asia. On all occasions I concluded that Uncle Sam has his nose much too far into the affairs of the people of too many countries.

In T'ai-pei, Formosa, the International Cooperative Administration pays the salaries of 810 persons—680 local and 130

Americans who are engaged in trying to balance industry with agriculture, and they have nothing to work with in the way of raw materials. In addition to ICA and military personnel there are too many people representing the United States in connection with the United States Information Service on Formosa. Those Americans occupy the finest of residences in T'ai-pei. They drive the finest automobiles around the streets of T'ai-pei, dressed in the best of clothing. They exude wealth. That causes the people of Formosa—and the same thing is true in Kōrea—to believe that all Americans are rich, that they enjoy the best of everything, that they "come among us and try to do the same thing here." That is the cause of a good deal of the trouble that has occurred recently in Formosa.

I predicted last February that this would happen, not only in Formosa, but in the Middle East.

While visiting the capitals of Syria and Lebanon, I tried to take a few moving pictures of some people in the streets. They tried to stop me when they learned that I was an American. In Damascus, the police had to come to my rescue, because I was doing things that I had done previously—taking a few pictures and talking to a few citizens, trying to learn something about those countries.

I say we have too many Americans abroad who go about the poorer countries and live like kings in comparison with how the poorer people live. I would not be at all surprised if we had more Formosa-type outbreaks in many other areas of the world, particularly in southeast Asia.

The Information Service can talk all it wants to, it can spout propaganda, maintain plush libraries, and print leaflets by the bushel, but unless and until we get our aid down to the masses, and Americans abroad—including Information Service employees—stop flaunting their wealth, their cars, their fancy clothes in the faces of hungry people of underdeveloped lands, the threat of Formosa-type riots is always there.

Let me say, too, that there are too many employees on USIA payrolls; the entire USIA staffing pattern is wasteful.

It is my hope that the Information Service will reevaluate its work. They should extol the virtues of democracy among the people behind the Iron Curtain. If they did this in an objective manner, a great deal of good could be accomplished. They can also tell the people of Western Europe—although I do not think they need it—what our foreign policy is, but on a smaller scale. Most of that work should certainly be done by the State Department, in consultations with our so-called allies, who have access to United States news services as well as their own. I am in thor-

ough agreement with the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Texas with regard to the large libraries that we are maintaining all over Western Europe. In Italy alone we are spending many thousands of dollars for rent in order to maintain libraries in 11 cities in Italy. That amount does not include maintenance and the cost of operating the libraries in that country.

I have been advocating that the books in these libraries be turned over to Italian libraries, operated by the Italian people. The same thing goes for France. The local libraries operating in France should get the books that we make available at our own lavish installations. They should be placed in libraries operated by the French people themselves.

Of course, the identical formula could and should be followed in the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the other Western European countries.

I am satisfied that the United States Information Service could live with much less than we have provided in the conference bill. I reluctantly signed the report because it involves an increase in the Information Service funds of \$6 million. I am convinced that if those who operate the Information Service take a new look and confine their work to that originally contemplated by Congress in creating the agency, it will find the amount approved in conference more than adequate.

Let the agency cut down on the number of employees in Western European countries—cease propagandizing our friends so assiduously and begin doing more work in areas where it will do the most good. I would suggest that more emphasis be placed on spreading the messages of truth behind the Iron Curtains—objectively, without rancor or bias. The most powerful weapon the free world has is truth; this shining sword should not be tarnished by fiction or dulled by bias. In addition, the Agency might pass the word among its employees in all countries, particularly those in areas recently released from colonialism and still underdeveloped, that the course of prudence involves eliminating lavish displays of individual affluence. Let us deal with the peoples we contact as we would want to be dealt with if we were in their place.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield now to the Senator from Arkansas, a member of the conference committee, who made a distinct contribution to our deliberations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have a short statement that I wish to make. However, I do not want to delay the Senator. I know he has been on the floor for some time now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Arkansas without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE of New Jersey in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, before I make my statement, I want to be sure that the Senator from Texas will put into the RECORD the information with regard to the employment by USIA of persons employed by newspapers. Did he agree to do that in his colloquy?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will say that the information appears on page 345 of the House hearings. That information relates to approximately 475 writers, many of them employees of newspapers throughout the country, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast. These persons have been employed by the USIA for special articles from time to time. I believe the period in question extended over 18 months.

Approximately 475 persons were involved, and approximately \$70,000 was spent. One individual, employed by a St. Louis newspaper, received approximately \$1,800 in a little more than 1 month for special articles. I do not know the conditions under which these persons are employed, that is, whether the director reserves to himself the right to employ them, or whether it is the assistant director. I know that the information is available. If the Senator desires it, I shall ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD; or he may ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the day, in a colloquy with the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], through inadvertence, I stated that an individual employed by a St. Louis newspaper received approximately \$1,800 in a little more than 1 month for special articles he had written for USIA.

The facts are that a St. Louis newspaperman received \$1,800 in 18 months, whereas another individual, Mr. Michael Lever, received \$1,800 in a little more than 1 month.

In a rapid exchange, the two separate facts became merged into one, and I wish now to make the record abundantly clear. I do not know where Mr. Lever resides. The record shows that he is a writer who received \$1,800 in a little more than a month; whereas a St. Louis newspaperman received \$1,800 over a period of 18 months.

I desire the record to be clear, so that no false impression will be left and no one will be done an injustice.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In line with the suggestion of the Senator from Texas, I do ask unanimous consent to have the information printed in the RECORD, because it seems to me to be a most unusual action.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
July 22, 1955	Charles Adkins, director, public relations, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.	Stories on 7th Annual Colgate University Foreign Policy Conference.....	\$80
Apr. 24, 1956	Victor Alba, care of American Embassy, attention USIS, Mexico City, Mexico.	Article: Communist strategy and tactics in Latin America.....	200
Aug. 16, 1955	Robert J. Alexander, department of economics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.	Article on Communism in Brazil.....	180
July 19, 1955	Thomas Allen, Bridgeport Herald, Bridgeport, Conn.	Story on American Shakespeare Theatre Festival at Stratford, Conn.....	20
Feb. 28, 1956	Hollis Alpert, 513 6th Ave., New York 11, N. Y.	Article on motion pictures.....	75
Apr. 26, 1956	Henry L. Alsmeier, Jr., Caller-Times, Corpus Christi, Tex.	Stories on Vice President Jose Goulart of Brazil.....	40
Oct. 14, 1955	David Anderson, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on group of Russian architects, building officials.....	20
Aug. 4, 1955	Dwight Anderson, 2550 Valletta Lane, Louisville, Ky.	Article on the Louisville Philharmonic Society.....	60
Sept. 7, 1955	James K. Anderson, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.	Story on group of Dutch men and women headed by Jau H. B. Nlemeyer.....	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do.	Stories on advance preparations, preparation committee statements, officials on visit of Guatemalan President; Guatemalan President emphasizing color, dignity of reception, summary speeches and significant reaction excerpts of important speeches.....	40
Dec. 12, 1955	Margery Anneberg, Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	Article on literature in Communist China.....	50
Sept. 23, 1955	John T. Appel, the Register, New Haven, Conn.	Story on Sir Owen Dixon, Chief Justice of Australia at Yale Law School receiving University's Howland Prize.....	20
Dec. 19, 1955	do.	Story on the visit of Chief Venerable Vira Dharmawara at Yale University.....	20
Mar. 9, 1956	do.	Story on United States Ambassador to India John Sherman Cooper.....	20
Apr. 13, 1956	do.	Story on U. Maung Maung Gyi.....	20
May 31, 1956	do.	Story (backgrounder) on Yale University. The backgrounder is to coincide with the visit to the United States of German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.....	25
June 21, 1956	do.	Stories on United States and foreign statesmen who have received degrees from Yale University; degree ceremony at Yale University.....	40
Nov. 4, 1955	Gerald Ashford, San Antonio Express, San Antonio, Tex.	Story on musical salute to Vienna.....	20
July 27, 1955	Dean C. Avery, Now London Day, New London, Conn.	Story on the dedication ceremonies of second atomic submarine.....	20
July 14, 1955	Wilbur Baldinger, 1239 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Research and preparation of story outline for cartoon book—Communist techniques in capturing control of ULS labor unions—How they can be ousted once they have gained control.....	375
Sept. 2, 1955	Frank Bauer, Press Register, Mobile, Ala.	Story on Louis Jordan, musician.....	20
Nov. 21, 1955	Orren Beaty, Jr., Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz.	Stories on the World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy.....	100
Nov. 3, 1955	John Beaufort, drama critic, Christian Science Monitor, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Series of articles on the American Theater.....	600
Sept. 2, 1956	Lester Bell, San Diego Union, San Diego, Calif.	Story on the Joint United States-Mexican Trade Union Commission meeting in San Diego, Calif.....	20
Sept. 9, 1955	Flavio Bellini, attention Alan J. Funch, care of American Embassy, USIS, Rome, Italy.	Article on Communism in Italy.....	400
July 19, 1955	Leslie H. Bennett, New Orleans Item, New Orleans, La.	Story on Lebanese vocational teachers training study group.....	20
Aug. 11, 1955	do.	Story (interview) on Edgar Egelhardt, Deputy Mayor and City Administrator, Hamburg, Germany.....	20
Sept. 1, 1955	do.	Story on Renato Cellini.....	20
Sept. 22, 1955	do.	Story on Mallam Abubakar, Nigerian Minister of Transportation.....	15
Oct. 6, 1955	Leslie H. Bennett, New Orleans Item, New Orleans, La.	Story on Freiherr Goeler von Ravensburg, Regierungs-director, Ministry of State; adviser for Federal-State relations.....	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do.	Story on Dr. Gebhard Mueller, Minister-President of Baden-Wuerttemberg (West Germany).....	20
Nov. 4, 1955	do.	Story on musical salute to Vienna.....	20
Nov. 7, 1955	do.	Story on Dr. Herbert Moses, president of Brazilian Press Association.....	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do.	Story on plans for an exhibit in connection with Vienna Opera opening.....	20
Do.	do.	Stories on advance preparations for visit of Castillo Armas; events 1st day of visit; events 2d day of visit.....	60
Nov. 15, 1955	do.	Stories on the Inter-American Press Association meeting.....	70
Jan. 3, 1956	do.	Story on Mrs. A. Abas Manopo.....	20
Mar. 5, 1956	do.	Stories on Mrs. Ingrid-Gisela Bohle-Hattje and (advance) on Latin American Press Seminar to be held in New Orleans.....	40
Mar. 15, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Wilhelm Ansorge, Kurt Hoffman, and Dr. Gerhard Wilke.....	20
Mar. 16, 1956	do.	Story on Japanese electrical industry study group.....	20
Do.	do.	Story on the Latin American Press Seminar.....	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do.	Story on Hidetsugu Hisano, Chief of Youth Education, Social Education Section, Ministry of Education, Tokyo, Japan.....	20
Do.	do.	Story on Douglas Kim Lee, chairman of the Malayan-Chinese Association Youth Section, Kuala Lumpur.....	20
Apr. 3, 1956	do.	Story on the Uruguayan Industrial Productivity Study Team.....	20
May 1, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Ferdinand Bloetz, civil court judge, Hamburg, Germany, visiting New Orleans, La.....	20
May 3, 1956	do.	Story on the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.....	20
May 31, 1956	do.	Story on Miguel Jose de Almeida, visiting New Orleans, La.....	20
Do.	do.	Story on Jorge Pinto de la Torre, president, La Paz Bar Association.....	20
Aug. 11, 1955	Raymond E. Benson, 405 West 117th St., New York, N. Y.	Research, editing and typing of manuscripts for Problems of Communism.....	150
Nov. 22, 1955	do.	Editing and condensation of article by J. Glikeman.....	75
June 6, 1956	Meyer Berger, the New York Times, New York, N. Y.	Writing article on New York.....	300
Mar. 16, 1956	Archie Bruce Birtwell, Malden Evening News, Malden, Mass.	Story on Mexican shoe industry productivity group.....	20
Sept. 23, 1955	Louise Blachard, Miami News, Miami, Fla.	Stories on Moncef Kedadi, teacher at Sadiki College, Tunis, Tunisia, north Africa, and Farid Kozma, president of the Lebanese Bar Association.....	20
Feb. 7, 1956	do.	Story on Vice President Richard M. Nixon.....	20
Nov. 3, 1955	Robert Bellman, Waterbury American, Waterbury, Conn.	Story on Mrs. Krishnalad Shridharani, Indian dancer.....	15
Dec. 23, 1955	Sando Bologna, Waterbury Republican, Waterbury, Conn.	Story on Ludas J. Koneius, who has assumed duties as a district executive for Boy Scouts in the Waterbury, Conn., area.....	20
Mar. 22, 1956	do.	Story on the Indian Centenary Choir and Orchestra.....	20
Apr. 27, 1955	do.	Story of Michele Chiusano who was brought to Waterbury, Conn., from Italy for an operation for deformed feet.....	20
June 14, 1956	do.	Story on Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Carroll-Abbing and Boys Town of Italy.....	25
Feb. 28, 1956	Dominic D. Bonafede, Miami Daily News, Miami, Fla.	Story on Battle Berres, President of Uruguay.....	20
Feb. 15, 1956	Robert Breen, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.	Story on Claus and Hansjoerg Helmig, German baseball players imported by the Baltimore Orioles Baseball Club.....	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do.	Story on backgrounder on Italian-Americans in Baltimore.....	25
Sept. 30, 1955	R. H. Buchanan, Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Canada.	Story on United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.....	20
Nov. 29, 1955	William Burke, State Journal, Lansing, Mich.	Story on speech of Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen.....	20
June 29, 1956	J. D. Burton, Herald-Telephone, Bloomington, Ind.	Story on Miss Wang Taun-ying, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Legislative Yuan.....	20
July 5, 1956	Mrs. Josephine Campbell, 4202 Kaywood Dr., Mount Rainier, Md.	Stories on the Third Annual Convention of Pakistan Students in the United States.....	105
June 8, 1956	Ashmead C. Carson, Columbia Record, Columbia, S. C.	Story on German Ambassador Heinz L. Krekler.....	15
Apr. 24, 1956	Father Henri Chambré, 15 Rue R. Marcheron, Vanves, Seine, France.	Review of Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought.....	50
Dec. 21, 1955	Colin Clark, 4 Kettle Rd., Oxford, England.	Article on the standard of living in the U. S. S. R.....	200
Apr. 2, 1956	Charles Clay, Raleigh News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.	Story on 62 students, they have been accepted for enrollment in 3d session of School of Nuclear Science and Engineering.....	20
Feb. 6, 1956	John Clews, 44 Tavistock Sq., London W. C. 1, England.	Article on the International Union of Students.....	150
Sept. 28, 1955	James H. Coney, Jr., Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.	Stories on the Public Affairs Forum on Our Hemispheric Neighbors.....	40
Do.	do.	Story on Arthur D. Shores and United States Judge Hohart Grooms.....	20
Mar. 1, 1956	Don Coppedge, Record-Chronicle, Denton, Tex.	Story with first Negro co-ed at North Texas State College.....	20
June 22, 1956	Mary Y. Cosley, 2501 Calvert St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Research and writing article on United States highways.....	100
Mar. 28, 1956	James H. Coney, Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.	Stories on the Miss Antherine Lucy case.....	75
Apr. 6, 1956	do.	Stories on Alderman A. Lammis Gibson, Lord Mayor of Birmingham, England.....	40

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Mar. 28, 1956	Paul Craigue, Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.	Story on German art exhibit, Masterpieces From Five Centuries.....	\$20
July 7, 1955	Walter W. Cunningham, 17 Washington St., Suite 402, Malden, Mass.	Story on Mrs. Kim Marl-Bong, Korean novelist.....	20
July 11, 1955	do	Story on UNESCO Conference recently concluded at Boston.....	20
July 15, 1955	do	Stories of Dr. Marcel S. Schreiber and Austrian training methods study group.....	45
Do	do	Stories on Prof. Walter Merch, Director of UNESCO and European training methods study group.....	40
July 21, 1955	do	Story on Tanglewood Festival in Massachusetts.....	20
Aug. 11, 1955	do	Stories on Kellogg Foundation and Wolf Doundorf, Chief, Division of Fine Arts.....	40
Aug. 12, 1955	do	Story on Hugh Stubbins, Boston architect.....	25
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on Henriette Noyer.....	20
Do	do	Stories on Asobhy Graiss, Anglo-Egyptian publisher, Cairo and Bartolome Schelotto, rector and professor at School of Agriculture of Southern Institute of Technology, Bahlablanca, Province of Buenos Aires.....	20
Do	do	Story on International Friendship League.....	20
Aug. 23, 1955	do	Story on Mrs. Avicolu Kunjama of India.....	20
Aug. 29, 1955	do	Stories on Harvard University of Public Health, and Veterans of Foreign Wars adopting resolution on American bookshelves.....	40
Sept. 2, 1955	do	Story on Amar Nandi, assistant editor of Hindustan Standard of Calcutta, India.....	20
Sept. 8, 1955	do	Story on the Veterans of Foreign Wars meeting.....	20
Sept. 12, 1955	do	Stories on Harvard University's Fifth Annual International Seminar.....	60
Sept. 19, 1955	do	Stories on Harvard Conference on Automation.....	40
Do	do	Story on Kurt Hinzmann, Director of Television at Baden, Germany.....	20
Sept. 20, 1955	do	Story on group of 14 Japanese industrialists, educators, and government officials.....	20
Do	do	Stories on Chief Justice A. Van der S. Centlivres and John Marshall Anniversary.....	40
Sept. 21, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Hebbard Mueller, Minister President of Baden Wuerttemberg.....	30
Sept. 23, 1955	do	Story on salute to Rome.....	20
Oct. 4, 1955	do	Stories on the John Marshall anniversary meeting at Harvard University.....	45
Do	do	Story on German student who spent 3½ years in Soviet slave labor camp.....	20
Do	do	Story on 10 Russian architects, construction men and city planners.....	20
Oct. 6, 1955	do	Story on Christian Koch, Department Chief, Ministry of Finance.....	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Stories on 3 Filipino doctors who are studying atomic developments in the United States. Dr. Wahban Hilal, acting dean of journalism faculty, Indonesia. Shotaro Asaji, president of Japan Custodial Service.....	60
Oct. 25, 1955	do	Story on 13 doctors, surgeons from 12 countries, visiting the Cancer Research Institute of New England.....	20
Nov. 4, 1955	do	Story on Pierre Montoux, Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the musical salute to Vienna.....	40
Nov. 10, 1955	do	Story on Miss Waded Baroody of Lebanon at the conclusion of training at Perkins Institute for the Blind.....	25
Do	do	Stories on K. Rangaswamy, correspondent for Hindu in New Delhi. Dr. Moustafe Fahmy and Dr. Abelodo, faculty members of National University of Buenos Aires.....	55
Do	do	Story on Japanese electrical study team in Boston.....	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do	Story on advance plans for Boston salute to Italy.....	20
Do	do	Story on Amancio Williams, leading Argentine architect.....	20
Do	do	Story on a new concerto by Italian composer Caffredo Petrassi.....	15
Nov. 21, 1955	do	Story on meeting of the American Anthropological Association.....	20
Nov. 25, 1955	do	Story on plans for salute to Rome.....	20
Do	do	Story on visit of Boleslaw Barlog, State Director of Schiller and Schlosopart Theaters, Berlin.....	20
Nov. 29, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Robert Linton, noted cardiologist.....	20
Dec. 2, 1955	do	Stories on 11 members of the parliaments of 7 NATO countries.....	40
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Story on Kurt Hinzmann, Baden-Baden, Germany, visiting Boston.....	20
Dec. 13, 1955	do	Stories on visit of Uruguayau President, wrap-up events and entire visit-departure.....	80
Dec. 14, 1955	do	Story on Mrs. Katherine H. Benedict of Cambridge, Mass.....	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Story on visit of the Venerable Vira Dharmawara of Cambodia.....	20
Jan. 3, 1956	do	Stories on Mizra Abbas, principal of City College, Pakistan and Dr. Ghaleb O. Goussous, Amman, Jordan.....	35
Do	do	Press coverage on the salute to Rome.....	400
Jan. 10, 1956	do	Story on Harvard professor, Carl J. Friedrich.....	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Stories on Heman Mochtan, Indonesian Ministry and Dr. Tsukumo Shino-oya, professor at Nagoya University.....	40
Jan. 31, 1956	do	Stories on Window Shop in Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. William Norton, Prime Minister of Ireland and Minister for Industry.....	60
Jan. 26, 1956	do	Story on Heinrich Heines 100th anniversary of great German lyric poet's death.....	20
Feb. 1, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Zbigniew Brezezinski, research fellow in Russian Research Center at Harvard University.....	20
Feb. 10, 1956	do	Story on Jaime Orpinas Perello, physics professor of University of Chile.....	20
Feb. 15, 1956	do	Story on Prof. Parmeshwar Dayal Gupta, principal, NRNC College Khurja, India.....	20
Mar. 8, 1956	do	Story on Harold G. Storke.....	35
Do	do	Story on the works (art) of Constantino Nivola, an instructor at Harvard Graduate School of Design.....	20
Mar. 9, 1956	do	Stories on Nicholas Campbell, chairman of Creole Petroleum Corp. and 24 young men and women from Chile.....	40
Mar. 13, 1956	do	Stories on Villa-Labos conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra.....	30
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on the 1st true edition of Don Quixote which has been handed over to the Houghton Library of Harvard University.....	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Stories on group of Harvard University scientists; Ernst Barlach, native of North Germany; and salute to Rome.....	55
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on Ralph Page, folk dancer caller.....	20
Apr. 6, 1956	do	Stories on Bob Eackus, Thian Achabul, celebration of Mozart and Benjamin Franklin, Special Senate Subcommittee.....	110
Do	do	Stories on Massachusetts Institute of technology symposium and on panel of students, who meet at Boston University.....	40
Apr. 12, 1956	do	Story on Harold Connolly, U. S. Olympic hammer thrower.....	50
Apr. 13, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Mansou Benedict, professor, and Dr. Thomas H. Pigford.....	20
Do	do	Story on group of leading architects landscape and city planners.....	20
Apr. 16, 1956	do	Story on Mariano Baptista, Bolivia.....	20
Apr. 26, 1953	do	Stories on Mr. Egonkraus, professor and lecturer at Academies Koeln and Trossingen, south Germany, and Pablo Abad Heruandes, secretary, Chamber of Commerce Panama.....	40
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Stories on Mr. Ahmed Hussain Shahab and Enzo Valenti Ferro.....	40
Do	do	Story on 8 top-ranking Indian educators.....	20
May 1, 1956	do	Story on Louis Abraham Delgadillo National School of Music, Managua, Nicaragua.....	40
Do	do	Stories on Bernardino Custidio, Dr. Alberto Padilla, and Dr. Arturo Freire.....	55
Do	do	Story on Dr. Tikushi, president of Kagoshima University, Japan.....	20
May 4, 1956	do	Stories on talks between the Asian American cultural leaders.....	60
May 11, 1956	do	Story on celebration of 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin; Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.....	15
May 17, 1956	do	Story on the Federation of American Scientists symposium.....	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
May 24, 1956	Walter W. Cunningham—17 Washington St., Suite 402, Malden, Mass.	Stories on Russian Science Education Forum; Masaaki Kosaka, philosophy professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan; Felix Padilla, general administrator, Javerina University, Bogotá, Colombia; Mrs. Khursheed Khau, professor of English, Dacca, Pakistan.	\$80
May 31, 1956	do	Story on Prof. Jorge Uceda, Peru.	20
Do	do	Stories on Ernest Mueller-Hermann, member of the German Bundestag; and Tung Kwong-Kwong, Chinese pianist with Boston Symphony Orchestra.	45
Do	do	Story on Harvard Glee Club.	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on the second annual assembly of the National Association of Armenian Studies, Harvard University.	20
June 20, 1956	do	Stories on Harvard Business School alumni meeting; foreign ECOSOC delegates attending meeting; Mrs. Amallo Schaemmlinger, director, Austro-American Institute of Education, Austria; Gov. Masanori Kaneko, Japan.	95
Do	do	Stories on Millard Harmon, Newton, Mass. and Boston Arts Festival.	50
Do	do	Story on Hadji Bahrnm Djamil.	20
June 21, 1956	do	Story on Miss Dorothy Robinson, Molrose, Mass.	25
Do	do	Story on Japanese delegation attending the world acoustics conference.	20
Do	do	Stories on Dattatraya Vable, principal, Dayanand, College, Ajmer, India; and Qazi Rahman, district magistrate, Noakhali, East Pakistan.	60
June 22, 1956	do	Stories on Salah El-din Taher, director, Modern Art Museum, Cairo, Egypt; Mahmud Hafiz Chameh, Chief of Legal Section, Agricultural Credit Bank, Cairo, Egypt.	40
June 28, 1956	do	Story on Bagdon Maglie, Yugoslav atomic scientist.	25
Oct. 19, 1955	Arthur Daley, New York Times Sports department, New York, N. Y.	Story on Casey Stengel and the New York Yankees' Baseball club.	100
Apr. 25, 1956	Alexander Dailin, 2 Newland Rd., Arlington 24, Va.	Article on recent Soviet historiography.	200
Nov. 7, 1955	Elizabeth Davey, 136 West 11th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on the Children's Zoo in New York.	60
May 18, 1956	Wayne De Neff, Ann Arbor News, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Stories on group of cultural leaders from south and southeast Asia.	40
Mar. 19, 1956	Ernest J. DeSampier, Williamsburg Colonial, Williamsburg, Va.	Story on Signora Gronchi, wife of the President of Italy.	25
Oct. 6, 1955	Ronald Duetsch, 2322 Teviot St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Story, including photographs on the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at San Diego.	250
Mar. 9, 1956	Ronald Deutsch, 2322 Teviot St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Story on the exhibit of Vietnamese Photography in Rochester.	20
May 5, 1956	do	Story on George Nmi Urascoc, Japanese orphan boy.	20
July 22, 1955	Kurt DeWitt, 1006 Wakefield Dr., Alexandria, Va.	Article: Report on the Stock Market Inquiry.	40
Aug. 4, 1955	do	Article: Washington and Home Rule.	40
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Articles: Reserve Bill and Selective Service and TV and Movies Combine Forces in Cultural Effort.	80
Sept. 26, 1955	William Dobler, Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Nebr.	Story on Dr. Florian Gehhart Rath.	20
Nov. 7, 1955	do	Story on exhibit of works by German sculptor, Barlach.	15
Mar. 23, 1956	do	Story on the International Children's Art Exhibit.	20
May 15, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Yap Yin Fah, tin mine owner.	20
June 21, 1956	do	Story on the Turkish Under Secretary of Agriculture and a group of Turkish governors.	20
June 13, 1956	Paul H. Douglas, 108 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, Ohio.	Story on 8 top-ranking Indian educators.	20
Nov. 22, 1955	Norvan Duhamel, c/o American Embassy, USIS, Paris, France.	Article: Review by Mr. Duhamel of 3 French books on China.	75
May 24, 1956	John A. Dutt, Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.	Story on Miss Among Chantarasrikuk, Thailand, and Djafri of Indonesia.	20
May 11, 1956	John A. Dutton, Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.	Story on Midwest labor press conference, University of Wisconsin.	20
Apr. 25, 1956	William Dyer, Herald-Telephone, Bloomington, Ind.	Story on Thai student group visiting Gosport, Ind.	50
Nov. 22, 1955	Georgio Calli, care of American Embassy, Rome, Italy.	Article on recent history of the Italian Communist Party.	275
Sept. 21, 1955	Ismail Ege, 1929 East-West Highway, Apt. 104, Silver Spring, Md.	Article: The Future of Islam in China.	75
Apr. 13, 1956	Dorothy Einhorn, Daytona Beach News Journal, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Story on Cuban President Fulgencio Batista.	60
Nov. 28, 1955	John R. Elliott, Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.	Story on Kronach Cooperative Action Team of Kronach, Germany.	20
Mar. 1, 1956	Victor Erlich, Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	Article on Soviet literary criticism.	200
Jan. 24, 1956	Merle Fainsod, Littauer Center M-18, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	Article on the Smolensk Archive and Censorship.	200
Apr. 20, 1956	do	Article on the 20th Congress of CPSU.	200
July 15, 1955	Lucien Farago, care of American Embassy, attention USIS, Paris, France.	Articles on Soviet Theater by Lucien Farago.	200
Aug. 29, 1955	Miss Florence Feinberg, 2530 Sandeland St., Chester, Pa.	Story on the Art for World Friendship Art Exhibit.	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Stories on Loy Ulrich, Graz, Austria, and Luciano Verdosi, Italian engineer.	30
Sept. 1, 1955	do	Stories on Chester Junior Chamber of Commerce Operation Brotherhood and 10 French students (men and women).	40
Jan. 3, 1956	do	Story on India's International Doll Exhibit.	15
Jan. 20, 1956	do	Story on Roy J. McCorkel 2d, former director of CARE.	20
June 27, 1956	do	Story on Elke Aaling, Kiel, Germany.	20
Dec. 12, 1955	Mark G. Field, Beth Israel Hospital, 330 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.	Article on the Soviet Doctor.	200
May 27, 1955	Philip Fiukelstein, Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J.	Story on German-American Day.	20
Mar. 9, 1956	Forrest Fischer, Madison Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.	Story on 3 Austrian State Governors—Alois Grauss, Joseph Krainer, and Ferdinand Wedenig.	20
Apr. 12, 1956	Estanislau Fischlowitz, Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, Ciudad de Guatemala.	Article on social security in the U. S. S. R.	100
Apr. 20, 1956	Father (Padre) Floridi, c/o American Embassy, USIS, Rome, Italy.	Review of 2 Italian books on Russia and the satellites.	75
Nov. 7, 1955	Joseph Fouchar, The Courier, Champaign, Ill.	Story on South Korean girl Named Homecoming Queen at University of Illinois.	20
May 30, 1956	Mrs. Evelyn Goldblatt Friol, Post Office Box 386, Weldon, N. C.	Story on Messrs. Hema Rae and Shandra Sharga, home demonstration agents, India.	20
Oct. 26, 1955	Helen Geib Fry, 163 Euclid Ave., Wadsworth, Ohio.	Story on Peter Datwyler, Altdord-Uri, Switzerland; story on J. R. Soto, of Mexico City.	40
Jan. 16, 1956	Helen Geib Fry, 163 Euclid Ave., Wadsworth, Ohio.	Stories: Madeline Martinache, assistant to the mayor of Lille, France; Yllma Tadess; Salim A. Halahy, president of the Executive Committee on Export and Import of Radios and Television for the Lebanon Government.	60
June 28, 1956	do	Story on convention of American Lebanese and Syrians at Akron, Ohio.	25
Dec. 2, 1955	Dave Haake, Bloomington Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill.	Story on Vienna Academy Chamber Chorus, now on its 3d visit to the United States.	24
Oct. 18, 1955	Stewart Hess, Ames Daily Tribune, Ames, Iowa.	Story on German Ambassador Dr. Heinz L. Krekeler.	20
Dec. 14, 1955	Otto J. Hager, Daily Repository, Canton, Ohio.	Story on Rumanian Byzantine Liturgy Mass, Sunday, Dec. 4, at St. Peter's Church.	20
May 23, 1956	Dell Gaut, Record-Eagle, Traverse City, Mich.	Story on Mr. and Mrs. Udom Boonyaprasop, Governor of Southern Province, Thailand.	20
Apr. 26, 1956	Edith Geipi, Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.	Story on Saw Tha Myint, assistant zoology lecturer, Rangoon University.	50
July 29, 1955	Louis G. Gerdes, Omaha World Herald, Omaha, Nebr.	Story on Mr. and Mrs. Patriek Okura.	20
Sept. 6, 1955	do	Story on Akran Fahmi, director of physical education, Iraq.	20
May 1, 1956	do	Story on Mrs. M. La Myen, headmistress, State High School, Simlum, Bhamo District, Kachin State, Burma.	20
June 19, 1956	do	Story on NATO group.	20
May 21, 1956	Joan M. Geyer, Daily Herald, Provo, Utah.	Story on Dr. M. Eghal, Nosratollah Kassemi, and Abdullah Razi, of Iran.	20
Dec. 6, 1955	Panky M. Glamsch, Tampa Times, Tampa, Fla.	Story (interview) with Elizabeth Ostermaier, member of German trade-union team.	20
Sept. 23, 1955	Alden Godfrey, San Diego Tribune, San Diego, Calif.	Story on Japanese stone lantern.	20
July 29, 1955	Thomas Goldstein, 3430 78th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.	Preparation of story on a nightly summary of what the New York papers were using on the Geneva Conference.	160
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Stories: Eugen Rosenstock, director of New York City Center Opera Co. on opening of Vienna State Opera; interview with Mr. and Mrs. Guiglelmo; on speech of Dr. Otmar Emminger; Hunter College 100th anniversary celebration for Polish poet, Mickiewicz; interview with 3 Iron Curtain escapees arriving at Idlewild Airport.	130

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Jan. 3, 1956	Thomas Goldstein, 3430 78th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.	Story on Giulio Pastore, leader of Italy's free labor movement	\$20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on foreign artists in the United States	50
Do	do	Story on German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer	30
Mar. 29, 1956	William S. Green, Louisiana State Times, Baton Rouge, La.	Story on Louisiana State University sugar factory	25
Apr. 24, 1956	John B. Greiff, No. 2 Business Administration Building, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	Story on Dr. Sarkar, woman physician from India	20
Mar. 16, 1956	Alice Griffin, Associate Editor, Theatre Arts Magazine, 130 West 56th St., New York, N. Y.	Article entitled "Great Names of the American State"	75
July 29, 1955	Joe Grossman, 533 Guarantee Trust Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.	Story on Nestor Quiroz, of Buenos Aires	15
Sept. 1, 1955	do	Story on Father Winters, visiting Negro priest who will hold mass and preach sermon in St. Peter's Church	40
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Stories on International Conference of Educational Research	40
June 27, 1956	do	Stories on the Governors Conference at Atlantic City, N. J.	30
Mar. 1, 1956	Robert J. Gutting, Sun-News, Deland, Fla.	Story on Yi Han Chang, Chinese student at Stetson University	20
Oct. 21, 1955	Stewart Haas, Ames Daily Tribune, Ames, Iowa	Story on German Ambassador Dr. Heinz L. Krekeler	20
Oct. 18, 1955	John T. Hamner, Tuscaloosa News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Stories on the development of the Miss Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama	195
Sept. 23, 1955	Frank S. Hand, State Journal, Lansing, Mich.	Story on Adel Cortas, Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture	20
Jan. 23, 1956	do	Stories on the Conference on Use of Isotypes in Agriculture at Michigan State College	50
May 15, 1956	do	Stories on International Students Day, Lansing, Mich.	35
July 13, 1955	Keith Hansen, The Oregonian, Portland, Oreg.	Story on the Japanese training ship <i>Nippon Maru</i>	20
Oct. 21, 1955	do	Story on Jacob Marto and his family	20
May 14, 1956	do	Story on Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani	20
Mar. 28, 1956	Heher J. Hart, Salt Lake City Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah	Story on Dr. M. Eghel Nosratollah Kassemi and Abdullah Riazi from Iran	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on Udo Langhoff, chief editor of youth programs on Nord-West Deutsche radio-TV, Hamburg, Germany	20
June 13, 1956	James C. Haviland, the New Yorker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Story on the LaFalce family	50
Sept. 17, 1955	Denis Healey, Member of Parliament, House of Commons, London, England	Article on Bulganin and Khrushchev in Britain	200
July 22, 1955	Peter Heidenberger, 4409 Stanford St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Story, German Crew Brings Ship into Washington Harbor	30
Aug. 2, 1955	do	Story, German Cars Successful in United States	30
Aug. 11, 1955	do	Story, Telephone Systems in United States are privately owned	30
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on Development in United States South Furthers Business Relations with Germany	30
Sept. 27, 1955	do	Story on Good Music Stations are United States Listener's Favorites	30
Do	do	Interview with Lord Mayor of Cologne, Germany	30
Jan. 19, 1956	do	Article, German-Americans an Important Element in Florida	30
Apr. 4, 1956	do	Article, Austrian, German Influence Helped to Make Skiing Popular in United States	30
May 24, 1956	do	Story on United States and German Law Studies Compared	30
June 22, 1956	do	Story on German Patent Registrations Exceed Prewar figures	30
Sept. 26, 1955	Richard Helgeson, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.	Story on the seminar on Germany	20
Nov. 4, 1955	do	Story on musical salute to Vienna	20
Nov. 28, 1955	do	Story on David Oistrakh, Soviet violinist	15
Jan. 25, 1956	do	Story on Mr. and Mrs. Otto Boersma and family	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do	Story on visit of the Storting Defense Committee	20
Mar. 23, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Ronald Lwin, physician, Rangoon General Hospital, and Dr. Kyea Paw	20
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Konrad Kraske, Deputy General Manager, Christian Democratic Union	20
Do	do	Stories on Minnesota Historical Society and the Japanese American Community Center of Minneapolis, Minn., and Kjeld Packness, Danish commercial attaché	40
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on the Indian Methodist Centenary Choir	15
Apr. 24, 1956	do	Story on large group of Korean educators	25
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on Roque Cordero, Panama City	20
May 14, 1956	do	Story on Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Disarmament, World Affairs Council	20
Do	do	Story on Mr. Ali Raya, district officer of Kota Tinggl, State of Johore, Malaya	20
May 6, 1956	do	Stories on a group of South and Southeast Asian cultural leaders	40
May 28, 1956	do	Story on 4 students from Iceland, studying at the University of Minnesota	20
July 8, 1955	Dan T. Henderson, News and Observer, Charleston, S. C.	Story on group representing Greece, China, Philippines, Thailand, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Uruguay	20
Apr. 18, 1956	Curt W. Hibbard, the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.	Story on Mr. Frederich Schroeder's dairy farm	15
May 31, 1956	do	Story on Marquette University, to coincide with the visit to the United States in June of Konrad Adenauer	25
July 29, 1955	John H. Hicks, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on 16 foreign students from University of Missouri	40
Sept. 8, 1955	do	Story on Khwaja Mohammed Llyas, Assistant General Secretary of Pakistan's Seafarmers Federation	20
Sept. 19, 1955	do	Story of 4 officials of Egyptian Ministry of Education	20
Sept. 22, 1955	do	Story on Mallam Ahubaker, Nigerian Minister of Transportation	15
Oct. 7, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Ihsan Dogromaci, Turkish pediatrician	35
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Johannes Berge, City Manager of Cologne, Germany	20
Do	do	Story on 5 officials of Germany's Union of Public Services, Transport and Traffic Workers	20
Oct. 24, 1955	do	Stories on Dr. Heinrich Rempe, President Castillo Armas of Guatemala, and visit of President Castillo Armas	60
Nov. 3, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Hakon W. Westermarck, of Finland	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do	Article on radium which appeared in a St. Louis publication	15
Nov. 17, 1955	do	Stories on Castillo Armas' visit to St. Louis	60
Nov. 21, 1955	do	Stories on Judge Frank A. Lucas of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; Krishna Menon, Chief of the Indian delegation to the United Nations	40
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Story on Berlin hall group scheduled to appear in St. Louis	20
Jan. 3, 1956	do	Story on Mrs. A. Ahas Manopo, Dean of Faculty of Law, University of North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on Erich Lueth, Hamburg, Germany	20
Jan. 23, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Matthias Gleitze, County Manager of Landkries, Duderstadt, Germany	20
Feb. 10, 1956	do	Story on Nom Upramai and Prasat Chayathe, member of opposing political parties in Bangkok	20
Feb. 15, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Hans Berger, Chief Legal Advisor, German Foreign Office	20
Feb. 23, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Peter H. Mandelartz, an attorney and local leader of the Christian Democratic Union in Germany	20
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Story on visit of Israeli Town Hall group	20
Mar. 9, 1956	do	Story on Ahmed Fouad El Ehwany, professor of philosophy at the University of Cairo	20
Mar. 8, 1956	do	Story on Station KTVI German Hour TV program	20
Mar. 16, 1956	do	Stories (interviews) with United States Olympic soccer players Ruben Mendoza, Harry Keough, and Elwood Cook	45
Mar. 19, 1956	do	Story on Wilhelm Ingensand, Bielefeld, Germany	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on Pastor Adolph Wischmann, Osnabruck, Germany	20
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Conference on Moslem-Christian Relationships and Problems of the Middle East	25
Do	do	Stories on Hans Carl Minchewitz, public relations officer for 5 counties in Frisian Islands, Germany; team (10) of Spanish shoe manufacturers	35
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Jorge Munoz-Reyes, dean of Institute of Exact Science, St. Andres, Bolivia	15

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Apr. 6, 1956	John B. Hicks, St. Louis Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on the Music Educators National Convention, St. Louis, Mo.	\$20
Apr. 16, 1956	do.	Story on the Music Educators National Conference, St. Louis, Mo.	20
Apr. 20, 1956	do.	Stories on the National Catholic Educational Association Convention, St. Louis, Mo.	70
May 1, 1956	do.	Story on art exhibit at City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo.	20
May 9, 1956	do.	Story (joint interview) on Dr. Arthur Straeter, former Minister of Federal Affairs in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.	20
May 24, 1956	John H. Hicks, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on Mrs. Norman Binte Kamaruddin, Sungel Pantan Town Councilor, Kedah, Malaya.	20
May 31, 1956	do.	Story on Mrs. Norman Binte Kamaruddin, Malaya.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Frederico Renato Mottola, Brazilian journalist and lawyer.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Nguyen Phue Bun Kee, Vietnamese newspaper editor.	20
June 13, 1956	do.	Story on Ahmed Hussain Shahab, acting director, Asian Press Board, Djakarta, Indonesia.	20
June 14, 1956	do.	Stories on the 75th Annual American Red Cross Convention.	75
June 28, 1956	do.	Story on speech of Aldo Morante, Counselor of Italian Embassy at St. Louis, Mo.	20
Aug. 30, 1955	Arthur Hilton, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	Story on arrival and marriage of Recife, Brazil, girl to Detroit man.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Detroit's Italian-American culture organizations, associations, etc.	25
Mar. 29, 1956	do.	Story on Mr. Moussa Sabry Mamel, Cairo, Egypt, deputy editor of a Cairo Newspaper.	15
Dec. 6, 1955	Francis W. Hilton, Jr., News-Press, Santa Barbara, Calif.	Story on Santa Barbara College French concerts.	20
May 23, 1956	Bunny Honicker, Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, Montgomery, Ala.	Story on status of Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.	15
July 19, 1955	Arthur W. Hoppe, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Stories on Pauli Ervi and Kaarlo Leinonen, Finnish highway engineers; and Dr. Bernard Duesing, legal advisor, of Gelsenkirchen, Germany.	40
July 20, 1955	do.	Stories on U. N. meetings, commemorating its establishment 10 years ago.	75
Aug. 10, 1955	do.	Story on 8 Asian newsmen arriving in San Francisco for tour of United States from Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, Burma, Vietnam, Korea, Malaya, and Formosa.	20
Aug. 19, 1955	do.	Story on Mrs. Sophie Sarwano.	20
Sept. 19, 1955	do.	Story on visiting team of 14 Japanese industrialists.	20
Sept. 20, 1955	do.	Stories on Jose Manuel De La Torre Rivera, of Camaguey, Cuba; and Dr. Juan Marin Rojas, free-lance writer from Santiago, Chile.	40
Sept. 21, 1955	do.	Story on Dr. Karl L. Doehring, member of the German Foreign Ministry.	20
Sept. 23, 1955	do.	Story on Hong Kong honor student at the University of California.	20
Sept. 30, 1955	do.	Story on Children's Choir from Mexico's Boy's Town.	20
Oct. 6, 1955	do.	Story on Dr. Franz Hermann, floor leader in German Landtag and lecturer at University of Freiburg, and Dr. Alexander Moeller, chairman of the board of Karlsruhe Life Insurance Co.	20
Oct. 11, 1955	do.	Story on Atoms for Peace Show.	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do.	Stories on the Atoms for Peace Show.	40
Do.	do.	Story on group of Russian architects, building officials.	20
Oct. 17, 1955	do.	Stories on L. R. Sivasubramanian, dean of Delhi University Law School; and Col. Rafael Valdez Tavera, 44, Colombian Air Force hero, diplomat, and amputee.	40
Oct. 24, 1955	do.	Stories on Dr. Roland Taugner of the Institute of Pharmacology of the University of Heidelberg, Germany; and Mr. Lukman El Hakim, Indonesian author, translator, and free-lance journalist.	40
Oct. 25, 1955	do.	Stories on Institute for Basic Research and Science at the University of California; Prince Albert of Belgium; Dr. Reinhold Mercker, German Federal Ministry of Justice and expert on constitutional law; and visit of 13 doctors, surgeons from 12 foreign countries.	80
Oct. 28, 1955	do.	Stories on Canon Georges I. Fabre, Canon of Lille Cathedral and director of education for Diocese of Lille, France; Reino H. Oittinen, director general, Central Board of Schools, Finland; Peter Olafsson, foreign editor of Morgunbladid, largest daily in Iceland, and director of the Isafold Publishing Co.; and Dr. Karl Seiler, professor of education, University of Erlangen, Germany.	80
Nov. 4, 1955	do.	Story on Fritz Saenger, chief editor, German press agency.	20
Nov. 7, 1955	do.	Story on Austrian group studying rehabilitation of depressed areas.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on Dr. Wabhan Hilal from Jogjakara, Indonesia; and Mathias Hoogan, Hewart Miessner, Erwin Welke, members of the German Bundestag.	40
Nov. 14, 1955	do.	Story on the arrival and plans of Vira Dbarmawara, Buddhist monk from Cambodia.	20
Nov. 15, 1955	do.	Stories on Boleslaw Barlog, theater director from Berlin; and Dr. Heinrich K. Hornung, public health official from Kassel, Germany.	40
Nov. 16, 1955	do.	Story on the visit of two German legislators, Dr. Hewart Miessner of Bonn, and Heinz Matthes from Hanover.	20
Nov. 1, 1955	do.	Stories on Theo Burauen, Mayor Cologne; Dr. Fritz Kassmann, City Manager of Marl, Germany; and Wilhelm Lempkin, manager of Social Democrat minority of North Rhine-Westphalia Parliament; and Pastor Heinrich Johannes Diehl, director of 1,000-bed charity hospital and Deputy Chairman of the German Central Committee on Private Welfare Agencies; and three Filipino professors interested in atomic energy.	60
Nov. 29, 1955	do.	Story on European goods sales in United States for Christmas trade.	20
Dec. 6, 1955	do.	Story on Dr. Otto Wagner, Deputy Minister of Education in Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on International House at the University of California and an interview with Shunkichi Takeguchi, Japanese Diet.	45
Do.	do.	Stories on visit of Portuguese Foreign Minister to San Francisco.	40
Dec. 12, 1955	do.	Story-background, including opinion of the State district court of California in the case of Jack Howard.	20
Dec. 13, 1955	do.	Story on 3 Japanese educators studying United States education methods.	20
Dec. 14, 1955	do.	Story on visit of 10 top Iranians to San Francisco.	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do.	Story on the Venerable Bambarende Siri Sivali, lecturer at the Vidysankara Oriental College, Kelaniya, Ceylon.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the Venerable Vir Dharinawara of Cambodia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on San Francisco's traffic controls to protect school children and cooperation in this respect among police, teachers, and parents.	20
Jan. 3, 1956	do.	Story on Masaji Narita, vice governor of Toyama Prefecture.	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do.	Stories on Dr. and Mrs. Homer V. Bradshaw; Mr. William Norton, Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland; and Amarullah Ombak Lubis, Indonesian journalist.	60
Jan. 19, 1956	do.	Stories on German exhibit Masterpieces from Five Centuries; group of 20 California sheriffs; and Colonel Valdez, Colombian Air Force pilot and amputee.	60
Jan. 23, 1956	do.	Story on Ahmed Shuman, Executive Secretary of Lebanese League of Trade Unions.	20
Feb. 8, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Miguel Millan, Director, Ophthalmic Clinic, Chilean State Railroad.	20
Feb. 9, 1956	do.	Story on group of Indonesian professors who are studying at University of California.	50
Feb. 10, 1956	do.	Story on Aare Simonen, Finland's Minister of Trade and Industry.	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do.	Story on group of Israeli Town Hall visitors.	20
Feb. 15, 1956	Arthur W. Hoppe, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Stories on 4 members of the German Bundestag; 5 leaders of the German Printing and Paper Trade Union; Dr. Fritz Maznik, Chief of the Federal Press Service of Austria; and Herman Benny Mochtan, Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture.	80

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Feb. 16, 1956	Arthur W. Hoppe, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on Alistair Maxwell McMullin, president of the Australian Senate.	\$20
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Story-background on Italian-Americans in San Francisco.	25
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Stories on visit of Israeli Town Hall group; Mr. Katsumi Orito, Chief of the Youth Education Section, and Secretariat of the Tokyo Board of Education, Tokyo, Japan; and Pastor Frederich von Bodelschwingh, Director, Bethel Institution for Epileptics, and curator of Bethel Theological Seminary, Bethel, Germany.	60
Do	do	Stories on Project Cal-Indo, an organization of the University of California; and Khoje Tanabe, judge of the Negoya District Court in Japan.	40
Mar. 12, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Joachim Peckert, German Foreign Office.	20
Mar. 9, 1956	do	Story on group of 6 NATO leaders from Trieste, Netherlands, Portugal, England, Iceland, and France.	20
Mar. 13, 1956	do	Story on visit of 3 Austrian Governors from Tyrol, Corinthia, and Styria; and Republic of Italy Day.	40
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Stories on Dr. Frederieke J. Mulart; Pastor Adolf Wisemann; and Dr. Konrad Kraske.	60
Do	do	Story on Maestro Gastone Usigli, musical conductor at banquet honoring Italian President Giovanni Gronchi.	15
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Hidetsugu Hisano, Chief of Youth Education Social Education Section, Ministry of Education, Tokyo, Japan.	20
Do	do	Stories on Italian President Giovanni Gronchi.	140
Do	do	Story on J. Stefansson, Icelandic Prime Minister.	20
Do	do	Story on 24 Chinese-American Family Associations.	20
Do	do	Stories on Fritz H. Hietel, head of the Office of Youth Welfare, Hamburg, Germany; and Ludwig Klein, chief editor Austria Presse Agentur, Vienna, Austria.	40
Apr. 2, 1956	do	Story on Christian Rudolph.	20
Apr. 12, 1956	do	Story on Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister, Union of South Africa.	20
Apr. 16, 1956	do	Story on group of 9 Latin-American journalists.	20
Do	do	Stories on Dr. Diego Dominguez Caballero, Director of Information and Publications, University of Panama; and Mariano Baptista, from Bolivia.	40
Apr. 18, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Jorge Munoz-Reyes, La Paz, Bolivia.	20
Apr. 26, 1956	do	Story on Kiatiri Thanakul, Thailand Governor; and Dr. M. Egbal, Chancellor of University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.	40
May 9, 1956	do	Stories on U Lu Pe Win, Director, Archeological Survey, Rangoon, Burma; 12-man Japanese construction team; Mrs. Afia Khatun, professor of English, Eden College, Dacca, Pakistan; Alberto Valesquez Arango, Chief Architect city of Medellin, Colombia and Dr. Mario Senderi, Medical Officer and Director of the Health Office for the Providence of Catania, Sicily.	100
May 17, 1956	do	Stories: Conrad von Adelmann; Dr. Rudolf Salzmann, headmaster Elementary School, Hellingenhaus, Germany; Dr. Andre F. E. Allix, rector, University of Lyon, France; Jorgen Bogn, Educational Director, Danish Armed Forces Educational Training Program; Dr. Yasuo Miyake, Tokyo, Japan; Udom Boonyaprasop, Regional Governor for Southern Provinces, Thailand; Dr. Enzo Valenti Ferro, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Roque Cordero, Panama City, Panama.	160
May 31, 1956	do	Stories on Immanuel Birnbaum, foreign editor of Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Germany; and Augusto Robles Moran, Director of Athletics, American School of Guatemala.	40
Do	do	Story on Capt. Oscar Gbersy, head of Venezuelan Navy.	20
June 6, 1956	do	Stories on Imliaz Ali, Pakistan; Muzabin Mabir, Governor of Basra, Baghdad, Iraq; and H. E. Volte, Premier of Victoria, Australia.	60
June 13, 1956	do	Stories on Dr. Franz Herre, Cologne, Germany; Mohammed Kamal A. Hamid, Egypt; Joachim O. Schwalbe, Wuppertal, Germany; Belakh Sher Khan, Mazari, Pakistan; Jorge Matute, Argentina; Prof. Mahaud Hussain, Pakistan; Prof. Jorge Uceda, Peru; Rev. John Franke, Germany.	160
June 15, 1956	do	Stories on Dr. Jose A. Mora of Uruguay.	40
June 19, 1956	do	Story on NATO group.	20
June 20, 1956	do	Stories on Dr. Edmundo Thomas, Director, Chiles Instituto de Investigaciones, Chile; and Miodir Nkolie, Yugoslav atomic energy scientist.	40
June 21, 1956	do	Story on Japanese merchant training ship <i>Nippon Maru</i> .	20
June 22, 1956	do	Story on Major General Siri Siriyothin, Minister of Economic Affairs, Government of Thailand.	25
June 25, 1956	do	Stories on Ibrahim Alsagkhaif Jubaira, writer and public schoolteacher, Zamboanga; Masao Onoe, Kobe, Japan; Isao Kikuchi, professor of law, Kyusbu University, Japan.	50
June 26, 1956	do	Stories on the First International Track and Field Coaches Clinic, Berkeley, Calif.	60
Do	do	Stories on Miss Rabia Sultan Quarri, Pakistan; and Pung-Peng Cheng, inspector of primary schools, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.	40
Do	do	Stories on Jean Drapier, Brussels, Belgium; Robert Albreebt, Vienna, Austria; Dr. Karl Sehrens, Vienna, Austria; Sead Juma, Jordan; Dr. Jemshid Mofakham, Iran; Godfrey Kio Jaja Amachree, Nigeria; Alvaro de la Fuente, Chile; Mrs. Norman Binte Kamaruddin, Malaya; Mohammed Idris bin Mat Sil, Malaya; Hairsb Chandra Heda, Hyderabad, India; Kazu Wekita, Japan; and Yoshinobu Masuda, Japan.	240
June 28, 1956	do	Stories on Dr. Wilhelm Engert, Berlin, Germany; Zulfiqar Ali, Lahore, Pakistan; Dr. Mya May, Taunggyi, Burma; Miss May Wee, Kemmimine, Burma; and Mrs. M. La Myen, Kaehin State, Burma.	120
Do	do	Stories on: Interviews with European coaches attending the First International Track and Field Clinic; Near Eastern coaches; Far Eastern coaches; and Latin American coaches.	80
June 29, 1956	do	Stories on NAACP meeting at San Francisco.	75
Jan. 10, 1956	Mary Hornaday, 588 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Story on The Venerable Vira Dharmawara, Cambodian Monk.	25
Feb. 3, 1956	do	Story on Jan Cwiklinski, former master of the Polish liner steamship <i>Batory</i> .	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on Jacques Flaud, head of France's Centre National de la Cinematographie, Office du Cinema Francais.	25
Apr. 23, 1956	do	Story on 5 Somers Brothers, stained glass artists.	30
Dec. 5, 1955	Allan Hoescher, Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa	Story on 11 members of the parliaments of 7 NATO countries.	20
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Story on Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen.	20
Mar. 15, 1956	do	Story on Miss Tsuneko Hayashi and Miss Kyoko Yamazaki, Japanese labor union officials.	20
May 1, 1956	Allan Hoescher, Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa	Story on Miss May Wee, rural work secretary, Kemmimine, Burma.	20
May 3, 1956	do	Story on the Institute of International Affairs Conference, Grinnell College, Iowa.	20
Apr. 26, 1956	Paul Houck, Center Daily Times, State College, Bellefonte, Pa.	Story on 62 students including 57 from 25 countries and 15 from United States accepted for enrollment in the third session of School of Nuclear Science and Engineering.	20
Nov. 25, 1955	Mickey Huffman, Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Tex.	Story on Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO Commander.	20
Mar. 15, 1956	do	Stories on: Dr. M. Egbal, Chancellor of the University of Teheran; and Gerhard Grindel, Berlin-Grundwald, Germany.	40
Mar. 16, 1956	Prof. Glen Hughes, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	Article entitled "The Evolution of the American Theatre."	100
Apr. 26, 1956	Louise Hutebinson, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.	Stories on Mr. Abdullah Nasir, Assistant editor of "abadi" Indonesia's largest Moslem newspaper; and group of 8 top-ranking Indian educators.	40
July 13, 1955	John N. Hutchison, 589 Las Colindas St., San Francisco, Calif.	News article on Finnish-born builder who came to United States in early 1920's and now successful home contractor.	35
Do	do	Feature story on the new California Symphony organization.	60
Do	do	News article on Ihsan Ball.	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
July 25, 1955	John N. Hntekison, 589 Las Colindas St., San Francisco, Calif.	News article on sailing ship <i>Balclutha</i>	\$20
Aug. 4, 1955	do	News article on Arabic collection	20
Do	do	News article on a group of 5 young Danes visiting San Francisco	25
Do	do	News article on Siri Eriksson and Birgit Viklander	20
Do	do	News article on Ritva Tarjanne and Mauno Lehmuskoski of Finland	—
Do	do	News article on Alan W. Watts, Canterbury, England	20
Aug. 9, 1955	do	News article on Saburo Hasegawa	20
Aug. 11, 1955	do	News article on the Japanese Trade Center	20
Aug. 16, 1955	do	News article on Dr. G. P. Maialasekera	20
Aug. 23, 1955	do	News article on Wayne Stevens, Head of the School of World Business, San Francisco State College	20
Do	do	News article on Ingeborg Schirmer	25
Do	do	News article on Uwe Friesel	25
Aug. 31, 1955	do	Feature story on The California School for Industrial Design	80
Oct. 28, 1955	do	Feature story on the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank	80
Jan. 4, 1956	do	Story on Father Luigi Sciochetti	25
Jan. 8, 1956	do	Story on the German Art Exhibit at de Young Museum, San Francisco, Calif.	50
Sept. 21, 1955	E. L. Ingvalson, the Journal, Rapid City, S. Dak.	Story on Amar Nandi, Calcutta, India	15
May 1, 1956	Joseph Jacoby, Kenosha News, Kenosha, Wis.	Story on 4 German visitors	20
May 23, 1956	George H. James, Brazil Times, Brazil, Ind.	Story on fountain dedication, City of Brazil, Ind.	60
June 12, 1956	do	Story on 62 mayors from State of Sao Paulo, Brazil	20
Dec. 5, 1955	Jay Jenkins, News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.	Story on 11 members of the parliaments of 7 NATO countries	20
July 29, 1955	Jane Johannsen, 214 North Ave., Watertown, Wis.	Story on Joseph A. Kiunyaou, Tanganyika, Africa	20
Nov. 14, 1955	Margaret M. Josten, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio	Story on National Conference of UNESCO at Cincinnati, Ohio	50
Dec. 19, 1955	Prof. Michael Karpovitch, department of history, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	Review-article on Russian books abroad for Problems of Communism	100
Sept. 27, 1955	Paul Katona, 72 St. Peters Ave., Caversham Heights Reading, Berks, England	Article on youth organizations in the satellites for Problems of Communism	180
May 31, 1956	Sigmund C. Kauffman, Brunswick News, Brunswick, Ga.	Story on the Fort Frederica National Monument	20
Dec. 6, 1955	Alma Kaufman, Wooster Record, Wooster, Ohio	Story on Mabbobul Allen, Executive Director, The Pakistan Co-operative Book Society, Ltd., Pakistan	20
July 19, 1955	Jack Keunett, the Ettinger Co., public relations division, 8720 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	Story on Wolf Dorndorf, Chief, Division of Fine Arts, Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Baden-Wurtemberg, Stuttgart, Germany	20
July 22, 1955	do	Story on Chris Coats, Los Angeles architect and designer of Japanese style house	20
Do	do	Story on German Bundestag Budget Committee delegation	15
July 29, 1955	do	Story on Miss Leonore Carache	20
Aug. 12, 1955	do	Story on interview on Marilyn Jorgenson	25
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on Peruvian soprano Yma Sumae	20
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Stories of Festival of Americas	40
Sept. 1, 1955	do	Story on British ship H. M. S. <i>Superb</i>	20
Sept. 8, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Dora Papara Nicholson	20
Do	do	Story on the Chilean Navy's training vessel <i>Esmeralda</i>	20
Do	do	Story on Henri van Oosten (eq.), Thailand's Consul General in Los Angeles	20
Sept. 21, 1955	do	Story on interview on Daisak Harada and Knniski Tada	20
Sept. 23, 1955	do	Stories on Tenth Annual Instrument Society of American Conference	70
Sept. 30, 1955	do	Story on Edward Charles Bernard Wijeyestughe, Colombo, Ceylon	20
Oct. 6, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Max Grunbeek, Lord Mayor of Friedrichshafen	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on a 3-man submarine	15
Do	do	Story on group of Russian architects, building officials	20
Do	do	Story on 18-year old Beverly Mills, clothes designer	25
Nov. 7, 1955	do	Story (interview) on Kurt Herbert Adler, Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra	20
Do	do	Story on display of modern Japanese art	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do	Story on Los Angeles plans marking opening of Vienna Opera	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Story on the visit of the Venerable Vira Dharmawara of Cambodia	20
Do	do	Interview on Nazim Ahmed, London correspondent touring United States on leader grant	20
Jan. 10, 1956	do	Story on Indira Krishnamurty, age 6	15
Do	do	Story on Hidenasa Nagata, principal owner of the Daiel Co.	15
Do	do	Story on Rafael L. Fuentes, Traffic Director of Caracas, Venezuela	15
Jan. 30, 1956	do	Story on Yugoslav National Folk Ballet	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do	Story on group of Israeli Town Hall visitors	20
Feb. 28, 1956	do	Story on War Brides	25
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Story on Siegfried von Boezy, Ulin, Germany	20
Do	do	Stories on Dr. Wolfgang Pohle and Hermann Gluesing; and Indian dancer Sundari Shridharani, wife of a well-known Indian writer	40
Mar. 12, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Tikushi Fukuda of Japan	20
Mar. 15, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Albrecht Spengler, presiding judge, Düsseldorf, Germany	20
Mar. 19, 1956	do	Story on the Danish Exhibition, Denmark Greets California	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Feature story on Sim Iness, top United States Olympic discus thrower	50
Apr. 18, 1956	do	Story of Mr. Alberto Velasquez, Colombia	20
Apr. 23, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Konrad Bartsch, editor in chief, Wiesbadener Kurier, Wiesbaden, Germany	20
Apr. 26, 1956	do	Story on Lou Conrady, Texas Co. employee, Long Beach, Calif.	20
Do	do	Story on Mari de Villarino, University of La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on Yoshita Nishiguchi, president of the Japan Federation of Iran and Steel Workers Unions, and Shinjiro Sato, secretary-general, Japan Monopoly Corp.	20
Do	do	Story on Pablo Abad Hernandez, Panama City, Panama	20
Do	do	Story on Felix Padilla, general administrator, Javeriana University, Bogotá, Colombia	20
May 3, 1956	do	Story on ace Hollywood Chinese cameraman James Wong Howe	20
May 14, 1956	do	Feature story on Mr. Rafer Johnson, world champion decathlon performer	50
Do	do	Story on Masauori Kaneko, governor of Kagawa Prefecture, Japan	20
May 15, 1956	do	Story on 10th annual International House Spring Festival	20
May 18, 1956	do	Stories on Joseph Strans, German Minister for Atomic Affairs	60
May 21, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Alois Hunka, Brazilian businessman	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on Mario Piva, Bahia, Brazil	20
June 12, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Rajkumari Amrit Kanr, India's Health Minister	20
June 14, 1956	do	Story on Otto F. Bach, Germany	20
Do	do	Story on Liong Sit Joe, Djakarta, Indonesia	20
Do	do	Story on exhibit sponsored by the National Association of Retail Grocers	20
June 15, 1956	do	Story on Santiago Velasco-Llanos, professor of music, Bogotá, Colombia	20
June 22, 1956	do	Story on Maj. Gen. Siri Sriyothin, Minister of Economic Affairs, Government of Thailand	25
Nov. 22, 1955	George Kline, Box 54, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	Article on culture in the U. S. S. R.	180
May 9, 1956	John Kobler, R. F. D. 4, Cavalry Rd., Westport, Conn.	Story on Ballet	300
Apr. 13, 1956	Clifford Koch, Globe-Times, Bethlehem, Pa.	Story on Bethlehem's Easter celebration, Bethlehem, Pa.	20
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Story on Christmas preparations at Bethlehem, Pa.	20
Nov. 17, 1955	Joseph B. Koch, Democrat & Chronicle Rochester, N. Y.	Story (interview) on 12-man group Austrian Chamber of Commerce	20
Mar. 1, 1956	Ferenc Kormendi, 56 East 89th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on recent developments in Hungarian literature	250
June 4, 1956	Ross O. Kosoff, Daily Eagle, Claremont, N. H.	Story on Patricia Derby, nurse at Hitchcock Hospital, Hanover, N. H.	20
June 22, 1956	do	Story on Carl Zuckmayer	20
Oct. 18, 1955	Dr. Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	Article on Benjamin Franklin: Citizen of the World	100
Nov. 22, 1955	Jeri Laber, Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 405 West 117th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on recent Soviet literary trends	130
May 18, 1956	Joseph Landau, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	Stories on group of cultural leaders from south and southeast Asia	40

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Sept. 29, 1955	Paul Henry Lang, The New York Herald Tribune, 230 West 41st St., New York, N. Y.	Articles on modern composers; American-born conductors.....	\$150
June 28, 1956	Mrs. Dorothea Lange (Taylor), 1163 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.	Research a story on the First Voter in the California Primaries of June 6.....	10.0
Apr. 12, 1956	Frank Langston, Dallas Times-Herald, Dallas, Tex.	Story on the Uruguayan Industrial Productivity Study Team.....	20
Aug. 10, 1955	Walter E. Laqueur, 8 Monkville Ave., London N. W. 11, England.	Article Moscal and Asian Nationalism for problems of communism.....	20.0
July 20, 1955	Carl Larsen, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Russian farmers' visit.....	20
July 29, 1955	do	Story on Chicago, A Many Faced Portrait exhibit.....	25
Aug. 4, 1955	do	Story on William Krosger and John Leyding, German members of the Hamburg Parliament.....	20
Aug. 11, 1955	do	Story on AFL executive council meeting in Chicago at Conrad Hilton Hotel.....	20
Aug. 12, 1955	do	Story on Magnificent Mile of Art.....	20
Sept. 2, 1955	do	Story on announcement of winning artist in Magnificent Mile contest.....	20
Do	do	Story on opening of Tower of Art exhibit.....	20
Sept. 23, 1955	do	Story on Enrico Fermi, University of Chicago professor of physics and Nobel prize winner.....	20
Sept. 30, 1955	do	Story on Aimo Paloluoma of Finland, manager of the Finnish Trade Association and cocditor of Finlandia Review.....	20
Oct. 11, 1955	do	Story on the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings.....	40
Oct. 25, 1955	do	Story on speech of George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State.....	20
Do	do	Story on 13 doctors, surgeons from 12 countries.....	20
Oct. 31, 1955	do	Story on banquet announcing awards for 1955 of the Magnificent Mile art festival.....	20
Nov. 3, 1955	do	Story (interview) with director, Chicago Opera.....	20
Nov. 4, 1955	do	Story on group of Italian Government officials.....	20
Nov. 8, 1955	do	Story on Soren Kierkegaard, Danish philosopher.....	20
Do	do	Story interview with Fritz Reiner, conductor, Chicago Symphony Orchestra.....	20
Nov. 8, 1955	do	Story on Capt. Mohamed I. Sobhl, Egyptian transportation expert, visiting Chicago.....	20
Nov. 14, 1955	do	Story on All-American Anti-Communist meetings at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.....	40
Nov. 15, 1955	do	Story on opening of second session school nuclear science and engineering Argonne National Laboratory.....	20
Nov. 17, 1955	do	Story on Abdel Sidky, Director of Cairo Opera House to visit Chicago.....	20
Do	do	Story on group of social scientists from leading European universities.....	20
Nov. 25, 1955	do	Story on 25th annual meeting of the American Rocket Society.....	20
Do	do	Story on Chicago business leaders.....	25
Nov. 29, 1955	do	Story on Enrico Fermi, Italian physicist.....	20
Do	do	Story on amount and type of European goods sales in United States for Christmas trade, particularly imports from Austria, Germany, Italy, and France.....	15
Do	do	Story on Dr. Peter Halm, director, Graphische Sammlung, Munich, Germany.....	20
Dec. 1, 1955	do	Story on Symposium on Research, Medical, Industrial, and Economic Aspects of Atomic Energy.....	20
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Story on Chicago Poles centennial observance of the death of Mickiewicz, Poland's great poet.....	20
Do	do	Story on Mrs. Edith Sampson, formerly United Nations delegate.....	25
Do	do	Story on Fritz Reiner.....	15
Dec. 12, 1955	do	Story on foreign visitors at Chicago's International Livestock Exposition.....	20
Dec. 13, 1955	do	Story on visit of 4 Japanese women social leaders to Chicago.....	20
Dec. 14, 1955	do	Story on plans and preview of a Chicago poetry magazine.....	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Stories on visit of Uruguayan President.....	80
Dec. 19, 1955	do	Stories on Near East students; Far East students; Latin American students and European students at Argonne Laboratory.....	80
Jan. 3, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Pondicherry R. Mohan, assistant physician, Rangoon General Hospital, assistant professor of clinical medicine, Medical College, Rangoon, Burma.....	20
Do	do	Story on Chicago roundup on Christmas festivals for foreign students and immigrants.....	20
Jan. 4, 1956	do	Story on Gaston Berger, philosopher and director of education of French University.....	15
Jan. 11, 1956	do	Stories on Batlle Berres, Uruguayan President visiting Chicago.....	105
Do	do	Story on Louis Block, founder of a Joliet, Ill., chemical firm.....	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on Mr. William Norton, Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland and Minister for Industry and Commerce.....	20
Do	do	Story on German furniture industry team.....	20
Do	do	Story on Chicago press comment on German Chancellor Adenauer's 80th birthday.....	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Chicago, Ill.....	20
Jan. 20, 1956	do	Story on Vienna Boys' Choir.....	20
Jan. 26, 1956	do	Story on Lithuanian DP's in Chicago area.....	20
Jan. 30, 1956	Carl Larsen, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on William Norton, Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland and Minister of Commerce and Industry.....	20
Do	do	Story on the Yugoslav National Folk Ballet.....	20
Feb. 3, 1956	do	Story on Chicago's Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian leaders.....	15
Feb. 8, 1956	do	Stories on the Museum of Science and Industry Conference.....	40
Do	do	Story on Dr. Friedrich Meznik, head of the Austrian Federal Press Office.....	20
Do	do	Story on Pastor Freiderich von Bodelschwilgh, director, Bethel Institution of Epileptics.....	20
Feb. 10, 1956	do	Story on the Chicago press conference of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary.....	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do	Story on group of 13 Japanese auto parts manufacturers.....	20
Feb. 14, 1956	do	Story on Karl Boehm, Director General, Vienna State Opera.....	20
Do	do	Story on Chicago Art Galleries.....	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Story on Clarence Randall who recently returned from a trip to Turkey.....	15
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Story on H. E. Leo Mates, Tito's Ambassador to the United States.....	20
Do	do	Story on Enrico Fermi, Italian atomic scientist.....	20
Do	do	Story (background) on Italian-Americans in Chicago.....	25
Mar. 8, 1956	do	Story on Wolfgang Phole, German Bundestag leader.....	20
Mar. 5, 1956	do	Story on radio writer Reich who will receive Austrian decoration soon.....	20
Mar. 9, 1956	do	Story on 3 Austrian State Governors Alois Grauss, Joseph Krainer, and Ferdinand Wedenig.....	20
Mar. 19, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Tikushi Fukuda of Japan.....	20
Do	do	Story on 19th Annual Chicago World Trade Conference.....	20
Do	do	Story on Chicago Greek-Americans benefit.....	15
Do	do	Story on Sir Thomas Beecham.....	15
Mar. 13, 1956	do	Story on the Illinois Institute of Technology contracts to expand scientific research in Rangoon, Burma.....	20
Do	do	Stories on the Chicago World Trade Conference.....	40
Mar. 14, 1956	do	Story on the Japan Sample Show in Chicago.....	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on Notre Dame University to honor NATO's General Gruenther with high Catholic award.....	15
Mar. 22, 1956	do	Story on Ludwig Klein, chief editor, Austrian News Agency.....	15
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Mrs. Edith Sampson, former American delegate to the United Nations.....	15

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Mar. 29, 1956	Carl Larseu, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Greek Independence Day.	\$15
Do.	do.	Story (interview) on William S. Townsend, President, United Transport Service Employees.	25
Do.	do.	Story on group of foreign scientists at Argonne Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. S. S. Misra, Head of Medical College, Lucknow, India.	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do.	Story on Felix Padilla, Javeriana University, Bogota, Colombia.	20
May 15, 1956	do.	Story on the Strauss and Plowden press conference.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Iraqi Governor Muzahib Mahir.	20
May 18, 1956	do.	Story on Josef Strauss, German Minister for Atomic Affairs.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on the Chicago Atomic Conference, Chicago, Illinois.	40
May 28, 1956	do.	Story on Burmese Editor U. Maung Khin.	20
May 31, 1956	do.	Story on the Enrico Fermi Memorial Fund.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Berta Karlik, Director, Institute for Radium Research.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Augusto Robles Moran, Director of Athletics, American School of Guatemala.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Hans Leo Relch, Chicago, Illinois.	15
Do.	do.	Story on Karl Wolf, new Austrian Consul at Chicago.	15
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Karl Schrems, secretary-general, Austro-American Society, Vienna.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Miguel Jose de Almeida Pernambuco, Brazil.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Gustavo Campana Gardarillas, Chile.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on Dr. Arturo Freire, nuclear scientist from Ecuador, and on Industrial Nuclear Technology Conference.	40
June 6, 1956	do.	Story on 62 mayors from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.	20
June 12, 1956	do.	Story (background) on plans and preparations for visit of German Chancellor Adenauer.	25
Do.	do.	Stories on the American Nuclear Society who will meet in Chicago.	80
June 13, 1956	do.	Story on graduation of 2d session of the Atomic for Peace School for Foreigners, Argonne Laboratories, Chicago.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Prof. Mario Piva, Bahia, Brazil.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Prof. Arthur H. Hethercot, Northwestern University English teacher.	20
June 19, 1956	do.	Story on Mrs. Rosy Frontini de Borba, commercial landscape and garden designer and member of Administration Branch, Sao Paulo, Museum of Art, Brazil.	25
Do.	do.	Story on Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, Director, Midwest Office of the Institute of International Education.	15
Do.	do.	Story on 12 Austrian Chamber of Commerce officials.	25
June 20, 1956	do.	Story on German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.	25
Do.	do.	Story on Maj. Gen. Siri Siriyothin, Minister of Economic Affairs, Government of Thailand.	25
June 28, 1956	do.	Story on St. John's Day, Chicago, Ill.	25
June 29, 1956	do.	Story on start of operation of 1st private nuclear reactor for industrial research.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Chicago Poles honoring Paderewski.	15
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Mya May, Burma.	20
July 15, 1955	Leo Laufer, 130 Ames Rd., Silver Spring, Md.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, No. 5.	50
Aug. 3, 1955	do.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, No. 4, vol. 5.	50
Mar. 6, 1956	do.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, No. 4, vol. 5.	50
Apr. 20, 1956	do.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, No. 3.	50
Oct. 12, 1955	do.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, Nos. 5 and 6.	75
Nov. 22, 1955	do.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism, No. 1, vol. 5.	50
Mar. 28, 1956	Manuel Laverde, La Prensa, 245 Canal St., New York, N. Y.	Story on the Easter play Jesus the Nazarene.	20
Dec. 6, 1955	Alf J. Law, University Press Club, 92 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.	Story on A. K. Brohi, Deputy Chairman of the Pakistan delegation.	20
May 31, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Rajumari Anrit Kaur, India's Minister of Health.	20
June 15, 1956	do.	Story on Rajkumari Anrit Kaur, Indian Health Minister.	20
Apr. 24, 1956	Dr. I. Lazarevitch, 24 rue de Chazelles, Paris, France.	Research and writing in connection with a proposed article on Soviet Education.	75
May 5, 1956	Michael Lever, 6145 Utah St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Research and writing of a pamphlet: Communist Penetration of the Labor Movement in Latin America.	250
May 29, 1956	do.	Research and writing of How Free Enterprise Helps the Economy of a Country.	400
June 1, 1956	do.	Research and text of Some Social Aspects of American Business in Latin America.	400
June 7, 1956	do.	Research and writing of How to Spot A Communist.	400
June 14, 1956	do.	Research and writing of Intensified Communist Efforts at Penetration of Politics and Economy of Latin America.	400
Sept. 20, 1955	Caroline Lewis, Laramie Bulletin, Laramie, Wyo.	Stories on Annual Convention of Afghan Students.	45
Oct. 31, 1955	Jack Lewis, 1116 Raymere Ave., Wauwatessa, N. J.	Stories on the Eastern States Federation of Syria, Lebanese-American Clubs.	40
Jan. 16, 1956	Joseph Lewis, Bremerton Sun, Bremerton, Wash.	Story on The Vienna Aeadamey Chamber Chorus.	15
Mar. 28, 1956	Mrs. Viola T. Lincoln, Waco-Tribune Herald, Waco, Tex.	Story on Mrs. Johnny Dorsey, President, Kiddle Key Co., Waco, Tex.	20
June 18, 1956	Graut Loftin, Albuquerque Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Story on Dr. Berta Karlik, Director, Institute for Radium Research, Vienna, Austria.	20
Sept. 2, 1955	Conrad Lohefer, Lubbock Avalanche, Lubbock, Tex.	Story on Hanan Pachter, Ministry of Agriculture of Tel Aviv, Israel.	20
Nov. 17, 1955	Harvey Lopez, St. Augustine Record, St. Augustine, Fla.	Story on ceremonies commemorating 203rd anniversary of cornerstone laying of St. Augustine Fort.	20
Jan. 23, 1956	do.	Story on joint meeting of the Latin American Division of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Institute of Florida.	20
Jan. 19, 1956	Forest Lord, Galveston News, Galveston, Tex.	Story on loading of wheat aboard SS Midhurst for shipment to Italy.	20
Jan. 26, 1956	Joseph Hart, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	Story on group of Germans now training at Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky.	20
Apr. 18, 1956	Walter B. Lovelace, the Boulder Daily Camera, Boulder, Colo.	Story on the Forum on International Affairs, University of Colorado.	20
May 7, 1956	do.	Story on the Annual Conference on World Affairs, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.	20
Aug. 10, 1955	Richard Lowenthal, 10 Park Lodge, St. John's Wood Park, London NW. 8, England.	Story for Problems of Communism on Soviet-Yugoslav relations.	200
June 29, 1956	do.	Article on Three Roads to Power for Problems of Communism.	200
Aug. 12, 1955	Joseph F. Lowry, the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.	Story on Norwegian sailing bark carrying 97 apprentice seamen; 42 cadets and 26 officers.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Belasco.	20
Do.	do.	Story on The American-Swedish Historical Foundation of Philadelphia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Women's Hospital of Philadelphia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on group of foreign women at Women's Medical College.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Sobhy Grais, owner of Egypt's largest publishing company—The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop and Publishing House.	20
Sept. 28, 1955	Jack Maggarrell, Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa.	Story on group of Egyptian School Teachers from Egyptian Ministry of Education.	20
Nov. 28, 1955	Tom Mahoney, Herald-Review, Decatur, Ill.	Story on description of the methods employed by the Decatur Herald-Review in supplying and transmitting news by "teletype" to other newspapers.	20
Dec. 5, 1955	Richard M. Mansfield, Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va.	Story on 11 members of the parliaments of seven NATO countries.	20
Apr. 17, 1956	do.	Story on NATO celebration at College of William and Mary, Norfolk Division.	20
Apr. 24, 1956	do.	Story on sailing of 39 minesweepers provided Norway under the United States Military Defense Assistance Program.	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do.	Story on 39 minesweepers provided Norway under the United States Military Defense Assistance Program (advance story).	20
Mar. 20, 1956	John Marcham, the Ithaca Journal, Ithaca, N. Y.	Story on Miss Vilma Swami.	20
Do.	Stefan Mariuoff, Franz-Joseph Strasse 32, Munich, Germany.	Article on recent developments in Bulgarian Literature.	100
Aug. 23, 1955	Thomas Mathews, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on the National Convention of the AHEPA Society (Greek).	20
Do.	do.	Story on the convention's closing session.	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Aug. 29, 1955	Thomas Mathews, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on the arrival of Japanese Prime Minister Shigemitsu	\$20
Do	do	Story on Tanganyika good will coffee mission	20
Aug. 31, 1955	do	Story on Gustav A. Gedat	20
Sept. 13, 1955	do	Story on Gen. Mangkon H. Promyothi	20
Sept. 15, 1955	do	Story on the departure of 6 American Industrialists	20
Sept. 16, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Viktoria Sophie Steinbiss, physician and member of the German Bundestag (Parliament)	20
May 3, 1955	do	Stories on series of talks between 10 cultural leaders from South and South-east Asia with noted American groups under the sponsorship of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, San Francisco, Calif.	55
July 19, 1955	Thorpe Menn, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.	Story on Mexican management-labor technical study group	15
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on Jachja Sasrawidjaja, Indonesian Labor Ministry	20
Sept. 1, 1955	do	Story on Akram Fahmi, Director of Physical Education, Iraq	20
Sept. 12, 1955	do	Story on Mr. Suhrmaniam, president of the Anion Cooperative of Malaya	20
Sept. 23, 1955	do	Story on Chrysostomus Zodel, managing editor of Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Germany	20
Sept. 30, 1955	do	Story on Mohamed Ali, editor-in-chief of Harlan Umum, and Penjebar Semangat, East Java, and Gusti Majur, editor Mimhar, Jakarta, Indonesia	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Adolf Krieger, editor of Schleswig Holsteinische Volkszeitung	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Adolf Krieger	20
Oct. 7, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Walter Bauer, of Cologne, Germany	20
Oct. 18, 1955	do	Story on Guenther Polzin and Eberhard Schmidt-Rost, of Berlin, Germany	20
Nov. 17, 1955	do	Story on the formal season opening of Philharmonic	20
Nov. 25, 1955	do	Story on Helmut Englisch, Hamburg, Germany	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Story on Mayor Abdul Vehah Eghal, of Meshed, Iran	20
Dec. 19, 1955	do	Story on Mr. Peter Halin, Director Graplusche Sammlung, Munich, visiting cultural institutions at Kansas City	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on Central High School students of Kansas City	20
Feb. 1, 1956	do	Story on Soulima Stravinsky, son of Igor Stravinsky	20
Feb. 20, 1956	do	Story on Vienna Boys' Choir	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Story on Johann Kellner, Director, Vocational Training for Disabled Veterans, and founder of the German Labor Research Association	20
Mar. 12, 1956	do	Story on Israeli Town Hall Mission	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on Azuma Kahuki Dancers, Tokyo, Japan	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on the 4th Annual Opera Festival	25
Apr. 13, 1956	do	Story on the Salzburg, Austria, Mozarteum Orchestra	20
Do	do	Story on Talking Book machine and braille writer to Akropong School for Blind, British West Indies	20
Apr. 25, 1956	do	Story on Mario Lopez Villatoro, Guatemala Assembly Deputy and private secretary to President Castillo-Armas, Guatemala	20
Apr. 23, 1956	do	Story on Gerhard A. Paulus, member of Baden-Wuerttemberg State Parliament, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany	20
Apr. 26, 1956	do	Story on Kansas City Art Gallery	20
Do	do	Story on Vice President Jose Goulart of Brazil	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on Ahmed Hussain Shahab, Director, Asian Press Board, Djakarta, Indonesia	20
May 1, 1956	do	Story on 10 Latin American journalists	20
Do	do	Story on Elizabeth Von Barswich, Frankfurt, Germany freelance journalist	20
Do	do	Story on Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Van Chuong	20
May 2, 1956	do	Story on Qazi Mukhlesur Rahman, Pakistan	20
May 31, 1956	do	Story on Mohammed Ahdus Salam, Pakistan Assembly, Karachi, Pakistan	20
Do	do	Stories on the 65th annual Convention of the Central Federation of Women's Clubs	75
June 1, 1956	do	Story on group of Japanese girls, rug-weaving contest winners on demonstration tour	20
Do	do	Story on Mr. Yoichiro Hirata, president, Ehime Shimbun newspaper, Japan	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on Arsel Tumenggung, editor-in-chief, Arena magazine, Medan, Sumatra	20
Do	do	Story on Leong Seng Seet and Ad Chellappat Rasadural, Asian labor leaders for Singapore and Malaya	20
Do	do	Story on 62 mayors from the State of São Paulo, Brazil	20
June 18, 1956	do	Story on Louis Jordana de Pazas, Director, National Welfare Institute, Spain	20
Oct. 26, 1955	Earl C. Miller, Record-Argus, Greenville, Pa.	Story on Djalal Abdo of Iran and Fadhl Jamali of Iraq	15
Apr. 12, 1956	do	Stories on the Symposium on 20th Century Concepts of Man	40
Oct. 18, 1955	Perry Miller, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	Article entitled "Franklin's Place in American Thought"	100
May 1, 1956	Czeslaw Milosz, 4 Place des Bergeries Brie-Domte-Robert (S. & M.) France	Article on recent developments in Polish literature	200
Apr. 26, 1956	Woody Mitchell, News-Press, Stillwater, Okla.	Story on Jaffar Mahdi Al-Khayyat, Inspector of Agricultural Vocational School, Ministry of Education, Iraq	20
Jan. 24, 1956	Pierre Montte, American Embassy, USIS, Paris, France	Article on attitude of French Communist Party toward workers, for Problems of Communism	200
July 22, 1955	Richard S. Moody, Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash.	Story on 37 training cadets and scientists from Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, Japan	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on group of Russian architects and building officials	20
Oct. 20, 1955	do	Story on German Bundestag delegation	20
Jan. 4, 1956	do	Story on John Peter Koch	20
Jan. 11, 1956	do	Story on arrival of contingent of 135 Greek officers and men	20
May 15, 1956	do	Story on Euclides Triches, State Secretary of Public Works	20
May 21, 1956	do	Stories on the Washington State International Trade Fair	100
June 7, 1956	do	Story on the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Puget Sound area, Seattle, Wash.	25
June 15, 1956	do	Stories on a special crew of Danish sailors who are scheduled to take over an American minesweeper in ceremonies in Seattle, Wash.	40
July 8, 1955	Thomas E. Mooney, Independent-Record, Helena, Mont.	Feature story on Governor Aronson of Montana	60
May 3, 1956	George Murray, Chicago American, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Mari de Villarino, University of La Plata, Buenos Aires	20
Mar. 20, 1956	U. Nyo Mya, care of American Embassy, through USIS, Rangoon, Burma	Compensation fee for story of No Flies in China	50
Sept. 12, 1955	Jack McDonald, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio	Story on the Cincinnati Zoo Opera	25
June 15, 1956	do	Story on German Ambassador Helmut L. Kreckler	15
June 21, 1956	John McLean, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.	Stories on the visit of German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Milwaukee, Wis.	80
July 11, 1955	John H. Nelson, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.	Story on group of 8 foreigners who are studying at the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service in Atlanta	20
Aug. 1, 1955	do	Story on group of 6 public-health administrators (leading physicians) from Asia and Bolivia	20
Nov. 29, 1955	do	Story on European goods sales in United States for Christmas trade	15
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Stories on the meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science	120
May 3, 1956	do	Story on Phil Osborne, of Atlanta, Ga., and Wolfgang Sanger, of Frankfurt, Germany	20
May 18, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Hans Menzel, chief editor, Salzburger Volksblatt, Salzburg, Austria	20
May 31, 1956	do	Story on Eric Schoenberg, popular Emory College student from Finland	15
June 8, 1956	do	Story on 62 mayors from the State of São Paulo, Brazil	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Oct. 25, 1955	Dr. Allan Nevins, Chestnut Hill Rd., Madison, Conn.	Article entitled "Benjamin Franklin's Political Theories"	\$1.90
Jan. 16, 1956	Ray Noble, Athens Messenger, Athens, Ohio	Stories on the meeting of the 17th Quadrennial Conference on Christian World Missions and the Student Volunteer Movement.	90
Sept. 27, 1955	Daniel Norman, 6/21 Northwood Hall, Hornsey Lane, London N. 6, England.	Article on Albania for Problems of Communism	180
Sept. 1, 1955	Doris O'Donnell, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio	Story on Robert Hsi	35
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on Mrs. Robert Izant	31
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Story on Antonin Kreuarek	20
Do	do	Story on German Advent Community	20
Jan. 4, 1956	do	Story on German art exhibit, masterpieces from 5 countries	20
Jan. 9, 1956	do	Stories on Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress	100
Jan. 11, 1956	do	Story (joint interview) on Anna Grill, Josie Zakrajsek, Ivana Shlfrer, and Josephine Tratnik	20
Jan. 26, 1956	do	News story on Henry B. Ollendorff, executive secretary of the Neighborhood Settlement Association, Cleveland, Ohio	25
Jan. 30, 1956	do	Story on the Yugoslav National Folk Ballet	20
Feb. 3, 1956	do	Stories on the 1st American Trade Union Conference on the Social and Industrial Implications of Atomic Energy	40
Feb. 16, 1956	do	Story on Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the United States	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do	Story on the visit of the Storting Defense Committee (members of the Norwegian Parliament)	20
Sept. 20, 1955	Kenneth Opstein, 1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	Story on National Polish Alliance Convention	20
Feb. 7, 1956	Lawrence T. Paddock, Boulder Camera, Boulder, Colo.	Story on Dr. Sydney Chapman, Chairman, International Committee on the Geophysical Year	20
Oct. 18, 1955	Allan Palmer, San Diego Union, San Diego, Calif.	Story on formal dedication ceremony of Japanese stone lantern	20
June 20, 1956	Mack Palmer, Norman Transcript, Norman, Okla.	Story on Interracial Conference, Norman, Okla.	15
Do	do	Story on Interracial Conference	20
June 22, 1956	Cedric Parker, Capital Times, Madison, Wis.	Story on group of Indian students attending University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	25
July 22, 1955	Dan Partner, Denver Post, Denver, Colo.	Story on the Aspen Festival, Aspen, Colo.	20
Sept. 26, 1955	do	Story on Turkish forest management short course study group	20
Oct. 3, 1955	do	Stories on the Festival of Italy, in Denver, Colo.	80
Nov. 3, 1955	do	Story on Juan Luis Gutierrez, Mayor of La Paz, Bolivia	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Stories on award for transformer to be installed in a substation in Minnedoka, Idaho	35
Jan. 20, 1956	do	Story on a contract award for auto transformer for Bureau of Reclamation substation, Granite Falls, Mo.	
Mar. 13, 1956	do	Story on Kil Soon, age 8, Korean war orphan	20
Do	do	Story on Denver Symphony Orchestra's Salute to Lebanon	20
Do	do	Story of Yugoslav National Folk Ballet	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do	Story on Douglas Kim Kiu Lee, State Counselor in Indonesia	20
Apr. 4, 1956	do	Story on 10 youth specialists, representing nine countries	20
Do	do	Story on Miss Sariwat Qurashi, Chief welfare officer, Jauharabad, Pakistan	15
Apr. 26, 1956	do	Story (joint interview) on Messrs. Ok-chu Pynn, Chief Judge of the Seoul Appellate Court, and Sung-dae Park, an attorney at law, also of Seoul	20
May 15, 1956	do	Story (joint interview) on Messrs. Ok-chu Pynn, Chief Judge of the Seoul Appellate Court, and Sung-dae Park, an attorney at law, also of Seoul	20
May 16, 1956	do	Story on official award of a \$22,170 contract to Legano Electric Corp. of Italy through its New York subsidiary for a circuit breaker at the Missouri River Basin project at Grand Forks, N. Dak.	20
May 31, 1956	do	Story on Jorge Pinto de la Torre, president, La Paz Bar Association, La Paz, Bolivia	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on Fadl El Moukadden, Chief, Department of Education, North Lebanon	20
June 14, 1956	do	Story on Eighth Annual Arkansas River boat races at Salida, Colo.	25
May 14, 1956	Ben Pearce, 3601 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 8, D. C.	Article on the hospital system owned and operated by the United Mine Workers, for America Illustrated	300
June 6, 1956	do	Article on National Bureau of Standards, for America Illustrated	300
Dec. 12, 1955	Mr. Frank Pemberton, 23 Rip Rd., Hanover, N. H.	Story on Sung-Kook Chung family of Korea	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on Chiharu Igaya, Japanese Olympic ski champion	20
July 27, 1955	Max Perleberg, care of F. Herzog, 1611 Nelson Ave., Bronx 53, N. Y.	Article Literature in Present-Day China for Problems of Communism	75
Apr. 12, 1956	William Peterson, department of sociology and social institutions, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.	Article on Soviet Family Ideology and Population Policy for Problems of Communism	200
Apr. 24, 1956	William E. Petersen, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio	Story on Yoshinobu Matsuda, Treasurer of Japanese Art Association	20
May 15, 1956	do	Story on 11th annual Cleveland World Trade Conference	20
Do	do	Story on National Marbles Tournament	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on 62 mayors from State of São Paulo, Brazil	20
June 15, 1956	do	Story on Communication Workers of America	20
Aug. 11, 1955	O. Pick, the Haven, Church Lane, Peppard Common, Henley on Thames, Oxon, England	Article on Soviet foreign policy for Problems of Communism	180
Aug. 12, 1955	Carolyn J. Pickering, Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Ind.	Story on Prime Minister Todd of Southern Rhodesia	20
Sept. 19, 1955	do	Story on Gen. Mangkorn Phromyothi of Thailand	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra's musical salute to Taipei, Formosa	20
Dec. 12, 1955	Richard E. Pipes, 76 Claffin St., Cambridge, Mass.	Article on Soviet Colonialism in Central Asia	200
July 19, 1955	Rex Polier, the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.	Story on address of Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen	20
Do	do	Story on Augustin Escobar, Assistant Director of La Union, Valparaiso, Chile	15
July 20, 1955	do	Story on Cambodian Ambassador	20
Aug. 4, 1955	do	Story on National Committee for an adequate United States Information program	15
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on Italian tennis team	20
Aug. 29, 1955	do	Story on the Lafayette birthday celebration	20
Sept. 2, 1955	do	Stories on the American Bar Association Convention	110
Sept. 8, 1955	do	Story on the Philadelphia Air Show	20
Sept. 19, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Mannel Riveros, surgeon and cancer specialist from Asuncion, Paraguay	20
Do	do	Stories on the Amvets meeting	30
Sept. 26, 1955	do	Story on Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor	20
Sept. 27, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Nagib Saad, of Beirut, Lebanon who will visit Dr. John McK. Mitchell, Dean, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania	15
Do	do	Stories of Carlos Einlay, Cuban conqueror of yellow fever, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia	35
Oct. 4, 1955	do	Story on General Casimir Pulaski, Polish hero of American Revolution	15
Oct. 7, 1955	do	Stories on the International Police Chief's Convention	75
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on the German Lutheran Church Congress	15
Oct. 17, 1955	do	Story on special exercises Columbus Day at Independence Hall	20
Oct. 18, 1955	do	Story on Mrs. Midnoi Sucharitakul and Mrs. Boonolm Teovayanonda, Bangkok, Thailand	20
Oct. 24, 1955	do	Story on German Lutheran Church Congress	15
Nov. 4, 1955	do	Story (interview) on Mr. Ormandy, Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra	20
Nov. 8, 1955	do	Story on the Franklin Institute awards	20
Dec. 1, 1955	do	Story on Western Railway of India	20
Dec. 6, 1955	do	Story on Tha Din, radiologist at General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma	20
Dec. 16, 1955	do	Story on visit of Cambodian Buddhist Monk, The Chief Venerable Vira Dharmawara	20
Jan. 16, 1956	do	Story on new hosiery factory in Berlin, N. J.	35
Jan. 23, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Alber Al Lun, medical superintendent of the Namkham Hospital in Burma	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Jan. 26, 1956	Rex Polier, the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.	Stories on the meeting of the Interdependence Council.	\$60
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Friedrich Mezlik, head of the Austrian Federal Press Office.	15
Feb. 7, 1956	do.	Story on the Automation Show and Conference, Convention Hall, Philadelphia Pa.	25
Feb. 17, 1956	do.	Story on presentation of Franklinia Trees to Hiroshima University.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Temple University's cultural relationship in Hamburg University in West Germany.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the 1956 Philadelphia Bulletin Forum.	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do.	Story on the Philadelphia Bulletin Forum.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Senator Estes Kefauver and Special Assistant to the President, Harold Stassen.	20
Mar. 8, 1956	do.	Story on Freedoms Foundation.	25
Mar. 12, 1956	do.	Story on Aluizlo Jorge Andrade, Franco-Brazilian playwright.	15
Mar. 16, 1956	do.	Story on The Foreign Policy Institute.	25
Apr. 13, 1956	do.	Story on Otto Friedrich Bach, Director, Radio Free Berlin.	20
Apr. 20, 1956	do.	Stories on the Ninth Annual Conference of the Association of International Relations Clubs, Philadelphia.	80
Apr. 26, 1956	do.	Story on the American Philosophical Society.	20
May 15, 1956	do.	Story on World Veterans Federation.	20
May 16, 1956	do.	Story on Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Van Chuong.	20
May 22, 1956	do.	Story on the Philadelphia Museum of Art.	15
Do.	do.	Story on the "Books Abroad" program sponsored by the Philadelphia Council on World Affairs.	20
June 13, 1956	do.	Story on a Japanese model house.	20
June 14, 1956	do.	Stories on the Convention of Rotary International.	75
June 21, 1956	do.	Story on the surgeons at Philadelphia's Willis Eye Hospital.	20
June 28, 1956	do.	Story on St. John's Day, Philadelphia, Pa.	15
Apr. 20, 1956	Mrs. Marianne Pollak, Wien V, Rechte Vienzeille, 97, Austria through USIS.	Review of Die Revolution Entlastet ihre Kinder, for Problems of Communism.	50
Dec. 16, 1955	Paul Poorman, Centre Times, Bellefonte, Pa.	Feature story on Karl Schwenzfeier, a national gymnastic champion at Pennsylvania State University and a top candidate for the Olympics.	25
May 14, 1956	Mrs. Leslie Judd Portner, art critic, Washington Post, Washington, D. C.	Story on the Houston Museum of Fine Arts.	20
May 17, 1956	do.	Story on National Art Gallery's exhibit on A Century and a Half of Argentine Painting.	50
June 6, 1956	do.	Feature story on the Graphic Arts in the United States.	50
Aug. 11, 1956	Frederick A. Praeger, 150 East 52d St., New York, N. Y.	Article for Peter Tang's article on purges in China for Problems of Communism.	210
Nov. 8, 1955	Frank Quinn, Montana Standard, Butte, Mont.	Story on the Vienna Academy Chamber Chorus.	15
Mar. 15, 1956	Michael Quinn, Dallas News, Dallas, Tex.	Story on Mrs. Clara Williamson.	25
Do.	do.	Story on U. Soe Hline, of Berna.	20
May 1, 1956	do.	Stories on the Inter-American Bar Association.	245
Mar. 31, 1956	do.	Stories on the World Affairs Week.	90
Jan. 23, 1956	Francis M. Rackemann, Jr., Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.	Story on group of Germans currently training at the Ordnance School, Aberdeen, Md.	20
July 8, 1955	George Rash, Hagerstown Herald, Hagerstown, Md.	Story on Hagerstown, Md., "sister city" exhibit.	25
Apr. 13, 1956	Arthur Rhodes, Miami Beach Sun, Miami, Fla.	Stories on Puerto Rican Governor Munoz-Marin.	40
May 31, 1956	do.	Stories on the Sixth Annual Foreign Trade Forum.	60
June 6, 1956	do.	Story on 62 mayors from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.	20
Oct. 26, 1955	Mrs. Wilmer Shields Rich, Raymond Rich Associates, 860 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Article describing the work of American foundations in countries abroad.	75
July 26, 1955	Stephen Richard, Houston Post, Houston, Tex.	Story on United States participation in development of Latin American Oil resources.	25
Aug. 30, 1955	do.	Story on Indian Ambassador Mehta.	25
Jan. 3, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Werner Hofmeister, president, legislature of the State of Lower Saxony, and Richard W. Skiba, secretary of state, government of Lower Saxony.	20
Mar. 28, 1956	do.	Story on the Houston International Art Exhibition.	20
Mar. 29, 1956	do.	Story on Ahmad Nordin, Kedah, Malaya.	20
May 1, 1956	do.	Story on Pablo Abad Hernandez, Panama City, Panama.	20
Nov. 3, 1955	Miss Sue Rogers, Grand Rapids Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Story on Mrs. Krishnakal Shridharani, Indian dancer.	15
July 18, 1955	Kurt Rohde, Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	Story on group of 25 doctors and surgeons representing 12 foreign countries.	20
Apr. 13, 1956	do.	Story on Uruguayan Industrial Productivity Study Team.	20
Apr. 18, 1956	do.	Story on Egon Kraus, professor and lecturer, Department of Music, Koeln and Trossingen Academies, South Germany.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on the International Conference of Atomic Physicists at the University of Rochester.	120
Dec. 2, 1955	Mr. Pat Rosencrantz, Frederick News, Frederick, Md.	Story on Mayor Winslow F. Burhans, Hagerstown, Md.	20
June 28, 1956	Sherwood Ross, Miami Beach Sun, Miami Beach, Fla.	Stories on Chamber of Commerce of the Americas.	40
Sept. 20, 1955	William E. Rowley, Knickerbocker News, New York, N. Y.	Story on Gebhardt Mueller, minister president of Wuerthenberg-Baden, Germany.	20
Nov. 17, 1955	do.	Story on Jai Deva Prasad, legislative council member of Bihar, India.	20
Dec. 5, 1955	do.	Story on 11 members of the parliaments of 7 NATO countries.	40
Dec. 12, 1955	Miguel Santin, El Mundo, San Juan, P. R.	Story on visit to San Juan of Pablo Casals, world-renowned Spanish cellist, composer, conductor.	20
Feb. 13, 1956	do.	Stories on the new Supreme Court Building dedication ceremonies in San Juan, P. R.	55
Mar. 22, 1956	Miguel Santin, El Mundo, San Juan, P. R.	Story on The Seminar on Professional Training in Town Planning.	20
Apr. 18, 1956	do.	Story on The 5th Pan American Congress of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialists.	20
May 1, 1956	do.	Press coverage on the Teacher Development Workshop.	90
May 3, 1956	do.	Stories on the Inter-American Round Table Conference.	80
May 17, 1956	do.	Stories on Operation Bootstrap Week in San Juan, P. R.	40
Nov. 17, 1955	Guy Savino, Newark New Jersey News, Newark, N. J.	Story on Abdul Rahman Sidky, director of Cairo Opera House.	20
Nov. 22, 1955	Stephen Schattman, 270 Clifton Villas, London, England.	Article on Soviet statistical theory for Problems of Communism.	150
Aug. 4, 1955	Alan F. Schoedel, Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio.	Story on Moslem feast.	15
Mar. 1, 1956	Solomon Schwarz, 4 West 105th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on the 20th Congress of CPSU.	200
Apr. 12, 1956	Donald M. Schwartz, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Uruguayan Industrial Productivity Study Team.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Mathilde Pereira de Sousa, director, Museum of Modern Art in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	20
Apr. 23, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Diego Dominguez Caballero, director of information, University of Panama.	20
Apr. 25, 1956	do.	Story on U. Lu Pe Win, director, Archaeological Survey, Rangoon, Burma.	20
Do.	do.	Story on American Friends of the Middle East.	40
May 3, 1956	do.	Story on German Consumer Productivity Study Group.	20
May 8, 1956	do.	Story on Douglas Kim Kiu Lee, chairman of the Malayan-Chinese Association.	20
May 14, 1956	do.	Stories on the 22d Convention of the League of Women Voters of the United States.	100
Aug. 20, 1955	George Scriven, Beacon-Journal, Akron, Ohio.	Story on the International Soap Box Derby to be held in Akron, Ohio.	20
Aug. 30, 1955	do.	Story on Kandiah Subramaniam, president of the Co-op Union of Malaya.	20
Sept. 19, 1955	do.	Story on P. Grunam Singh Gill, assistant general secretary of Transport Workers Union Federation of Malaya.	20
Sept. 30, 1955	do.	Story on Hans Schlichting, Mayor of Landstuhl, Germany.	20
Oct. 11, 1955	do.	Story on 2 Frenchmen.	20
Do.	do.	Story on 25 German DP's.	20
Dec. 6, 1955	do.	Story on Mrs. Mary Lena House, United Rubber Workers, Akron, Ohio.	25
Jan. 19, 1956	do.	Story on The Venerable Vira Dhammawara, Cambodian Buddhist Monk.	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Apr. 26, 1956	Dan Sellard, Register-Guard, Eugene, Oreg.	Story on group of 8 Napalese educators, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.	\$2
Jan. 24, 1956	Ben B. Seligman, 1705 Flora Lane, Silver Spring, Md.	Review of 2 books on Marxism for Problems of Communism	50
Dec. 12, 1955	Hugh Seton-Watson, 8 Burghley Rd., Wimbledon Common, S. W. 19, London, England.	Article on the Soviet Ruling Class	200
Apr. 3, 1956	Joseph V. Shanley, Providence Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I.	Story on Mrs. Ng Chow Won, 94	50
May 17, 1956	Winifred Shields, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.	Story on Mr. Suwan Rucayote, Governor of Korat Province, Thailand	20
Dec. 22, 1955	Marshall D. Shulman, 44 DeWolfe St., Cambridge, Mass.	Article on Soviet Policies After Stalin	200
Sept. 2, 1955	James Skelton, Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tenn.	Story on visit of Ichiro Kono, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government	20
Apr. 27, 1956	Stanley L. Slusher, Champaign-Urbana Courier, Champaign, Ill.	Story on Chief Justice Earl Warren, United States Supreme Court	
Mar. 16, 1956	Everett M. Smith, Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.	Stories on European Trade Unionists from France, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Greece, and Austria	120
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Paul Dudley White, President Eisenhower's heart specialist	20
Jan. 16, 1956	Janetta Somerset, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.	Story on the Chief Venerable Vira Dharmawara, Buddhist Monk	20
Dec. 12, 1955	Timothy Sosnovy, 58 Genessee St., New Haven, Conn.	Article on Soviet Housing	200
May 22, 1956	Edward Sowers, Rolla Herald, Rolla, Mo.	Stories on Peruvian Vice President Hector Boza Aizcorbe	40
July 22, 1955	Ora Spald, Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	Story on Pvt. Lou Jones of the Third Armored Division, Fort Knox, Ky.	60
Sept. 20, 1955	do	Story on the Neighborhood College Program	50
Feb. 13, 1956	do	Story on Carl C. Krankel, Louisville candy salesman	20
Sept. 7, 1955	Dr. Robert E. Spiller, The College, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.	Article entitled "The Place of Franklin in Literature"	100
Aug. 15, 1955	Albert W. Spindler, Herald-Journal, Syracuse, N. Y.	Story on Sculptor Ivan Mestrovic	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on Jose E. Orejas, leader and spokesman for a group of 6 Spanish foundry industry executives	20
Nov. 14, 1955	William B. Spinks, Houston Post, Houston, Tex.	Stories on Castillo Armas visit	60
Aug. 29, 1955	Herbert Stein, the Oak Ridger, Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Story on Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Assistant Director, Oak Ridge Laboratories	15
Sept. 7, 1955	do	Story on visit of Ichiro Kono, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	20
Oct. 18, 1955	do	Stories on the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies	40
Nov. 28, 1955	do	Stories on foreign scientists attending radioisotopes course	80
Feb. 17, 1956	do	Story on meeting of delegates of 17 Southern and Border States	20
May 14, 1956	do	Story on the Strauss and Plowden press conference	20
May 18, 1956	do	Story on Josef Strauss, German Minister for Atomic Affairs	20
Nov. 22, 1955	H. Arthur Steiner, Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.	Article on role and function of trade unions in China	200
Sept. 30, 1955	Edmund O. Stillman, 110 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on Bulgarian agriculture for Problems of Communism	180
Aug. 19, 1955	Jacob H. Strong, Jr., Rhinebeck Gazette, Rhinebeck, N. Y.	Story on Mr. Nimal Sumitra Kuruppu, Ceylon's delegate to Camp Rising Sun, Rhinebeck, N. Y.	20
May 2, 1956	Marshall Stross, Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio	Story on Mrs. Mariana Ranoepawiro	25
Do	do	Story on Mexican Office Management Team	20
Apr. 23, 1956	Harold C. Stokes, Pensacola Journal, Pensacola, Fla.	Story on group of German naval cadets	20
June 13, 1956	Edward Susdorf, Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Story on 62 mayors from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil	20
Mar. 20, 1956	Edward W. Swain, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.	Stories on the Shaia quadruplets, born March 10 to a Lebanese-American couple	60
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on the Indian Methodist Centenary Choir	15
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on report Turkish children refused admittance in Richmond, Va., schools	25
Mar. 8, 1956	Bruce Swanger, Sunbury Item, Lewishurg, Pa.	Stories on the Burma-Bucknell weekend	40
June 18, 1956	Robert E. Teach, News-Sun, Springfield, Ohio	Story on Rev. Daniel Chu, Chinese, who is the pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church in Springfield, Ohio	25
Sept. 20, 1955	Bruce B. Temple, Herald-Telephone, Bloomington, Ind.	Story on visit of General Mangkorn Phromyothi, Bangkok	20
Jan. 3, 1956	do	Story on official publication of The Gandhi Reader	20
July 22, 1955	Truman Temple, Seneca Gazette, Seneca, N. Y.	Story on ceremony at which AEC will turn over atomic engine to private industry	20
Feb. 6, 1956	Henry Tenenbaum, 3601 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Story on innovation and changes in the American economy	40
Mar. 19, 1956	do	Story on United States international trade policies	300
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on the problem of depressed areas in the United States economy	40
Mar. 29, 1956	Philip F. Thomas, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.	Story on the Indian Methodist Centenary Choir	15
Aug. 12, 1955	Charles L. Towne, Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.	Story on Dr. Ku, Chinese professor of Chinese studies	20
Sept. 2, 1955	do	Story on Robert Hsi, Hong Kong, China	35
Sept. 26, 1955	do	Story on Berlin exhibit at Berlin (Conn.) Fair	15
Do	do	Story on Berlin Fair	20
Oct. 18, 1955	do	Story on National Newspaper Week meeting	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Story on Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs	20
Sept. 7, 1955	Arnold J. Toyne, care of New York Times, Adelphi Bldg., London, W. C. 2, England.	Article, What Makes Great Powers Great	25
Mar. 1, 1956	Hugh Trevor-Roper, Christ Church, Oxford, England	Article on Marxism as a historical science for Problems of Communism	200
July 21, 1955	Mrs. Marion Trainor, Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.	Story on Austrian industrial training methods study group	20
Aug. 19, 1955	do	Story on 11 Japanese motor vehicle manufacturers	20
Sept. 22, 1955	do	Story on Prof. Anton Peterlin	20
Nov. 7, 1955	Mr. Frank Troplin, Williston Herald, Williston, N. Dak.	Story on Vienna Academy Chamber Chorus, now on its 3d visit to United States	15
Aug. 11, 1955	William K. Tuohy, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on Count Wolf von Baudissin, adviser, German Ministry of Defense	20
Aug. 29, 1955	do	Story on group of 11 Japanese industrialists	20
Do	do	Story on C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, California State Federation of Labor	15
Aug. 30, 1955	do	Stories on the Symposium on Electronics and Automatic Production	60
Sept. 2, 1955	do	Story on Khasa Subba Rau, editor of "Swantatra", English weekly published in Madras, India	20
Sept. 12, 1955	do	Stories of 3 leaders of Ryukyu Islands	20
Sept. 14, 1955	do	Story on Mohamed Ali	20
Apr. 3, 1956	do	Story on Japanese building and construction technical study team	20
Apr. 4, 1956	do	Story on Bernd O. Hesslein, political editor of Norddeutsche Zeitung, a Hanover, Germany newspaper	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Hans Schwartlaender, Mainz, Germany	20
Do	do	Story on Otto Friedrich Bach, Director of Radio Sender Freies Berlin the big West Berlin radio station	20
Jan. 11, 1956	Charles Van Doren, 220 Waverly Pl., New York, N. Y.	Article entitled "What Is American Culture"?	75
Apr. 23, 1956	Pierre Vianson-Ponte, care of American Embassy, Paris, France	Review of 3 books by former leaders of French Communist Party for Problems of Communism	100
June 6, 1956	Mrs. Violet Frazer Wood Walker, 629 Sheridan St., Hyattsville, Md.	Article on Dr. Arnold Gesell and the Gesell Institute	300
July 8, 1955	Ralph Wallenhorst, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N. Y.	Story on group of 25 leading doctors and surgeons from 12 nations	20
Sept. 20, 1955	do	Story on Gen. Mangkorn Phromyothi, Thailand's Minister of Education	20
Apr. 3, 1956	do	Story on Wilhelm Ingensand, political editor of Free Press, Bielfeld, Germany	20
Apr. 4, 1956	do	Story on Project Boys Town of Italy	15
May 11, 1956	do	Story on the centenary of the establishment of the Order of the Victoria Cross	20
June 6, 1956	do	Story on 62 mayors from the State of São Paulo, Brazil	20
Jan. 16, 1956	Harry B. Warner, Jr., Morning Herald, Hagerstown, Md.	Story on the annual Alsatian Mummies Parade	15
Apr. 13, 1956	do	Stories on the Hagerstown, Md., and Wesel, Germany, Easter celebration	40
June 13, 1956	do	Story on Thank You hook to be sent by Hagerstown, Md., to German sister city of Wesel, Germany	15
Feb. 8, 1956	Miss Nancy K. Watkins, Ann Arbor News, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Story on the Conference of the National Academy of Sciences	20
May 18, 1956	do	Story on group of cultural leaders from South and Southeast Asia	25
Nov. 3, 1955	Maack Webb, Herald-Sun, Durham, N. C.	Story on speech of George V. Allen, Assistant United States Secretary of State	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Aug. 30, 1955	Austin Wehrweln, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on the Production and Engineering Show	\$20
May 3, 1956	Robert Weintraub, News Leader, Staunton, Va.	Stories on the Wilson Centennial Celebration, Staunton, Va.	80
Dec. 1, 1955	Miss Anna Mary Wells, Asbury Park Press, Ashbury Park, N. J.	Story on dedication of a new Kalmuk Buddhist Temple	20
June 12, 1956	John Wentworth, New Britain Herald, New Britain, Conn.	Story on Robert W. Bialek	20
June 20, 1956	Wayne Whitt, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.	Story on 62 mayors from State of São Paulo, Brazil	20
June 11, 1956	R. C. Wiedrich, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Dr. Mostafa Mesbah-Zadeh	20
June 18, 1956	Wallace Wikoff, Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.	Story on Dr. Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, India's Minister of Health	20
Mar. 28, 1956	Paul Willen, 140 Riverside Dr., New York, N. Y.	Article on recent congress of Soviet architects for Problems of Communism	100
Jul. 12, 1955	Eric Willenz, 7403 Hancock Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	Review of Grenzen der Sowjetmacht by W. Starlinger for Problems of Communism	50
Sept. 22, 1955	Fred Williams, Austin American, Austin, Tex.	Story on General Mangkora, Thailand's Minister of Education	20
Mar. 29, 1956	Edwin N. Winge, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	Stories on Italian President Giovauni and party	125
Apr. 23, 1956	do	Story on Long Sit Joe	20
Apr. 27, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Hans Wesemann, Director of the Voice of Germany	20
Do	do	Story on Vice President Jose Goulart of Brazil	20
May 1, 1956	Edwin N. Winge, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	Story on Mrs. M. La Myen, headmistress, State High School, Smlum Bhamo District, Kachin State, Burma	20
May 16, 1956	do	Story on Thomas Paul Brackett, Ford Motor Co. employee	25
June 6, 1956	do	Story on Mexican office-management team	20
June 14, 1956	do	Stories on the 3d National Cancer Conference, Detroit, Mich.	60
Do	do	Stories on dedication of new mosque, Dearborn, Mich.	20
June 19, 1956	do	Story on NATO group	20
June 21, 1956	do	Story on Franz Joseph Straus, German Minister of Atomic Affairs	20
Nov. 14, 1955	Doris Wilson, Nyack Journal-News, Nyack, N. Y.	Story on Nyack (N. Y.) Community Suburban Symphony	15
Jan. 25, 1956	Karl Wittfogel, Chinese history project, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	Article on Forced Labor in China for Problems of Communism	200
Dec. 8, 1955	Chister Wollin, care of American Embassy, USIS, Vattugatan 12, Stockholm.	Article, "Scandinavian Cooperation for Television"	50
June 13, 1956	Chester L. Wood, Newport News, Newport, R. I.	Story on Julia Emmons, Newport, R. I.	15
Sept. 30, 1955	Guy Wright, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Story on Mallam Abuhaker, Nigerian Minister of Transportation	15
Oct. 6, 1955	do	Story on Dr. Rudolf Pesh, principal of a high school in Germany	20
Oct. 14, 1955	do	Story on the general board meeting of the National Council of Churches	20
Oct. 20, 1955	do	Stories on the Carnegie international awards	40
Jan. 20, 1956	do	Story on Dr. and Mrs. Homer V. Bradshaw	20
Jan. 31, 1956	do	Story on 4 Russian medical scientists	20
Feb. 29, 1956	do	Story on plans of Croat Fraternal Community of Pittsburgh	20
Mar. 16, 1956	do	Story on 2 Japanese labor leaders	20
Mar. 20, 1956	do	Story on bicentennial celebration of Mozart, famous Austrian composer	20
Mar. 28, 1956	do	Story on Marjorie Eklind	20
Do	do	Story on Mozart bicentennial celebration	15
Do	do	Story on group of foreign scientists	20
May 14, 1956	do	Story on the Strauss and Plowden press conference	20
Dec. 16, 1955	Ted Wylie, Fayetteville Times, Fayetteville, Ark.	Interview on Laird Archer, former Near East Foundation director	20
Sept. 26, 1955	Willard Yarbrough, News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.	Story on Mohamed El Nabawi El Shal, Egyptian Ministry of Education	20
May 17, 1956	do	Story on George Diederichs, deputy floor leader, State Legislature, State of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany	20
Mar. 16, 1956	John Wray Young, director, Shreveport Little Shreveport, La.	Story: The Community Theater in the United States	60
May 31, 1956	Sanford L. Zalbourg, Honolulu Advertiser, Honolulu, T. H.	Story on the 2500th anniversary of the death of Buddha	25
Nov. 22, 1955	Earl A. Zarhin, Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.	Stories on the Conference on Solar Energy	40
Nov. 22, 1955	Dr. Alfred Zauberman, 6 Princedate Rd., Holland Park, London, England.	Review of Thad Paul Alton's hood on Poland for Problems of Communism	50
July 15, 1955	Byron Zurn, Director of Public Relations, Radio Station KDNR, Montevideo, Minn.	Story on annual Montevideo, Minn., festival	25
	Total		42,916

SUMMARY

Type	Stores/articles	Amount
Foreign visitors' coverage	809	\$16,995
Pamphlet material	7	2,525
Special articles, including America Illustrated and Problems of Communism	115	14,570
Other current-events coverage	497	9,826
Total	1,428	42,916

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Sept. 28, 1956	Mr. Victor Alha, care of American Embassy, Attention USIS, Mexico City.	Review of a book on the Spanish Civil War for Problems of Communism	\$50
Aug. 29, 1956	Mr. John T. Appel, New Haven Register, New Haven, Conn.	Story on Yalo Seminar on Asian Religions	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do	Story on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra	20
Oct. 24, 1956	do	Story on Prof. Yang Ha Rhee, Yalo University, New Haven, Conn.	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do	Human interest story on Mrs. Anne R. Hathaway, 399 Fountain St., New Haven.	30
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Abduglanle Madjedle, Indonesian youth leader, currently working and studying in New Haven.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	Prof. Lester Asheim, Dean, Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	Article on Great Novels and Plays as Films, written by Prof. Lester Asheim, for use in special film packet.	50
Dec. 17, 1956	Abraham I. Asher, 423 West 120th St., New York, N. Y.	Abibliography for Problems of Communism	50
Sept. 28, 1956	Gerald Ashford, San Antonio Express, San Antonio, Tex.	Story on racial integration in Texas	30
Oct. 19, 1956	do	Stories on the Assembly of the International Good Neighbor Council, San Antonio, Tex.	40
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on a Spanish housing group	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Gideon Bachmann, 3951 Gouverneur Ave., New York 63, N. Y.	Article on Walt Disney	50
Nov. 17, 1956	John Beaufort, Drama Critic, Christian Science Monitor, 588 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Article on the American theater, Shakespeare Festivals Become Popular	75
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Article on films projecting America	75
July 5, 1956	Leslie Bennett, New Orleans Item, New Orleans, La.	Story on the visit of Lt. Col. Joseph Simaan, of Lebanon	20
July 27, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Samuel Zemurray and Dr. Frederick Wilson Popenoo	20
Aug. 28, 1956	do	Story on Lorenzo Gonzales, industrial relations leader, Argentina	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on Cuban industrial and cultural products	20
Do	do	Stories covering National Catholic Social Action Committee Conference, New Orleans.	80
Do	do	Stories on French Parliamentary group (21 members, secretary, and 2 journalists), New Orleans, La.	60

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Oct. 19, 1956	Leslie Bennett, New Orleans Item, New Orleans, La.	Story on 5 Argentine graduate students.	\$20
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on Miss Giovanna Ferrara, Italian girl export on American history.	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do	Story on 26th annual meeting of Society for Exploration and Geophysics, New Orleans.	25
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on interview with Minister President Georg August Zinn, of Hesse, Germany, scheduled to be in New Orleans.	20
Aug. 2, 1956	Harold Bergman, 233 2d St. SE., Washington, D. C.	Science feature stories on special Latin American interest.	150
Oct. 4, 1956	do	Science feature story on a Brazilian girl studying at the National Institute of Health.	25
Oct. 11, 1956	do	Story about Dr. Radi Maeruz, from Brazil, who is working at the National Institute of Health.	25
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on schistosomiasis with photos.	50
Oct. 24, 1956	Robert E. Best, Columbia Missourian, Columbia, Mo.	Story on Jose A. de Oliveira, Brazil.	20
Oct. 1, 1956	Immanuel Birnbaum, Sud-Deutsche Zeitung, Munich, Germany	Story of Boris Meisner's Das Ende des Stalin-Mythos for Problems of Communism.	50
Oct. 31, 1956	Archie B. Birtwell, Malden Evening News, Malden, Mass.	Story on an Indonesian student group.	20
Do	do	Story on Luang Sukhum Nayspradit.	25
Nov. 26, 1956	Robert G. Breen, the Baltimore Sun, Baltimore 3, Md.	Story on the ceremony of the blessing of the tools of industry and a mass honoring St. Joseph, the workman, at the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	30
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on the Asian Cultural Exchange Foundation.	25
Oct. 25, 1956	Martha Brian, Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio	Story on 1st anniversary salute to Genoa.	45
Sept. 11, 1956	Hal Brown, Mobile Register, Mobile, Ala.	Stories on Friendship-for-Korea ship.	40
Dec. 7, 1956	Zhigniew Brzezinski, Harvard University, Russian Research Center, 16 Dunster St., Cambridge, Mass.	Article on recent developments in Eastern Europe.	200
Oct. 15, 1956	Chester Bulgier, Houston Post, Houston, Tex.	Story on sailing of ship from Houston, Tex., with 52 farm animals to a Russian Government farm, as gift from United States farmers and church members.	20
Dec. 20, 1956	do	Story on Beth Chu, 10-year-old Chinese girl with a heart defect, who will receive medical attention at Baylor University Medical Center Hospital.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Ernest Callebach, 2225 Acon St., Berkeley, Calif.	Article on the animated cartoon written by Mr. Callebach.	50
Oct. 29, 1956	Shau Wing Chen, Asiatic and Slavic Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.	Article on literature in Communist China.	200
Dec. 17, 1956	Charles A. Clay, Raleigh News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.	Story on Jose Luis Valenzuela, agronomist, Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	Richard L. Coe, The Washington Post and Times Herald, 1515 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Article on the Musical Film.	50
Sept. 28, 1956	Michel Collinet, 83 Avenue Niel, Paris, France.	Articles on the French Communist Party and labor problems in France.	400
Oct. 10, 1956	Warren Cox, Musical Courier, 119 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.	Feature story on the Mozart Bicentennial Celebration in the United States.	50
Nov. 15, 1956	Joseph A. Crist, Chambersburg Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.	Story on reported talks being given by Asian Ambassadors at Chambersburg, Pa.	15
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Pote Sarasin, Thai Ambassador to United States who is speaking in Chambersburg.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do	Story on Tran Van Chuong, Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States.	20
July 5, 1956	Walter Cunningham, 17 Washington St., Malden, Mass.	Story on Kuong Huu-Dieu, a Vietnamese student working his way through college with help of scholarships and currently attending summer school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	30
July 13, 1956	do	Story on Mario Piva, professor of financial policy and corporation finance, Bahia University, Bahia, Brazil.	20
Do	do	Story on Edmundo Thomas Neumann, member of Chilean Atomic Energy Committee, Chile.	20
Aug. 2, 1956	do	Story on Boston Salute to Rome metal presentation ceremony.	20
Aug. 3, 1956	do	Stories on a group (56) of officers and enlisted men of the French Navy.	40
Aug. 6, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Juan I. Menchaca, president, Mexican Red Cross, Guadalajara, Mexico.	20
Do	do	Story on transfer ceremony of the minesweeper <i>Quistraham</i> .	20
Do	do	Story on transfer ceremony of the minesweeper <i>Colmar</i> .	20
Aug. 8, 1956	do	Story on the Harvard International Seminar.	20
Aug. 9, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Constantin Sarogiu, associate professor of pediatrics, Athens University, Athens, Greece.	20
Do	do	Story on Glauilo Carneiro, Director, Oporto Music Conservatory, Portugal.	20
Aug. 15, 1956	do	Story on Cuban trade union group.	20
Aug. 24, 1956	do	Story on American Federation of Labor scholarships (Massachusetts).	15
Aug. 28, 1956	do	Story on Sixth Congress of International Society of Hematology.	20
Do	do	Story on group of alien internes in Boston Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on Giovanna Ferrara, 23-year old winner of Lascia Raddoppio quiz in Italy.	25
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Hans Mueller, chief surgeon, Kronach Hospital, Kronach, Germany.	20
Do	do	Story on Prof. Pierre Harmel, ex-Minister of Education, Belgium.	20
Do	do	Story on Andre Imbert, Secretariat, French Assembly.	20
Do	do	Story on 4 distinguished Korean visitors.	20
Do	do	Story on Abu Baker, Singapore, Malaya.	20
Do	do	Story on Mrs. Marta De Rosal, member of the Ministry of Education's Technical Council in Guatemala City, Guatemala.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on Japanese Trade Union Team.	20
Oct. 10, 1956	do	Stories on the Giovanna Ferrara celebration, Boston, Mass.	70
Oct. 11, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Sachin Sen, editor, Indian national newspaper, Patna, India.	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do	Story on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.	20
Do	do	Story on a group of Austrian Governors.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on assistance Bostonians are planning to give strife-ridden Hungarians.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story on further local developments on Hungarian relief program in Boston.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story on interview with Minister President Georg August Zinn, of Hesse, Germany, scheduled to be in Boston on Nov. 8-10, 1956.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Gbulman Jilani, Head of Department of Philosophy and Psychology at Dacca University, East Pakistan.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Ryosaku Murata, Director of Modern Art in Japan in Boston on November 13, 1956.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Vienna Philharmonic in Boston, audience reaction, etc.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do	Story on the Venerable Muot Tath, Cambodia's ranking Buddhist Priest scheduled for Boston from Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	Elizabeth Davey, 136 West 11th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on the Fashion Institute of Technology.	60
Do	Jane Degras, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 10 St. James Square, London S. W. 1, England.	Article on current meeting of the Supreme Soviet, for Problems of Communism.	200
Sept. 22, 1956	Mr. James P. Delaney, Chain-O'-Lakes Publicity Service Bureau, McHenry, Ill.	Story on the 7th annual convention of the Vietnamese Catholic Students Association in America, McHenry, Ill.	25
July 27, 1956	Helen Delich, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.	Story on wages and working conditions of dockers and longshoremen at the Port of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.	25
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on 1st shipment of United States wheat to Tunisia under terms of recent United States-Tunisia Agreement.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	Wayne DeNeff, Ann Arbor News, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Story on interview with Lars G. Nordenswan of Finland currently studying at the University of Michigan.	20
Dec. 19, 1956	Hugh Dewar, care of American Embassy, attention USIS, London, England.	Article on the Soviet Show Trials.	100
Dec. 5, 1956	Mrs. Patricia Fallon Dougherty, city desk, Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	Story on Vienna Philharmonic in Rochester.	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Sept. 21, 1956	Martin Dworkin, 23 West 31st St., New York, N. Y.	Article on Management Education	\$330
Dec. 20, 1956	M. K. Dziewanowski, 51 Reservoir St., Cambridge, Mass.	Story on Rightist Deviationism in Poland	75
Oct. 29, 1956	Marton Ebon, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Review of book on Communist propaganda	50
Do.	Alexander Eckstein, Harvard University, 16 Dunster St., Cambridge, Mass.	Article on Communist China, a model for underdeveloped countries?	200
Nov. 29, 1956	Prof. Jack Ellis, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.	Story on the Historical Film	50
Dec. 18, 1956	Mrs. Shirley Ellis, 1209 West Jarvis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Article on the Negro in the American Film	50
Nov. 29, 1956	William K. Everson, Manhattan Tower Hotel, 2166 Broadway, New York 24, N. Y.	Article on Shakespeare in Hollywood	50
Do.	George N. Fenin, 215 West 98th St., New York 25, N. Y.	Article on the Documentary Film	50
Sept. 10, 1956	Cecelia Fine, 2700 Q St., NW., Washington 7, D. C.	Article on Negro Woman in the broadcast and television industry with approximately 3 pictures.	50
Oct. 29, 1956	Joseph R. Fisman, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	Story of Assignment in China by Sehuman	50
Aug. 20, 1956	Douglas Freeander, city desk, Houston Post, Houston, Tex.	Story on Brazilian labor group	20
Do.	Helen Geib Fry, 163 Euclid Ave., Wadsworth, Ohio	Story on Miss So San, 28-year-old 6th grade teacher from Cambodia, Indochina.	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do.	Story on Prof. Demetrios A. Sacharides, dean of the Nea Ionia Technical School, Athens, Greece.	25
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Story on Miss Chaveevan Onaree, of Thailand	25
Oct. 29, 1956	Lewis Funke, drama editor, the New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y.	Article on the New York Theater Season	300
Nov. 16, 1956	Prof. Robert Gessner, 235 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.	Article on Films for Peace and Progress	50
July 13, 1956	Alden W. Godfrey, San Diego Tribune, San Diego, Calif.	Story on Fiesta del Pacifico	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Stories on Conference on Nuclear Reactors, San Diego, Calif.	60
Oct. 19, 1956	do.	Story on the 1st anniversary of a Japanese stone ceremonial lantern given by the city of Yokohama as a good-will gift to the city of San Diego, Calif.	20
Nov. 28, 1956	Thomas Goldstein, 3430 78th St., Jackson Heights, New York, N. Y.	Story on Dr. George Schnoeckelborh, secondary school teacher for modern languages, Krefeld, Germany.	25
Dec. 14, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Karl Pivec, chairman of the department of history, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria.	25
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on the luncheon for the Council on Islamic Affairs	20
Dec. 21, 1956	Robert Griffin, 1061 Kavoli Dr., Pacific Palisades, Calif.	Story on Mexican-born doctor practicing in Los Angeles who has become leader of the Mexican colony there and a leading date rancher at Indio.	35
Oct. 16, 1956	James E. Griffith, Bakersfield Californian, Bakersfield, Calif.	Story on Miss Elynor Rudnick, president, Kern-Copters, Inc., Bakersfield, Calif.	30
Nov. 29, 1956	Richard Griffith, care of John W. Adams, 11 West 53d St., New York, N. Y.	Article on Robert Flaherty: Master of Nature	50
July 10, 1956	Joseph Grossman, 533 Guarantec Trust Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.	Story on the 3d Annual Around-Absecon-Island Marathon	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do.	Story on French Consul General Legarde and French Parliamentary Delegation Member Max Brussett.	20
Oct. 17, 1956	do.	Story on the Dairy Industries Exposition	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do.	Story on presentation of Albert Lasker award for medical progress to United Mine Workers of America.	20
July 31, 1956	Ernst Halperin, AM Modenapark 5, Vienna, Austria	Article, "Is Russia Going Titoist?" for Problems of Communism	150
July 11, 1956	Keith Hansen, Portland Oregonian, Portland, Oreg.	Stories on the National Education Association Conference, Portland, Oreg.	60
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Story on Emo Henrich, Austrian guide and ski instructor, Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood, Oreg.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Story on a baby elephant, gift of the people of Tuy Hoa area of Vietnam	20
Oct. 11, 1956	do.	Story on sailing ceremony of 1st shipment of wheat to India under recent United States-India agreement	20
Nov. 7, 1956	do.	Story on the Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo	5
Dec. 14, 1956	do.	Story on N. S. Hoon, purchasing agent, Bharat Overseas Ltd., Calcutta, India.	20
Dec. 7, 1956	Selig S. Harrison, 1244 19th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Review of 2 books on India CP	75
July 5, 1956	Heber J. Hart, Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah	Story on Lt. Col. Joseph Simaan of Lebanon	20
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Story on 5 Greek Civil Air Patrol youths	20
Nov. 7, 1956	do.	Story on the Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo	5
Oct. 8, 1956	Prof. Richard C. Haskett, 117 Grove Ave., Washington Grove, Md.	Research on American history from 1949 to 1956	225
Oct. 29, 1956	do.	Article on American history from 1949 to 1956	475
July 17, 1956	Richard Havlin, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio	Story on children's international summer villages	20
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on Cincinnati's Day of Mourning for Hungary	20
Dec. 28, 1956	do.	Story on the Records Department of the Cincinnati Public Library	30
July 31, 1956	H. M. Hayward, St. Anthony's College, Oxford, England	Article, "Ehrenburg's Soul Searching and Continuing Ferment in Soviet Literature," for Problems of Communism.	200
Aug. 8, 1956	Richard Helgerson, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.	Story on Mr. Jens Smorum, Danish Minister of Agriculture	20
Do.	do.	Story on 12 Japanese dairy experts who are studying milk processing and distribution at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.	20
Aug. 29, 1956	do.	Story on the Turkish Under Secretary of State and a group of Turkish governors.	25
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Stories on Convention of Iranian Students in the United States, Minneapolis, Minn.	100
Do.	do.	Stories on Mayor Tsutomu Tagawa, Nagasaki, Japan	70
Sept. 22, 1956	do.	Story on the Convention of Iranian Students in the United States, Minneapolis, Minn.	20
Do.	do.	Story on 6 Indonesian students	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Story on the Sofia Girls, a 20-member troupe of Swedish gymnasts	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do.	Stories on the French Parliamentary Group (a party of 21 members of the French Parliament, a Parliamentary Secretary and 2 French journalists), Minneapolis, Minn.	40
Nov. 7, 1956	do.	Stories on Rumanian election observers	60
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on student rally at the University of Minnesota and petitions circulated to be sent to the students of Hungary.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do.	Story on Kosuke Sasaki, president of Sasaki Printing & Publishing Co., Sendai City, Japan, scheduled to arrive in Minneapolis on Dec. 5, 1956.	20
Do.	do.	Story on visit to Minneapolis of entire student body of the Liberal Arts College, Jamestown College, North Dakota.	50
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Feature story on a choral group of 28 Norwegian boys	50
Aug. 28, 1956	Peter Heindenberger, 4409 Stanford St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Special German-language feature story, Growing German Interest in the United States South.	30
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Special German-language feature story, Divorces Not Made Easy in United States.	30
Nov. 28, 1956	Curt Hibbard, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.	Story on Milwaukee's Freedom Rally for Hungary on Sunday, Nov. 25, highlight of which will be participation of Hungary's 1st contingent of refugees.	25
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on the 13th annual Holiday Folk Fair	20
Do.	do.	Story on Hungarian refugees who settled in Milwaukee, Wis.	25
Aug. 6, 1956	John H. Hicks, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on Father Baldino Rambo, Brazilian botany and natural science teacher.	20
Aug. 10, 1956	do.	Story on Ernesto C. Hermida and Carlos Macchi, labor leaders from Argentina.	20
Aug. 20, 1956	do.	Story on Local 47 of the American Newspaper Guild, St. Louis, Mo.	10
Do.	do.	Story on the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 13	10
Do.	do.	Story on Local No. 47 of the American Newspaper Guild	10
Do.	do.	Story on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	10

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Aug. 20, 1956	John H. Hicks, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on a television series, Labor Views the News, sponsored by the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 13 of AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters in St. Louis.	\$10
Do	do	Story on Teamsters Local No. 688.	10
Do	do	Story on Teamsters Local No. 688.	10
Aug. 24, 1956	do	Story on Din Mohamed, member of the Cabinet of the Pakistan Government and an adviser on Kashmir affairs to Pakistan.	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do	Story on the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives.	10
Do	do	Story on the Producers Livestock Marketing Association (No. 1).	10
Do	do	Story on the Producers Livestock Marketing Association (No. 2).	10
Sept. 11, 1956	do	Story on St. Louis building and construction trades.	15
Do	do	Story on District 9, Machinists Union.	5
Do	do	Story on the St. Louis District Dairy Council.	5
Do	do	Story on Cooperative Consumer Association.	5
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on a Mexican industrial hygiene and sanitation group of 5 physicians.	20
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story (joint interview), Isamu Hara and Seiki Miyaka, Japanese editors.	20
Do	do	Story on 1st annual convention of the merged American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, St. Louis.	20
Do	do	Story on the Sanitary Milk Producers Union.	5
Do	do	Story on St. Louis' experimental program which offers special schooling to gifted children.	20
Do	do	Story on District 9 of the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists.	10
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on A. Philip Randolph.	5
Do	do	Story on the Charter Board of Freeholders.	15
Do	do	Story on District 9 of the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists.	10
Do	do	Story on Al J. Hayes, president of the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists.	10
Do	do	Story on Mr. Hans Bolewski, Director of the Loccum Evangelische Akademie, Loccumbeur Wunstorf, Germany.	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Seizo Katsunuma.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on Aswad Saleh, editor-in-chief of the Pembangunan, a daily newspaper in the West Kalimantan, Indonesia.	20
Oct. 11, 1956	do	Labor stories on Carpenters District Council; AFL-CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the Rawlings Manufacturing Co.; Missouri State Committee on Political Education; Gascoage Electric Cooperative; United Packinghouse Workers; International Association of Machinists, District No. 9.	50
Do	do	Story on the Producers Livestock Marketing Association.	10
Do	do	Story on the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.	15
Do	do	Story on the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers.	10
Do	do	Story on the Carpenter's District Council and the St. Louis Building Trades Council.	5
Oct. 17, 1956	do	Story on The Grand River Mutual Telephone Corp.	10
Do	do	Story on the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.	5
Do	do	Story on the Teamsters Union Local No. 688.	10
Do	do	Story on the Painters District Council No. 2.	5
Do	do	Story on the Farm Credit Board.	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do	Story on Local 1104, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers.	5
Do	do	Story on the Teamsters Joint Council No. 13.	5
Do	do	Story on Convention of the Missouri Bar Association.	15
Oct. 31, 1956	do	Story on the Teamsters Joint Council No. 13.	15
Do	do	Story on the St. Louis Teachers' Credit Union.	5
Nov. 7, 1956	do	Story on Toyohiko Masuda, Asahi Press, Tokyo.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story of the Yugoslav State Company.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story on Demonstrations and assistance planned by people of St. Louis regarding Hungarian revolt.	20
Dec. 21, 1956	do	Story on the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Disarmament, St. Louis, Mo.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Employees' Victory Credit Union.	15
Do	do	Story on AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists, District No. 9.	10
Do	do	Story on the Lincoln County Farm Bureau.	15
Do	do	Story on AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists, District No. 9.	10
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on President of the Square Deal Milk Producers called for 4 milk co-operatives serving the St. Louis market to work together.	25
Do	do	Story on Meat Cutters Local No. 88 Credit Union.	5
Do	do	Story on 13 NATO journalists from 8 European countries guests of Teamsters Local 688.	10
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on lumber donated by Hoo Hoo Club No. 6 and International organization of lumber industry for gymnasium at Boys Town.	5
Do	do	Story settlements on 4 machinists contracts district No. 9.	10
Do	do	Story on labor workers union form club to aid family of Sherman Walker.	15
Do	do	Story on union at Chromcraft Corp. win wages and fringe benefits.	5
Do	do	Story on 1,500 members of Teamsters Local 688 receive adjustment.	15
Do	do	Story on Igor Markevitch who was conductor of the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam at the age of 18, conducting St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.	20
Do	do	Story of Fernando Freytillo, composer and conductor of Rome's Santa Cecilia Orchestra, conducting St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.	20
Do	do	Story on wage and benefit gains during 3d quarter of 1956 labor union affiliated with district No. 9.	15
Do	do	Story on unemployment decrease in St. Louis during month of September.	10
Do	do	Story on Prairie Farms Creamery at Carbondale, Ill. and another cooperative by same name at Carlinville, Ill. voted on merge.	10
Do	do	Story on Labor's day St. Louis Symphony program for December 2, has been endorsed by Central Trades at Labor Union.	10
Do	do	Stories on Georg Solti, conductor of the Frankfurt Symphony Orchestra in St. Louis.	40
Nov. 28, 1956	do	Story on Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.	20
Do	do	Story on CIO Communications Workers of America, St. Louis branch.	15
Do	do	Story on Missouri Credit Union Convention.	5
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on Upholsters Union, Local No. 25.	5
Dec. 19, 1956	do	Story on 15 visiting German officials.	20
Do	do	Story on St. Louis Post-Dispatch Christmas saving fund.	15
Do	do	Story on Sanitary Milk Producers.	15
Do	do	Story on Teamsters Union.	5
Do	do	Story on International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.	15
Nov. 16, 1956	Fred Hilt, 10 West 96th St., New York 25, N. Y.	Story on St. Louis Symphony Orchestra's Maintenance Fund.	15
Dec. 14, 1956	Grover Hoff, Beacon News, Paris, Ill.	Article on The Western.	50
Dec. 18, 1956	Mrs. Shirley Hood, Department of Theatre Art, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.	Story on entertainment activities of 150 foreign students from 40 foreign countries over the Thanksgiving holiday.	25
		Article on the "New Books on the American Film"	50

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
July 5, 1956	Arthur Hoppe, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on Lt. Col. Joseph Simaan's visit July 9 to 10.	\$20
Do.	do.	Story on Humberto Vacas Gomez of Ecuador July 18 to 20.	25
July 11, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Chik-Nung Li, president, Hong Kong Rotary Club, Hong Kong, China.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Cecil E. Gibbon, deputy speaker of the Pakistan National Assembly, Pakistan.	20
July 24, 1956	do.	Story on Mario Piva, professor of financial policy and corporation finance, University of Bahia, Bahia, Brazil.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Hugh John Balmond, Chief Administrative Officer, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.	20
July 27, 1956	do.	Story on Raj Behadur, Indian Deputy Minister of Communications.	20
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Story on group of students from the Ryukyus Islands, Japan.	20
Do.	do.	Story (advance) on Italian Festival of Music, Art, and Fashions.	20
Aug. 20, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Emilio A. Monteverde, mayor of Alameda, Portugal.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Hans Soltan, political editor, North German Radio Network, Hamburg, Germany.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Wolfgang Haussman, Minister of Justice, Baden-Württemberg, Germany.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Seth Kobla Anthony, former senior Assistant Secretary of the Interior for the Gold Coast and now in the Gold Coast Foreign Service.	20
Do.	do.	Story on John Muchura, senior labor inspector, Kenya Department of Labor, Kenya, Africa.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Schochi Koike, staff official, Air Traffic Service and Air Safety Service, Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau, Japan.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Maj. Aubrey N. Weinman, Director, Zoological Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Hadji Bahrum Djamil, Secretary General, Islamic University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Humberto Vacas Gomez, managing editor of El Comercio and Cultural Director of the Municipal Government of Quito, Ecuador.	20
Do.	do.	Story on art exhibit A Century and A Half of Argentine Painting.	20
Aug. 23, 1956	do.	Story on Admire Fanfani, Secretary, Italian Christian Democratic Party.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Members Insurance Company.	10
Do.	do.	Story on Local 1345, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union.	5
Aug. 24, 1956	do.	Story on Carlos Lux, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Social Democratic Party, Brazil.	20
Aug. 28, 1956	do.	Story with Dr. Heinrich Krone and Dr. Werner Dollinger, members of the German Bundestag (Parliament).	20
Do.	do.	Story on Children's Workshop in International Living, Berkeley, Calif.	25
Do.	do.	Story on the Salano County Carpenters Union.	5
Do.	do.	Story on the California Department of Industrial Relations.	5
Aug. 29, 1956	do.	Story on Lorenzo Jose Gonzales, industrial relations leader, Argentina.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the Teamsters Unions in Northern California.	5
Do.	do.	Story on Retail Clerks Union and Teamsters Union.	5
Aug. 31, 1956	do.	Story on the Guatemalan art exhibition.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Hanns Seidel, chairman of the Bavarian Christian Socialist Party; and Anton Arnold Dichtel, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Party of South Baden.	20
Do.	do.	Story on group of Latin American journalists (number and names unknown).	20
Do.	do.	Story on Guillermo L. Fuchs, dean of the School of the Exact Physical and Natural Sciences, University of Cordoba, Argentina.	20
Sept. 11, 1956	do.	Story on S. A. Rahman, chief justice of the Pakistan High Court, and Chaudrie Nazir Ahmad Kahn, president of the Pakistan Bar Association.	25
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Stories on International Association of Machinists, San Francisco, Calif.	180
Do.	do.	Stories on Italian Festival, San Francisco, September 4 to 9.	120
Sept. 22, 1956	do.	Story on group of 25 Fulbright teachers from France.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the San Francisco Teamsters' Union.	5
Do.	do.	Story on the Commercial Telegraphers Union of San Francisco.	5
Do.	do.	Story on 3 physicians from the Royal Thailand Navy.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the fiesta honoring Mexican Independence Day, San Francisco.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Miss Leyla Gencer.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. (Mrs.) Siti J. R. Noor-Zain, senior dental health officer, Ministry of Health, Djakarta, Indonesia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Mrs. Marta De Rosal, member of the Ministry of Education's Technical Council in Guatemala City, Guatemala.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Marmuro Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dr. Anwar Ali Mohammed, Principal, Lahore College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan.	20
Do.	do.	Story on 14th National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, San Francisco.	25
Do.	do.	Story on the California Department of Employment.	5
Do.	do.	Story on the Marine Firemen's Union.	5
Do.	do.	Story on California factory workers.	5
Do.	do.	Story on the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee.	5
Do.	do.	Story on the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.	5
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Story on Karoku Tsuchiya, Governor of the Fukuoka Prefecture on Kyushu Island; and Nobuo Yashiba, Vice Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Giorgio Fenati, Chief of the Central Office for Labor Problems for the Central Directorate of the Christian Democratic Party, Italy.	20
Oct. 1, 1956	do.	Stories on the French Parliamentary Group (a party of 21 members of the French Parliament, a Parliamentary Secretary and 2 French Journalists), San Francisco, Calif.	80
Oct. 3, 1956	do.	Background story on San Francisco Opera.	20
Oct. 10, 1956	do.	Story on sailing (Sept. 30 or Oct. 1) of the S. S. Auburn from Oakland, Calif., with a cargo of powdered milk and wheat for use in the school lunch program of Japan.	30
Oct. 11, 1956	do.	Stories on State Department of Industrial Relations; the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; and on Government Study Week.	70
Do.	do.	Story on the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, Local 302.	5
Do.	do.	Story on 4 young Italian students.	20
Do.	do.	Story on group of German building and construction trade union leaders.	20
Do.	do.	Story (interview) on Miss Leyla Gencer, Turkish opera star.	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do.	Story on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.	20
Oct. 16, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Santiago Sologuren, Director General of Petrolenm, Ministry of Mines, Bolivia.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the California State Division of Apprenticeship.	5
Do.	do.	Story on AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	5
Oct. 19, 1956	do.	Story on Charles J. Jung, Chinese attorney and civic leader.	20
Oct. 24, 1956	do.	Story on Tsutomu Tagawa, mayor of Nagasaki, Japan.	20
Oct. 25, 1956	do.	Story (interview) with Chinese employee or employees of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, & Beane (stockbrokers) in San Francisco, Calif.	30
Do.	do.	Story on Georg Michael Kahn-Ackerman, member of the German Bundestag.	20
Do.	do.	Story on 11 Swiss experts, headed by Dr. P. Meirhaus, Government Councillor to Swiss Parliament.	20

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Oct. 29, 1956	Arthur Hoppe, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.	Story on Dr. Joseph Ungerheuer, press chief of the Free Democratic Party, Mehlen, Germany.	\$20
Do	do	Story on Giovanni Ferrara, 23-year old Italian girl student of American history.	20
Do	do	Story on Dakshina Banjan Bose, news editor of Calcutta's Jugantar.	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do	Story on East Bay Labor Seminar.	10
Do	do	Story on Steel Workers Union, Local No. 1069.	5
Do	do	Story on 4 members of the Bavarian State Legislature.	20
Do	do	Story on Prof. Ali Akbar Bina, Professor of History and Geography, Teheran, University, Teheran, Iran.	20
Do	do	Story on P. M. K. le Roux, National Party, House of Assembly, South African Parliament.	20
Do	do	Story on Yoshihiko Seki, professor of political economy, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan.	20
Do	do	Story on chief editor of the India Times (name unknown).	20
Do	do	Story on Khalik Kenna, Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Education, Iraq.	20
Do	do	Story on the San Francisco Bay area United Crusade.	10
Do	do	Story on the International Bakers Union Convention, San Francisco, California.	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Wolfgang Stamberger, Free Democratic Party and member of German Bundestag.	20
Do	do	Story on Prof. Oscar Gonzales, president of the Technical Council, Ministry of Education, Guatemala.	20
Do	do	Story on Clarence Patrick Amerasinghe, chairman and Managing Director of Car Mart, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.	20
Do	do	Stories on Bulgarian-born Italian-naturalized Basso Boris Christoff, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 25 to Oct. 9, appearances in San Francisco Opera Boris Godunoff.	15
Nov. 6, 1956	do	Honored at Mark Hopkins Hotel by Junior League.	10
Do	do	Appeared in San Francisco Opera Simone Boccanegra.	15
Do	do	Story on group of Rumanian election observers.	20
Nov. 7, 1956	do	Story on Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo.	5
Do	do	Stories on a group (6) of Finnish women trade union leaders.	40
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on Soviet election observers.	20
Do	do	Story on Julio Cesar Ansuetto to Guatemala and his field of photography.	20
Do	do	Story on Jose Toron Barrios of Guatemala and his interest in TV and radio.	20
Do	do	Story on people in San Francisco funds to help people in Hungary.	20
Do	do	Story of presentation of bust of late bacteriologist, Dr. Hideyo Hoguchi, to Japanese Government by an association of civilian employees of Alameda Air Station.	25
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story on Turkish Minister of Agriculture, East Badakoglu arriving in San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1956.	20
Do	do	Story on interview with Dr. Gottfried Heindl, Chief Editor of People's Party Pressdienst of Vienna, in San Francisco, November 27, 1956.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Guillermo G. Heilmer from Paraguay, who is currently enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley.	20
Do	do	Story on west coast shipyard health plan.	5
Do	do	Story on west coast seamen gain new contract.	10
Do	do	Story on telephone workers in North California and Nevada granted weekly pay raise.	20
Do	do	Story on 4 Indonesian women leaders visiting San Francisco.	20
Do	do	Story on 6 Indonesian student leaders touring United States under Leaders Program, in San Francisco.	20
Do	do	Story on the San Francisco Council of Churches special Thanksgiving service symbolizing America's sharing her abundant harvest with other lands through the work of Church World Service, scheduled to take place on Nov. 18.	20
Do	do	Story on Salvador Castillo Vega, owner-editor of Excelsior, newspaper in Sonsonate, El Salvador, visiting San Francisco newspapers.	20
Do	do	Story on 15,000 trade unionists attend a picnic sponsored by East Day AFL and CIO.	5
Do	do	Story on Berlin Philharmonic playing in Berkeley, Calif.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do	Story on Beth Chu, 10-year-old Chinese girl flying from Taipei aboard United States Military Air Transport Service plane.	20
Nov. 28, 1956	do	Story on San Francisco Butchers Union.	5
Do	do	Story on Cerebral Palsy Center.	10
Do	do	Story on group of Latin American journalists and editors now touring the United States as guests of the U. S. State Department.	30
Do	do	Story on Patrick Derrick Nugawela of Ceylon in San Francisco.	20
Do	do	Story on Dr. Roberto Cuellar Milla from El Salvador.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do	Story on Aloisio Sergio de Magalhaes, painter from Recife, Brazil.	20
Do	do	Story on Vallejo Building Trades Council.	5
Do	do	Story on San Francisco Carpenters Union.	5
Dec. 19, 1956	do	Story on watchmaker Jeno Egri, wife and two children, Hungarian refugees who have settled in San Francisco, Calif.	20
Do	do	Story on the 7th Annual California Labor Press Conference.	5
Do	do	Story on the Teamsters' Union, Joint Council No. 7.	5
July 11, 1956	Mary Hornaday, 538 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Story on Dr. Vilas Masens, chairman, Assembly of Captive European Nations.	30
Aug. 3, 1956	do	Story on the Music Industry Trade Show.	25
Aug. 8, 1956	do	Stories on the 5th annual convention of the Federation of Islamic Associations in the United States and Canada.	50
Aug. 16, 1956	do	Story on former Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, newly appointed Ambassador to Greece.	1
Sept. 11, 1956	do	Story on Alexandra Tolstoy, only living child of Count Leo Tolstoy.	20
Do	do	Stories on reaction of New York newspapers to Suez Conference.	120
Sept. 7, 1956	do	Stories on New York newspapers' reaction to Suez Canal Conference.	30
Sept. 17, 1956	do	Story on Mr. and Mrs. Simon Fahrtrius.	25
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Hans Schumann, cultural officer, Stuttgart, Germany.	25
Do	do	Stories on 5th annual convention of Federation of Islamic Associations in the United States and Canada.	50
Do	do	Story on Ieoh Ming Pei, Chinese architect.	30
Do	do	Story on Johannes Larsen, director, Tune School of Agriculture, Copenhagen, Denmark.	25
Do	do	Stories on New York newspaper reaction to the 2d Suez Canal conference.	60
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on Substitute Fathers Minister Children in New York City Hospital.	25
Nov. 27, 1956	do	Story on Ernest A. Gross, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations.	25
Do	do	Story on 60 leaders from the United States and various foreign countries.	25
Do	do	Story on the 18th American Assembly (3d day session) Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 18.	25
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on the Asian Ambassadors' dinner sponsored by the National Council of Asian Affairs.	20
Dec. 5, 1956	Paul Houck, Centre Daily Times, State College, Pa.	Stories (interviews) with representatives from the following countries: Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Israel.	60
Nov. 28, 1956	Robert J. Howard, Orlando Sentinel, Orlando, Fla.	Story on Pedro Perez Palacio from Peru.	20
Oct. 26, 1956	Dr. Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, American University, 1907 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.	Research and writing to update and revise the pamphlet Government by the People which was produced in 1949.	350

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Aug. 2, 1956	G. F. Hudson, St. Anthony's College, Oxford, England	Article on Moscow and Peking—A New Stage? for Problems of Communism	\$200
Oct. 29, 1956	Mickey Huffman, 1015 Brazos St., Austin, Tex.	Story on Gen. Abdul Malik, Afghan Finance Minister	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Mrs. Dorothy B. Jones, 2132 Glyndon Ave., Venice, Calif.	Article on the movies: Art or Entertainment?	60
Nov. 26, 1956	Niekolas Kalivoda, 155 Vacaro Drive, Baton Rouge, La.	Article on Antonio Meinbreno	20
Dec. 18, 1956	Reginald E. Kavauaugh, Daily Home News, New Brunswick, N. J.	Article on arrival of new group of Hungarian refugees at Kilmer Reception Center.	20
Do.	do.	Article on Julius Bokos, Hungarian refugee	20
Do.	do.	Interview with 2 Hungarian escapees	20
Do.	do.	Article on the statistics on Hungarian refugees	25
Dec. 19, 1956	do.	Interview with soprano singer, Alice Szabo, and Michaly Borazda	40
Dec. 20, 1956	do.	Interview on Hungarian refugee	20
Aug. 6, 1956	Jack Kennett, the Ettinger Co., Public Relations Division, 8720 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	Article on Gregor Piatigorsky	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do.	Article on smog, smoke, and soot control	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Article on annual convention American Legion	100
Oct. 15, 1956	do.	Article on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do.	Article on team of Soviet election observers, and wrap-up on above	40
Nov. 6, 1956	do.	Article on Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo	10
Nov. 16, 1956	do.	Articles on 6 Finnish women trade-union leaders	40
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on 60 children from 20 nations and 29th District Judge Samnd-Choch-rane race.	40
Do.	do.	Story on Luang Sukkm Nayapradit	20
Do.	do.	Story on local reaction to the Hungarian situation	20
Nov. 28, 1956	do.	Story on Los Angeles Kickers	20
Do.	do.	Story on American Free Hungary meeting	20
Dec. 19, 1956	do.	Interview with Alvaro Prado Calvo	20
Aug. 2, 1956	Alvin Kerr, 54 West 10th St., New York 11, N. Y.	Article on American wines	250
Nov. 28, 1956	Mr. W. Klatt, 217 Ruskin Park House, Champion Hill SE., London, England.	Article on Eastern Germany	200
Nov. 29, 1956	Mr. Arthur Knight, the Saturday Review, 25 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on dance in the movies	50
Do.	Helen Knox, Oak Ridger, Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Story on 3 atomic scientists from Montevideo	25
Sept. 28, 1956	Mr. Walter Kolarz, through USIS, London	Review of a book on Soviet nationalism	50
Nov. 27, 1956	Mr. John Kole, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.	Story on 5,000 Hungarian refugees	20
Dec. 19, 1956	American Embassy, Attention: Alexander Korah, USIS, Berlin, Germany.	Article on Poland: Search for Independence	200
Aug. 1, 1956	Mrs. Allen Kosoff, Post Office Box 851, Hanover, N. H.	Story on 4 Norwegian Ranger Girl Scouts	20
Oct. 11, 1956	Joseph Kostin, c/o Golden Eagle Messenger Service, Idlewild Airport, Jamaica 30, N. Y.	Story on departure of 9 French Parliamentarians	20
Oct. 17, 1956	do.	Story on Mrs. Anna Ferrara	20
Oct. 18, 1956	do.	Stories on 2 groups of Polish refugees	40
Oct. 25, 1956	do.	Story on 13 NATO journalists	20
Do.	do.	Story on Lt. Gen. Antonio Aleuilla and Brooklyn Dodgers Baseball Club	40
Nov. 5, 1956	do.	Story on Japanese Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama	25
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on team of Rumanian election observers	20
Do.	do.	Story on Messrs. Angier B. Duke and Leo Cherne	20
Do.	do.	Story on the arrival of Mrs. Anna Kethly	20
Do.	do.	Story on Gahriel Ardant, of France, and arrival of Reverend Niemoeller and his wife.	40
Dec. 5, 1956	do.	Story on Penicillin shipment to Vienna, and 11 American evacuees from Middle East.	40
Do.	do.	Story on the arrival of Ferene Nagy	20
Dec. 6, 1956	do.	Story on the departure for Vienna of Msgr. John Saho	5
Do.	do.	Story on Istvan Nadas	20
Do.	do.	Story on 10,000-pound shipment of food and clothing for Hungarian refugees	5
Do.	do.	Story on Dag Hammarskjold	10
Do.	do.	Story on 33 "junior ambassadors"	15
Do.	do.	Story on the Soviet election observers	20
Do.	do.	Story on S. W. R. D. Bandaranalke	25
Do.	do.	Story on the Rt. Rev. John S. Sabo	20
Do.	do.	Story on Anna Kethly	15
Do.	do.	Story on the arrival of Dr. Bob Pierce	15
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida	10
Dec. 19, 1956	do.	Story on departure of 2,800 pounds of clothing for Hungarian refugees	5
Do.	do.	Story on shipment of 675 pounds of clothing for needy Hungarians in Austria	35
Dec. 20, 1956	do.	Story on arrival of 18 Hungarian merchant seamen escapees	30
Sept. 28, 1956	Prof. Wladyslaw W. Kulski, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, N. Y.	Article for Problems of Communism on Soviet policies	200
Aug. 24, 1956	Ronald Lang, Newsday, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.	Coverage on 15 Venezuelan Little Leaguers, who represented Venezuela in this year's playoff in the Long Island, N. Y., elimination tournament.	100
Aug. 29, 1956	do.	Story on the United States Polo Association, regarding a proposed tour of South America by a group of high-goal players.	25
Sept. 11, 1956	do.	Story on the United States Polo Association	10
July 5, 1956	Carl Larsen, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Humberto Vacas Gomez, of Ecuador	25
July 11, 1956	do.	Coverage on the Polish-American Congress	60
Do.	do.	Story on Gen. Thaddes Bor Komorowski, Polish underground hero	20
Do.	do.	Story on Dardjo Somaatmadja, Indonesia	20
July 17, 1956	do.	Story on the Austrian Housing Conference	20
Do.	do.	Story on Chicago German consul	20
Do.	do.	Story on Chicago area Czechoslovakia	20
Aug. 3, 1956	do.	Story on city hall visit of Australian Prime Minister Menzies	20
Do.	do.	Story on luncheon and dinner activities of Australian Prime Minister Menzies	25
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Story on Nguyen Huy Bao, Saigon, Vietnam	20
Aug. 15, 1956	do.	Story on group of farm-mechanization experts from the American Republics	25
Aug. 24, 1956	do.	Story on 5th Annual Convention of Vietnamese Catholic Students in the United States	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do.	Story on Chicago, Ill., skyscrapers, city zoning, law, etc.	80
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Coverage on 9th National Student Congress, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	20
Sept. 22, 1956	do.	Story on Lt. Gen. Antonio Aleuilla Perez, of Spain	20
Do.	do.	Story on Mr. Awni Dajaul, Justice of the Supreme Court of Libya	20
Do.	do.	Story on Mrs. Kartina A. Soejono, president of the Indonesian Policemen's Wives Association, Djakarta, Indonesia; and Mrs. Kadari Doctedjo, chairman of the women's organization of one of the chief Islamic parties of Indonesia, Djakarta, Indonesia	20
Do.	do.	Story on Prof. Tojuuro Mural, chief editorial writer of the Hokkoku Shimbun, lecturer of Toyama University and of Kanazawa Women's College.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Tiao Somsantih, Laotian Secretary of State for the Interior (also Director-General of the National Police).	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Stories on French Parliamentary Group	60
Do.	do.	Story on the Sofia Girls, a 20-member troupe of Swedish gymnasts	20
Do.	do.	Story on Tesla Day. The Mayor of Chicago is proclaiming Oct. 1 as Tesla Day in honor of Nicholas Tesla, inventor and engineer.	15
Oct. 31, 1956	do.	Coverage on the Newspaper ROP Color Conference sponsored by the American Association of Newspaper Representatives.	60
Aug. 20, 1956	Leo Laufer, 130 Ames Rd., Silver Spring, Md.	Bibliography for Problems of Communism	50
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Bibliography for No. 6, Problems of Communism	50

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
July 31, 1956	M. Lncien Laurat, 30 Bis ru de la Gaite, Paris, France	Article for Problems of Communism, The Dilemmas of Soviet Planning	\$200
Nov. 16, 1956	Alfred J. Law, University Press Club, 92 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.	Story on speech to be given by Pakistani Ambassador to United States Eastern Mohammed Ali on Princeton campus Nov. 8, 1956.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Stories on seminar on psychological barriers between North and South America to be held at Princeton University on Nov. 16 and 17.	40
Nov. 16, 1956	Ann Lawman, Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio	Story on Dorothy Sihert, Malayan youth leader currently working in Columbus, Ohio.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	Arthur Leibson, El Paso Times, El Paso, Tex	Story on U. Soe Nyunt, Controller of Immigration in Rangoon; U. Maung Gyi, Chief of the Consular Division of the Foreign Office, Rangoon, Burma.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	Roger K. Lewis, Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz.	Story on Dr. Paul Pena, Minister of Education, Paraguay	20
Dec. 18, 1956	Sid Lens Buddoutsche Zeitung, Sendlinger Strasse 80, Munich, Germany.	Article on Is Soviet Economic Development a Model for Underdeveloped Countries?	200
Dec. 7, 1956	Richard Lownethal, 10 Park Lodge, St. Johns Wood Park, London, N. W. 8, England.	Article on recent changes in the satellites	150
Aug. 20, 1956	Harold Lubell, Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J.	Story on the German-American folk festival, Schuetzenpark, North Bergen, N. J., Aug. 12.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Herbert G. Luft, 1280 North Laurel Ave., Hollywood, Calif.	Article on the film hero	50
Sept. 21, 1956	Miss Frankie McCarty, Albuquerque Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Stories on convention of Afghan students in the United States	60
July 11, 1956	John C. McDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio	Story on Hoang Ngoo Than, environmental sanitation engineer, Vietnam	20
Oct. 24, 1956	do	Story on Won Kyung Soo, Korean violinist at College of Conservatory of Music.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Richard Dyer MacCann, 1223 1/4 South Beverly Glen Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	Article on the problem film	50
Do	Kenneth Macgowan, The Quarterly of Film, Radio and Television, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	Article on the evolution of the American film	60
Nov. 15, 1956	Herbert Mandell, Publicity Bureau, Department of Advertising and Civic Display, 101 Clifton Ave., Lakewood, N. J.	Story on a typical Chilean doll, gift from the Chilean Senate Secretariat	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Story on Barbara Heath at Cedarlawn Farm, Adamstown, N. J.	15
Nov. 19, 1956	do	Additional story on Barbara Heath with collection of dolls from many countries.	15
Sept. 28, 1956	Richard M. Mansfield, Virginian Pilot, Norfolk, Va.	Story on Jamestown (Va.) centennial celebration	20
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on the Danish minesweeper <i>Omoesund</i>	20
Dec. 18, 1956	John Mareham, Ithaca Journal, Ithaca, N. Y.	Story on Luis H. Moreno, national supervisor for agricultural agencies in Panama currently studying at Cornell University.	20
Oct. 19, 1956	Del Marth, Post-Bulletin, Rochester, Minn.	Story on Dr. Haus Mueller, Chief surgeon, Kronach County Hospital, Kronach, Germany.	20
July 5, 1956	Thorpe Menn, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.	Story on summer exhibit of German expressionist art	20
July 24, 1956	do	Interview with Tito Silveiro, Sao Paulo <i>Gazeta</i> , São Paulo, Brazil	20
Aug. 8, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Kyoung Hi Park	20
Aug. 16, 1956	do	Story on Earnest Wright, headmaster O'Reillys Educational Institute, Accra, Gold Coast.	20
Aug. 28, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Kyoung Hi Park, Seoul, Korea who is serving an internship at the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Mo.	30
Oct. 10, 1956	do	Story on group of German cooperative officials	20
Do	do	Story on the American Royal Livestock Show and the 4-H Club Exhibition	40
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on 6 Indonesian journalists	25
Do	do	Story on the Quintetto Boccerini	20
Do	do	Story on group of Indonesian journalists visiting Kansas City under Foreign Leader Exchange Program.	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do	Story on Takaski Kurihara, president, Future Farmers of Japan	20
Nov. 15, 1956	Evabeth Miller, Journal Star, Peoria, Ill.	Story on Mrs. Herbert Jacobs and the Peoria Art Center	30
Aug. 24, 1956	Woody Mitchell, News-Press, Stillwater, Okla.	Story on a 6-man agricultural mission from Ethiopia	20
Aug. 8, 1956	Richard S. Moody, Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash.	Story on Mr. Jens Smorum, Danish Minister of Agriculture	20
Aug. 23, 1956	do	Story on Jacobus R. Pattinsarasy and Mr. Hakim	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do	Story on Mayor Tautomu Tagawa, Nagasaki, Japan	20
Do	do	Story on Warren Chan, Seattle lawyer	20
Sept. 11, 1956	do	Story on Ernest Leslie O'Reilly Wright, Accra, Gold Coast	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on the "Sofia Girls" a 20-member troupe of Swedish gymnasts	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do	Story on team of Rumanian election observers	20
July 27, 1956	Kenneth Musson, Clearwater Sun, Clearwater, Fla.	Story on the operation of Clearwater Florida, Optimist Club's Pram program for rehabilitation of polio victims.	20
Oct. 24, 1956	John H. Nelson, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.	Story on Fiesta Havilanta, Atlanta, Ga.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	Dr. Allan Nevins, department of history, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	Article analyzing the issues in the Presidential Campaign	100
July 13, 1956	Thomas H. Nicholson, labor desk, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	Story on Walter Reuther, Vice President AFL-CIO	20
July 17, 1956	Herman W. Nickel, 134 Kensington Pl., Syracuse 10, N. Y.	Story on Community Effort Tackles Housing Problems	30
Dec. 19, 1956	Robert C. North, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.	Article on the Congress of the CCP	200
Do	A. Nove, 16 Herondale Ave., London S. W. 18, England	Article on the Soviet Economy, Problems and Prospects	200
Aug. 20, 1956	Miss Nancy Oates, Delaware State News, Dover, Del.	Story on group of German sailors who were brought to hospital at Lewes, Del. following an explosion.	25
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on group of German sailors who were injured in merchant ship explosion off coast of Delaware.	20
Oct. 29, 1956	Miss Doris O'Donnell, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio	Story on "Kolo" Yugoslav dancing troupe	19
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on statements from Monsignors Arpad Tanos and Monsignor Endre Koller regarding release of Cardinal Miudenzeny.	15
Dec. 20, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Pichai Vansasong, provincial facilities manager, Thailand Television Co., Bangkok.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do	Story on 17th triennial convention of the American Hungarian federation	20
Dec. 20, 1956	do	Stories on Hungarian women student refugees and the Hungarian Freedom Fund.	15
Oct. 29, 1956	Robert J. Okeefe, News Tribune, Duluth, Minn.	Story on 6 Finnish women trade union leaders representing several trade unions affiliated with Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions.	20
Oct. 31, 1956	Allen Palmer, San Diego Union, San Diego, Calif.	Story on the San Diego Union's American Page	30
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on the San Diego Unified School District	20
Aug. 31, 1956	Thomas W. Parry, Jr., Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.	Story on smog, smoke, and soot control, eradication and research from the city of St. Louis, Mo.	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on the City Art Museum	20
July 5, 1956	Dan Partner, Denver Post, Denver, Colo.	Story on Dr. Ruwidodarmo Sucondho of Indonesia studying at National Jewish Hospital, Denver.	25
Aug. 6, 1956	do	Story on award to Welsh firm, Switchgear, Ltd., of Blackwood, Monmouthshire, Wales, of a \$24,503 contract for a 31.5 kilovolt power circuit breaker for use at the Guernsey power plant of the Missouri River Basin power project.	15
Aug. 31, 1956	do	Story on Miss Anwar Ali Mohammad, principal of Lahore College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan.	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do	Story on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do	Story on Soviet election observers	20
Oct. 26, 1956	do	Story on the Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo	5
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on Attilio Jose Gonzales, head of Engineering Department of Inter-American Cooperative Services of the Production of Crops in Peru.	20
Aug. 10, 1956	Creighton Peet, 232 East 15th St., New York, N. Y.	Article: The Third Lincoln Tube	150
July 23, 1956	Frank Pemberton, 23 Rlp Rd., Hanover, N. H.	Story on the Chung family	25
Aug. 29, 1956	William E. Petersen, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio	Story on the Cleveland Industrial Union Council	15
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on Nguyen Huy Boa, Vietnam	20
Do	do	Story on Floyd D. Lehman, member of Lodge 237, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	15

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Oct. 29, 1956	Otto Piek, Belstone, Upper Warren Ave., Mapledurham, Read, England.	Article on Destalinization in the Satellites.	\$20
Nov. 16, 1956	Carolyn Peckering, Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Ind.	Story on Aminuddin Aziz, from Indonesia, now in training at Health and Welfare Council in Indianapolis.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Dr. Kurt Pinthius, 401 West 118th St., New York 27, N. Y.	Story on Foreign Actors in American Films.	50
Dec. 18, 1956	Richard E. Pipes, 76 Chafin St., Cambridge, Mass.	Article on Soviet Colonialism in Central Asia.	20
July 11, 1956	Rex Polier, the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.	Story on Mrs. S. R. Tambunan and Mrs. Padjlata Armijn Paue, of Indonesia.	20
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Story on 13 Japanese simplification standardization and specialization experts.	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Stories on 5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.	60
Sept. 22, 1956	Rex Polier, the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.	Story on Misses Matsuko and Takeko Kabayama.	\$20
Oct. 25, 1956	do.	Story on Giovanni Ferrara.	20
Do.	do.	Story on International Recreational Congress.	40
Nov. 16, 1956	do.	Story on assistance or demonstrations planned in Philadelphia regarding Hungarian revolt.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on Carlos A. Rivera Cruz and Julio Montepeque Ramirez, from Guatemala.	20
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on 4 Japanese airline stewardesses.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the speech of Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Frederick Porges, 1022 Hancock Ave., Hollywood 46, Calif.	Article on the Hollywood film: From Scrip to Screen.	50
Sept. 28, 1956	Mrs. Leslie Judd Portner, 23 Grafton St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Story on Antonio Frasconi, Uruguayan artist; story on collection of Latin American art at the Museum of Modern Art; story on Ronaldo Aeuille, Cuban textile artist.	225
Nov. 28, 1956	do.	Story on art exhibit: 60 books from Sweden.	50
Nov. 16, 1956	George C. Pratt, George Eastman House, 900 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.	Article on D. W. Griffith.	50
Oct. 29, 1956	Michael Quinn, Dallas News, Dallas, Tex.	Story on Dr. J. Cesar Salgado, Attorney of Justice, and former Attorney General of São Paulo, Brazil.	20
July 27, 1956	Giuseppe Quatriglio, 1510 North Long Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Articles covering aspects of petroleum industries: Exploration; Processing; Effects on Community Development; Related Industries.	500
Sept. 21, 1956	Leonard Randolph, Stroudsburg Record, Stroudsburg, Pa.	Stories on meeting of AFL-CIO executive council.	75
Aug. 30, 1956	Douglas Reed, Citizen-Times, Asheville, N. C.	Story on Masotsha Mike Hove.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	Mrs. Elizabeth Reef, 240 1st Ave., New York, N. Y.	Story on the luncheon for S. W. R. D. Bandaranike.	25
Sept. 21, 1956	Mr. Arthur Rhodes, Miami Beach Sun, Miami Beach, Fla.	Stories on 37th annual meeting, Thal Alliance in America.	90
Oct. 25, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Raul Pena, Paraguay.	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do.	Story on group of Austrian paper and packing experts.	20
Oct. 28, 1956	do.	Story on 2 Austrian governors: Dr. Gleissner and Dr. Josef Klans.	20
Aug. 9, 1956	Mr. John P. Robin, Regional Redevelopment Corp., Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Article on The Redevelopment of Pittsburgh.	300
Aug. 1, 1956	Mr. Kurt Rohde, Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	Story on Miodrag Petrovic and Ivo Slaus.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Bernardus de Jong.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Prof. Hans Richter, Maple Hills, Southbury, Conn.	Article on The New Experimental Film.	50
Nov. 26, 1956	Mr. Tom Riley, City Room, Record-American, Boston, Mass.	Story on Kenichi Hida, of Iwakuni, Japan.	30
Oct. 1, 1956	Mr. M. A. Rossi, 7 rue Cesar-Franck, Paris 15, France.	Story on The Changes in Moscow and the Italian Left.	200
Sept. 21, 1956	Dr. Clinton Rossiter, Department of Government, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	Article on The Presidency.	300
Nov. 16, 1956	Mr. Leo Rosten, Cowles Magazine, Inc., Look Bldg., 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.	Article on Hollywood: The Movie Colony.	50
Do.	Mr. Ernest Salter, care of Berliner Stimme, Berlin, Germany.	Article on The U. S. S. R. and the Problem of German Reunification.	50
Oct. 24, 1956	Mr. E. J. Salyvan, San Antonio Light, San Antonio, Tex.	Story on Joao Carlos A. Dias, Brazil.	20
Aug. 3, 1956	Mr. Miguel Santin, managing editor, El Mundo, San Juan, P. R.	Stories on the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.	60
Aug. 8, 1956	do.	Interview with President-elect Ernesto De La Guardia.	20
Aug. 16, 1956	do.	Story on Ethiopian agricultural mission.	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do.	Story on Gregorio O. Gonzales.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on group of 13 students from Costa Rica and Wilde Urguidi, Bolivia.	45
Nov. 6, 1956	do.	Story on United States Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Roberts.	20
Nov. 1, 1956	do.	Stories on 2 groups from El Salvador and on students from Bolivia.	45
Nov. 15, 1956	do.	Story on 3 Colombian agronomists.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do.	Story on results of Puerto Rico's elections.	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do.	Story on group of 11 students from Costa Rica.	25
Nov. 27, 1956	do.	Story on Rolando Porras and 3 Peruvians.	45
Dec. 14, 1956	do.	Story on Eliseo Ortega, of Paraguay.	20
Dec. 18, 1956	do.	Story on Alberto Arturo Pineda, El Salvador.	20
Dec. 19, 1956	do.	Story on the Conference on the History of Ideas in America.	40
Sept. 10, 1956	Donald Sarten, Telegram-Tribune, San Luis-Obispo, Calif.	Story on 6-man agricultural mission from Ethiopia.	20
Nov. 29, 1956	Mr. Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles Times, 202 West 1st St., Los Angeles 53, Calif.	Article on Hollywood: Center of Film Production.	50
Nov. 16, 1956	Mr. Alan F. Schoedel, Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio.	Story on team of Rumanian election observers.	20
July 20, 1956	Donald M. Schwartz, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.	Story on Georg Solti.	20
July 27, 1956	do.	Story on Celine Berruet.	25
Aug. 3, 1956	do.	Story on group of German schoolteachers.	20
Aug. 10, 1956	do.	Story on Brazilian labor group (5).	20
Aug. 29, 1956	do.	Story on a group of engineer students from Brazil.	20
Sept. 5, 1956	do.	Story on Lorenzo Jose Gonzales.	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Story on Dr. Juan I. Meachaca.	20
Oct. 25, 1956	do.	Story on Taisei Hiratsuka.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Georg Solti, conductor, Frankfurt Symphony Orchestra.	25
Oct. 29, 1956	do.	Story on the Yugoslav dancing troupe, Kolo.	5
Do.	do.	Story on Masao Naito.	20
Do.	do.	Story on the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.	20
Nov. 6, 1956	do.	Story on 20th Biennial Congress of Cooperative League of the United States.	20
Do.	do.	Stories on the Institute of Middle Eastern Affairs.	40
Nov. 15, 1956	do.	Story on Roberto Muizaga Aguirre.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	do.	Story on coverage of Inland Daily Press Associations.	20
Dec. 6, 1956	do.	Story on group of Austrian labor-union leaders.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do.	Story on group of German scientists and industrialists.	20
Do.	do.	Story on Maj. Gen. Jorge Ardiles Galdames.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	do.	Story on Soviet election observers.	20
Aug. 8, 1956	George Scriven, Akron Beacon-Journal, Akron, Ohio.	Story on Mrs. Soo San, Cambodia.	20
Aug. 10, 1956	do.	Story on Indonesian labor group.	20
Aug. 31, 1956	do.	Story on Chavcevan Onaree.	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do.	Story on the National Soapbox Derby.	20
Oct. 10, 1956	do.	Story on Mohammed Said.	25
Oct. 15, 1956	do.	Story on U Tun Shwe, of Rangoon.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do.	Story on U Tun Shwe, of Rangoon.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	William T. Shelton, Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.	Story on Little Rock's school integration plan.	25
Sept. 5, 1956	Miss Winifred Shields, city desk Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.	Story on group of engineer students from Brazil.	20
Dec. 7, 1956	Prof. Flora Rheta Schreiber, 700 Westend Ave., New York, N. Y.	Article on New York A Cinema Capital.	50
Oct. 24, 1956	Mr. Isadore Shirensky, city desk, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Story on a group of Atomic Energy Conference delegates.	25
Aug. 28, 1956	Mr. Stanislaw Skrzypek, Radio Free Europe, 110 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.	Article on real wages in Poland for Problems of Communism.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	Mr. Norris P. Smith, through USIS Hong Kong.	Article on the status of China's collectivization for Problems of Communism.	150
Oct. 24, 1956	Raymond C. Smith, Laconia Citizen, Laconia, N. H.	Stories on the United Nations Town Meeting of the World.	40
Sept. 28, 1956	Mr. Boris Souvarine, through USIS Paris.	Article on Stalin's Accomplishes, for Problems of Communism.	150
Aug. 3, 1956	Ora Spald, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	Story on 20 French students.	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do.	Stories on John William Daniels, 15-year-old Negro and Louisville school integration.	50
Do.	do.	Story on racial integration.	30

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

Date	Name and address	Title of use	Amount
Oct. 31, 1956	Ora Spald, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	Story on team of Soviet Election observers	\$20
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on Kentucky Cooper Wetherby contest	20
Sept. 21, 1956	Mrs. Julie Stewart, Middletown Times-Herald, Middletown, N. Y.	Story on group of Filipinos	20
Oct. 31, 1956	Mr. Marshall Stross, Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio	Story on the Yugoslav State Opera Company	5
Dec. 14, 1956	Mr. Philip Stroupe, Jackson News, Jackson, Miss.	Story on Simeon H. Concepcion, ICA trainee	20
Sept. 28, 1956	Edward W. Swain, Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va.	Story on Coleman Andrews and States Rights ticket be beads	20
Oct. 31, 1956	do	Story on Boris Mendez Perez & Garado Echeverria	20
Oct. 29, 1956	Miss Addie Summers, Seneca Journal, Seneca, S. C.	Story on Mr. Jonas Machado Da Costa, Brazil	20
Oct. 16, 1956	do	Story on Jonas Machado da Costa of Brazil	25
Dec. 20, 1956	Mrs. Nancy B. Talmont, Daily Home News, New Brunswick, N. J.	Interview with Hungarian artist, refugee at Camp Kilmer, N. J.	20
Dec. 21, 1956	do	Story on Hungarian escapees, Camp Kilmer, N. J.	60
Sept. 28, 1956	William Taylor, Houston Post, Houston, Tex.	Stories on the Houston International Trade Fair, Houston, Tex., Sept. 6-14	40
Nov. 16, 1956	Keith Thaves, Faribault, Minnesota News, Faribault, Minn.	Story on Chinese pastor Rev. I. Hsin Liu	30
Aug. 8, 1956	Charles L. Towne, Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.	Story on 7 Peruvian Civil Air Patrol cadets	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on the Vienna Philharmonic in Hartford, audience reaction, etc.	20
Nov. 15, 1956	William B. Trenl, Ann Arbor News, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Story on team of Soviet election observers	20
July 17, 1956	Sherley Uhl, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Story on Ojo Wanaaputra Radiat, surgical nurse supervisor, Ministry of Health, Indonesia	20
Aug. 17, 1956	do	Story on Local 175, United Steelworkers Union, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10
Aug. 29, 1956	do	Story on Miss Praphan Masakul, chemist from Thailand	20
Aug. 21, 1956	do	Story on smog, smoke and soot control, eradication and research from the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.	20
Oct. 25, 1956	do	Story on Yugoslav singer Dusan Djordjevic	20
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on Khalil Kenna, Minister of Finance, Iraq	20
Do	do	Story on Mr. Wyman Stone, sanitary engineer with International Cooperation Administration	20
Do	do	Story on Yugoslav dancing troupe Kolo	15
Nov. 16, 1956	do	Stories on the Pittsburgh Assembly of the Aaronsburg Story, Pittsburgh, Pa.	60
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on programs in support of Hungarian situation, by people in Pittsburgh	20
Do	do	Story on Steel Workers aid to Poland and Hungary	20
Nov. 28, 1956	do	Story on Pittsburgh's plan to send bakers task force to Hungarian border to turn out bread on the spot for refugees streaming into Austria	20
Dec. 5, 1956	do	Story on Vienna Philharmonic in Pittsburgh, audience reaction, etc.	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do	Story on Pittsburgh's plan to aid Hungarian refugees	10
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on Spanish electric power group	20
Dec. 19, 1956	do	Story on the Casb-for-Hungary campaign to aid Hungarian refugees	20
Aug. 3, 1956	Mrs. Alice Wade, Coffeyville Journal, Coffeyville, Kans.	Story on Ferris Keroney	20
July 25, 1956	Mrs. Violet Wood Walker, 629 Sheridan St., Hyattsville, Md.	Article on the Brookings Institute	300
Oct. 23, 1956	do	Article on a Maryland Farmer	300
Sept. 23, 1956	Ralph Wallenborst, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N. Y.	Story on 18 Polish orphans	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on John F. Kopezynski, Polish inventor	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story on campaign in Buffalo, N. Y., for money and blood to help Hungarians	20
Aug. 15, 1956	Harry B. Warner, Jr., Morning Herald, Hagerstown, Md.	Story on Miss Sally Burhans, daughter of Mayor Winslow F. Burhans, Hagerstown, Md.	20
Aug. 23, 1956	do	Story on Miss Enge Von Vonninghausen, Wesel, Germany	20
Aug. 29, 1956	Harry B. Warner, Jr., Morning Herald, Hagerstown, Md.	Story on Miss Rachael Sbeetz	20
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on Dr. Kristine Brosche	20
Do	do	Story on the Welcome to America festival to be held Sunday Sept. 9, at Beaver Creek, Md., near Hagerstown, Md., in honor of visiting German guests from Wesel, Germany	20
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on the Alsatian Mummer's Parade, Hagerstown, Md.	20
Nov. 16, 1956	Gerald Weales, 617 West 113th St., New York 25, N. Y.	Article on The Film Heroine: Yesterday and Today	50
Sept. 21, 1956	Ken Weaver, News-Press, Stillwater, Okla.	Stories on Convention of Arab Students in the United States, Stillwater, Okla.	120
Nov. 29, 1956	Herman G. Weinberg, 228 West 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.	Article on Great Comedies and Great Comedians	50
Dec. 14, 1956	Vincent A. Weiss, The Monitor, Trenton, N. J.	Story on the Trenton Rally for Hungarian escapees in Austria	15
Oct. 29, 1956	Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Annapolis Evening Capitol, Annapolis, Md.	Story on Dr. Ral Pena, Minister of Education and Worship, Paraguay	20
Nov. 27, 1956	Samuel T. Wilson, Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio	Story on Yugoslav dancing troupe known as Kolo	5
Sept. 28, 1956	Prof. Allen S. Whiting, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.	Review of 3 books on China	75
July 6, 1956	Wayne Whitt, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.	Story on Dr. Chong Hak of Korea studying public health facilities at Nashville	25
Dec. 18, 1956	Guy Wint, Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England	Review of 4 books on Communism in Asia and Africa	100
Aug. 8, 1956	Edwin N. Winge, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	Story on Indonesian labor group	20
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on group of European industrial specialists	25
Do	do	Story on Lt. Gen. Antonio Aleubilla Perez, Chief of the Spanish Army's General Staff	20
Oct. 15, 1956	do	Story on the address of Adlai Stevenson and Gov. Mennen Williams	15
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on Mr. Knud Knudsen, member of the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament	20
Nov. 15, 1956	do	Story on group of 9 Mexican labor reporters	20
Nov. 26, 1956	do	Story (wrap-up) on visit to Detroit of Russian election observers	20
Do	do	Story on the Vienna Philharmonic in Detroit; audience reaction, etc.	20
Nov. 27, 1956	do	Story on rally of Hungarians and Polish in sympathy with Hungarian and Polish situation in Europe	20
Nov. 28, 1956	do	Story on interview with Andre Audoll, conductor of Marseilles Symphony Orchestra, who is scheduled to conduct the Detroit Symphonic on Nov. 22 and 23	20
Dec. 14, 1956	do	Advance story on rehabilitation plans for 2 plane loads of Hungarian refugees who are expected to arrive in Detroit in about 10 days	20
Aug. 3, 1956	William V. Yarbrough, News Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.	Stories on arrival of 2 plane loads of Hungarian refugees	40
Aug. 6, 1956	do	Story on Brazilian labor group	20
Do	do	Story (interview) with Chilean-Cuban labor group	20
Aug. 10, 1956	do	Story (interview) with Chilean labor group	20
Aug. 16, 1956	do	Story on Indonesian labor group	20
Sept. 21, 1956	do	Story on 8 top Lebanese labor leaders	20
Sept. 22, 1956	do	Story on Mexican hygiene and sanitation group	20
Sept. 28, 1956	do	Story on the Brazil labor participant project	20
Oct. 29, 1956	do	Story on southern integration	30
Dec. 18, 1956	do	Story on team of 5 Japanese agricultural and cooperative experts	20
Do	do	Story on court arraignment of a group of Clinton, Tenn., segregationists	20
Dec. 19, 1956	do	Story on Clinton, Tenn., racial segregationists	20
Oct. 16, 1956	Victor Zorzo, Maebester Guardian, 43 Fleet St., London E. C. 4, England	Story on racial segregationists in Clinton, Tenn.	20
	Total	Compensation fee on article on recent developments in Poland for Problems of Communism	75
			25,300

Free-lance services procured from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956—Continued

SUMMARY

Type	Stories and articles	Amount
Foreign visitors coverage.....	408	\$8,025
Pamphlet material.....	3	1,050
Special articles, including <i>America Illustrated</i> and <i>Problems of Communism</i>	85	10,065
Other current events coverage.....	353	6,160
Total.....	849	25,300

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I did not know that this was going on until the very last stages of the conference. I had overlooked it. I thought I had looked at most of the House hearings, but I did not see it until the conference. Although I had known that the USIA was employing former newspaper employees, persons who had left the employ of newspapers, I certainly did not know that they were employing persons who were working with newspapers. To employ persons who are still working for newspapers and influencing the publication of newspapers, strikes me as a rather questionable practice. That may have some bearing on the universally favorable press for USIA that I have observed during the last few days in which this matter was under debate in the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this is an illustration. It may be extreme, or it may not. I should like to have every Senator aware of it, particularly Senators who would insist on increased appropriations.

On October 19, 1955, Arthur Daley, of the New York Times sports department, was paid \$100 for a story on Casey Stengel and the New York Yankees baseball club.

On May 31, 1956, a Mr. Walter W. Cunningham, who seems to have written many articles for USIA, one for as high as \$400, for press coverage on a Salute to Rome, was paid \$20 for a story about the Harvard Glee Club.

I do not pass judgment on the propriety of such employment, or the necessity for the articles in connection with our foreign policy. I simply say that I was startled; that my attention was arrested, and that I became determined to go to the bottom of it. I am very fearful that if we pursue such a policy and place in a propaganda agency or in any one man, whether he be a modern Democrat or a modern Republican, the power to go out and employ people from various newspapers throughout the country and pay them so much a piece to write articles about glee clubs, about the New York Yankees, and other things; it might lead to having a Government-kept or, at least, a Government-directed press to the tune of perhaps 500 or 600 writers.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Texas has placed that information in the RECORD. Of course, this bears upon the basic principle of the free press under our constitutional system. To some extent, when the Government begin to subsidize the press or the writers for it, the press is no longer free.

This reminds me of a provision which was in the RFC law. The RFC, in its

heyday, would not make loans to radio stations or newspapers because it did not care to be placed in such a position that it could be accused of dominating them. It was contrary to good public policy to allow a newspaper to influence the policies of the RFC, but not because newspapers are not good from an economic point of view.

I think this practice ought to be stopped, and Congress ought to stop it, if the administration will not. The situation is quite different if the employee is someone who formerly was with a newspaper. That is his profession, and such employment would be legitimate.

But to employ a person who is now employed by a newspaper and to have him working in a dual capacity by having him, in a sense, on the Government payroll and accepting pay from the Government at the same time he is on the staff of an important newspaper, is, I think, contrary to good public policy.

Although I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I participated in the hearings on this bill as a representative of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I may say that this was the first time I ever had such an experience. It was certainly an experience, especially as a member of the committee of conference. I do not think I have ever had an experience like it.

For days I sat with the Senator from Texas, who is the chairman of the subcommittee, and watched him conduct the hearings. He certainly deserves the congratulations and commendations of the Senate and of the country. I have never seen anyone exhibit such patience. I do not believe I would be capable of showing the patience which the Senator from Texas exhibited as chairman of the committee of conference. He was careful and very earnest in the conduct of the hearings, in trying to get at the facts. I am not at all certain that he got the facts, in spite of all his efforts.

For example, there was the matter of the newspapers. It never occurred to me that the practice we have been discussing had been engaged in. As the majority leader has already stated, it did not come to his notice. The hearings in this matter covered, I suppose, a thousand pages. Somehow we overlooked the question of the employment of newspapermen. I wish we had had the opportunity to cross-examine the Agency on that matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assure the Senator that we intend to pursue the subject and go into it thoroughly.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator.

I myself have had other experience in trying to elicit elementary facts in connection with other matters. Therefore, I know how difficult it is, when a controversial matter is at issue, to get the facts.

But we have now reached the stage of considering the conference report. I believe it is safe to say that it is about as good as we could get, and in essence represents a compromise between conflicting views.

Personally, I did not believe the USIA should have been accorded the extra \$6 million over the Senate figure. The conference report shows that I did not approve of the 2 amendments, No. 14 and 29, I believe are the numbers, one of which was to increase the USIA funds by \$6 million. I would rather have had that money distributed among the permanent members of the State Department, the career personnel who are so vital to our country.

I was opposed to taking \$1 million from the Senate figure on the Department's personnel needs. I was opposed to lowering the Senate figure on the international-exchange program. I was opposed to lowering the Senate figure on the Brussels Fair. In my judgment, an investment in those areas would yield far greater returns than an investment in USIA.

As the Senate well knows, we were confronted with a virtual agreement on the part of everyone that we would not raise the total amount. So the question was virtually how we should distribute a certain amount of money.

As a relative matter, I think an investment is far more preferable in the activities I have mentioned—that is, the student-exchange program and the Brussels Fair. But, in any case, it was necessary to reach an agreement, and there were others whose judgment differed from mine. The conference report represents a middle ground, and as such I reluctantly urge the Senate to adopt it, because I do not think there is any alternative.

Meanwhile, I shall also urge the quickest possible action to place the USIA under the State Department. As an independent agency, I believe it is out of control, and I do not believe it can be effective in presenting America to other nations. An information agency designed to explain American foreign policy to the rest of the world should be an instrument of the department which makes the policy; it should not have a life of its own, completely detached from the sobering responsibilities of policymaking.

The Senator from Texas has done outstanding work in helping us to find a proper course. It is my hope that the report may be adopted quickly; then we can settle down to the task of remodeling and reshaping the USIA into a truly effective instrument.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "Unbalanced Budget," published in today's Washington Post and Times Herald, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNBALANCED BUDGET

House and Senate conferees have agreed to restore \$6 million of the savage cut made by the Senate in the appropriation for the United States Information Agency. In some measure, this is a triumph for sober second thought. It is marred, however, by two considerations. First, the sum of \$96 million agreed upon falls about \$10 million short of the appropriation voted by the House and is less than the Agency needs to carry out its vital job with full effectiveness; second, the money restored to USIA was taken out of appropriations previously approved for the State Department. Robbing Peter to pay Paul is not a rational method of budget making.

The USIA appropriation was considered in a package with the appropriations for the State and Justice Departments and the judiciary. The grouping was arbitrarily contrived for legislative convenience; and the ceiling set upon the combined appropriations was contrived to meet a doctrinaire demand for economy. The State Department appropriation ought to be judged in terms of the State Department's needs and functions, not in terms of the needs and functions of other agencies which are complementary and not competing. To pay USIA, the congressional conferees took \$3.2 million from the valuable educational exchange program and \$5 million from the funds requested by the State Department for salaries and expenses.

Clipping the educational exchange program seems to us to make no sense at all. The program has brought immense if intangible benefits to the United States in the very field in which USIA operates; it promotes understanding of this country abroad in an extraordinarily effective manner by giving foreign intellectual leaders a chance to see it at firsthand and by sending American scholars abroad as good-will ambassadors. Impairment of this operation simply makes USIA's job more difficult. The same may be said concerning the reduction of funds for American diplomatic representatives. The United States is already represented in too many places by men whose principal qualification seems to be that they are rich enough to pay out of their own pockets for official entertainment indispensable to the discharge of their duties.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a more extensive statement upon the two matters which I have mentioned, dealing particularly with the student-exchange program, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

I wish to clarify further my position regarding the conference on the State Department appropriation bill. I signed the report, except for amendments Nos. 19 and 24, the amendments concerning the item for the exchange of persons and the item for the

USIA. I believe that it is a serious mistake to decrease the Senate figure of \$24 million, plus \$3½ million of section 480 funds. This decrease was voted by the conferees over my strong opposition. The conferees apparently believe that the Information Service is as important, if not more important, than the exchange program. There is no evidence in the record, nor outside of the record, to my knowledge to support such a position.

The United States has, I believe, a great opportunity to influence the non-Communist world to regard favorably the political and social values of the democratic system of society. The best way so far developed to achieve this very important purpose is the exchange program, according to all the best evidence.

Thoughtful Americans in all walks of public and private life are in agreement that the educational exchange program is the best way for the United States Government to invest its money to achieve our foreign-policy objectives.

The President's United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, composed of private citizens confirmed by the Senate, recommended \$35 million for 1958. Three of its five members have inspected this program overseas during the past year, so they spoke from first hand experience when they said that the potential value of the exchange program "is not being realized because of lack of financial support."

The President's recommendation of \$30 million plus more than \$3½ million in non-appropriated foreign currencies substantiates this opinion of the advisory commission.

The Foreign Relations Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator HICKENLOOPER investigated this program abroad in the fall of 1952 when over \$22.2 million was appropriated for these activities. This committee made a survey of opinions of ambassadors overseas as to the comparative value of the exchange program as against other media and found that " * * * the exchange programs are reported to be the most effective * * *."

At the same time the committee obtained the opinions of 55 United States foreign correspondents in 41 countries outside the Iron Curtain.

The committee reported that these trained professional observers stated that the exchanges "are perhaps the most important * * * because they involve exchanges of people * * * a nucleus of persons who see with their own eyes and can dispel many misconceptions about the United States. It has been, on the whole, one of the most successful of our activities * * * is worth considerable expansion."

The Hickenlooper subcommittee also reported "in a survey of Cabinet officials of member countries of the United Nations conducted * * * for Time magazine, it was reported that among various media * * * the largest vote was given to the exchange of students and visitors as the most effective. Such exchanges were out in front on every continent. In fact, running through most of the questionnaires, there was a constant theme that face-to-face contacts are the best way to gain greater mutual understanding around the world."

President Eisenhower is solidly in favor of the educational exchange program. During the 1952 campaign, he stated, "I firmly believe that educational exchange programs are an important step toward world peace. It is my personal hope that this activity, so important in the future of the world, will continue to expand in the coming years."

His personal interest is further evidenced by the fact that the only private activity of any kind to which he lends the endorsement of his name is an educational exchange program, the Eisenhower Fellowships, Inc., which exchanges some 15 to 20 people a year.

In 1956, both the Republic and Democratic platforms included endorsement of educational exchanges.

Theodore Strelbert, former Director of USIA, said only last year that "the amount available for exchanges might well be doubled as against its present level."

The National Education Association, representing some 700,000 American teachers, officially endorsed the program in a statement to the Senate Appropriations Committee and urged that "Federal support of international educational exchange be expanded."

A representative of the American Council on Education, an organization of 1,113 educational institutions, supported the full \$30 million request before the Senate Appropriations Committee, not only as an essential governmental investment in peace, but because "American universities and colleges have invested heavily" in such programs and "the success of their investment is dependent in large part on an adequate Government program."

Such endorsements are not restricted to governmental officials and educators. In a recent survey, the National Planning Association, numbering among its members many prominent American business and industrial executives, noted that "the fostering of more extensive and meaningful people-to-people contacts is important beyond the purposes of the military and economic aid programs. It is a worthwhile activity in itself, a vital element of a well-conceived foreign policy."

The tremendous popular interest in this program is evident from the great number of people who want to take part. For example, over 5,000 Americans apply for the approximately 1,000 scholarships offered for study abroad annually. Overseas, some 15,000 people apply for the nearly 1,500 scholarships offered for study in the United States each year.

Six and three-quarters million dollars of the appropriation will be in foreign currency. Therefore, of the House allowance, which provides fewer dollars than in 1957, will be particularly damaging to dollar programs. This program must have dollars for (1) stateside expenses of the foreign currency projects and (2) all projects with some 54 countries.

If this program is to operate the needed dollar projects in Latin America, the Near East, Africa, and Asia, we must appropriate more dollars than in 1957, not less, as provided by the House.

The leader(s) and specialist program under which such important people as those listed below, and on pages 564-567 of the Senate hearings, come to the United States are such dollar programs and should be expanded:

El Mehti Ben Barka, Morocco, speaker of the Consultative Assembly, member of the executive committee of the Istiqlal Party and of the Royal Commission on Education.

Sir Roy Welensky, Central African Federation, elected Prime Minister after his return from the United States of America, and former Minister of Transport, Communications and Posts.

Manochehr Eqbal, Iran, formerly rector of Tehran University, after his return from this country named Prime Minister by the Shah.

Tsui Shu-Chin, Formosa, chairman of the Central Planning Committee of the Kuomintang, member of the Legislative Yuan, and professor of international law and diplomacy at the National Chengchih University in Taipei.

Sam Sary, Cambodia, Vice Premier and High Counselor to the King.

While both the House and the Senate have allowed a total of about \$10 million in foreign currency, these currencies are only available for use in the countries in which they are located—some 33 countries—and they cannot be transferred or be used for the foreign leaders program anywhere. The

additional \$6.4 million which the Senate allowed will be used approximately as follows:

	Million
Latin America.....	\$1.5
Far East.....	2.3
Near East and Africa.....	2.6

This is wise in view of the need for this type of program with these important areas. It is interesting to see that none of it will be put into Europe where over \$5 million in foreign currency is available.

In summary, although the Senate could not, under current critical budgetary limitations, accept the \$30 million figure, it is clear that the \$24 million figure which the Senate approved was the rock bottom for a balanced program.

The report of the House of Representatives was very critical, if not sarcastic, about the sending of a single tennis coach to Haiti, and used this example in an effort to discredit the entire leader grant program. The truth of the matter is that American athletes make excellent representatives and create a favorable reaction abroad.

The State Department has sent abroad, from Tanganyika to Singapore, from Lima to Reykjavik, outstanding American athletes such as Bob Mathias, twice Olympic decathlon champion; Bob Richards, the pole-vaulting preacher; Jesse Owens, alltime track and field champion; Dr. Sammy Lee, Olympic diving champion, and many other champions. In response to the great clamor in countries all around the world for the visits of these outstanding Americans.

The primary purpose has not been to teach people to run any faster or jump any higher, but rather it has been that of employing the tremendous worldwide interest in athletics to tell the American story. Sports, as a common denominator and with a language which is universal, has proved to be an excellent medium for telling that story.

The Communists have inspired many unfavorable stories abroad that American youth are irresponsible and degenerate; and of course, Hollywood movies have not always done a good job of depicting our youth in their true light. A Bob Mathias, a Sammy Lee, can do wonders in negating Communist lies. Further, by genuinely trying to help the youth of other lands, they have won abundant respect and understanding for our country.

Dr. Sammy Lee, a medical doctor, an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, a former major in the United States Army, and of Asian ancestry, probably did more to win friends for the United States on a State Department planned tour than any other single American in recent years. He was a living refutation to Communist-inspired lies about opportunity for members of minority races in the United States. Significantly, the Los Angeles Times of April 4, carried an announcement that the Los Angeles Sales Executive Club named Dr. Sammy Lee "Salesman of the Year" for "his outstanding contribution in selling people throughout the world the basic principles, ideals, and true significance of the American way of life."

Bob Mathias and all our athletes and coaches were idolized every where they went. For example, in Cambodia, the Government declared a national holiday—Robert Bruce Mathias Day (while Bob was there)—and all the youngsters were excused from school to see this great American champion, a wholesome production of our educational structure.

In Burma, when the ministry of education planned a farewell party for Bill Miller, so many thousands wanted to attend they had to hold it in the stadium. A Burmese Government official, before thousands of well-wishers, gave Bill a silver bowl as a gift, and said, "Bill, when you remove the lid from this bowl, you will find in it the hearts of all Burma."

When an internationally known figure like Olympic Champion Rev. Bob Richards, the pole-vaulting preacher, in speeches before youth groups, university assemblies, crowds in stadiums, quotes our Bible and their Koran and points out our common desires for peace—as he did in Asia—millions, yes millions, hear of it, because the masses of sports enthusiasts in all countries number in the millions. And surprisingly (perhaps to some people) chiefs of state, governors, mayors, and top influential leaders have been among those appreciative audiences.

The abundant understanding and good will which was won for our country through these athletes and coaches was won because the aid they rendered was an aid that did not injure the pride of the recipients. No self-respect was lost in accepting that kind of assistance, since the giving was genuine and because no ulterior motive could be ascribed to that giving.

As a matter of fact, the pride of whole nations was lifted as the result of the inspiration and encouragement our athletes and coaches gave their youth to compete in the Olympics and at other international games. Gratitude to our country has been freely expressed, again and again, by governmental officials, school and youth leaders from nations all around the world because of the aid and encouragement our athletes and coaches so nobly gave. In an article which appeared in Bob Addie's column of the Washington Post on May 17 that reporter described an interview he had with Mr. Archie Evans, East African sports officer—an interview in which Mr. Evans warmly expressed his country's appreciation for the visits of great American athletes and coaches to his land, where recently the Mau-Maus were so active with their acts of terror. The East African sports officer concluded with "The American athletes you sent us made a lasting impression on our people."

It strikes me that the State Department's International Educational Exchange Service has exercised outstanding imagination in employing the tremendous worldwide interest in athletics as a medium for telling the American story, and the Department deserves our praise for that effort, rather than derision.

The case which aroused such severe criticism by the House was that of Mr. Albert Ritzberg, formerly tennis coach at Georgetown University in 1953-54, who was sent to Haiti last year. Mr. Ritzberg was born in 1918, in Washington, D. C., and resides in Montgomery County, Md., with his wife and four children.

He served as a captain in the United States Air Force from 1942-45 in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines; and was civilian athletic director for the Air Force in 1955-56 at Tripoli, Libya.

Ritzberg attended Central High School in the District, received his A. B. degree from the University of Maryland, and his M. A. in sociology from George Washington University. He also took additional graduate work at the University of Maryland toward his Ph. D. He won his first tennis championship in the District at the age of 10 years; at the age of 13, he was District of Columbia junior champion and went on to win the Middle Atlantic junior championship at the age of 14.

While at the University of Maryland, he was an outstanding star and was selected by that University to its Hall of Fame. He is a past president of the Middle Atlantic Professional Lawn Tennis Association and was tennis coach at Georgetown University during 1953 and 1954.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I must confess that I am somewhat disturbed by the moral and ethical implications of the points raised about newspapermen being employed by the United States Information Agency. One reason why I am disturbed is that there is a definite inference that a member of the American press would, ipso facto, give favorable coverage to the United States Information Agency because he received \$100 for writing about the New York Yankees, or \$80 for writing about the Harvard Glee Club, or \$150 for writing about the national forests in Idaho. It is difficult for me to believe that the members of our journalistic profession are thus readily contaminated.

Let me explain to the Senator what I mean. I doubt if it is consistent to raise this point on the floor of the Senate when most Senators have been elected to their positions with contributions made from the political-education funds of trade unions or with very substantial contributions from the owners of banks, private utility companies, sawmills, and all kinds of corporations which may have dealings with the Government.

I decline to believe that any Member of the Senate has his viewpoint contaminated because he may accept thousands upon thousands of dollars from big business or trade unions. But I do not see how the Senate can say its Members are not influenced by campaign contributions, while some newspaperman will have his attitude and his coverage affected because he may take \$80 or \$100 from the United States Information Agency for actually composing a piece of prose or any essay which the Agency can use in disseminating information about the United States to countries abroad.

Perhaps I am wrong, but I think morality is indivisible. I do not see how we consistently can erect any higher standard for the representatives of the press than is established for those who hold the highest offices in the Government.

It costs millions of dollars to elect the President of the United States. His campaign managers, in his name, accept tens of millions of dollars for campaign purposes from private groups of one kind or another.

I should not like to think that the President would be influenced in any way by sums which completely dwarf those that are paid to newspapermen by the United States Information Agency.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is raising, of course, a question of ethics and morality, which I think is a very subtle and difficult one to deal with off-hand.

In such a case, I think the public policy properly prohibits the Federal Government, by means of the RFC, from lending money to newspapers. Newspapers have a very special protection under the Constitution and under the traditions of our democratic society; and the other day I drew a distinction between newspapers and the United States Steel Co. or any other company, in the case of such a special relationship. The newspapers create news and mold

public opinion. A free press is considered essential to the healthy and lively functioning of a democratic system.

I do not make any charges that the New York Times, in response to this particular payment of \$100 to one of its employees, altered its editorial policy, or anything of the kind. I only say that as a general principle, it is bad public policy for a Government agency with large amounts of money to spend to be permitted to employ existing employees of newspapers, and to do so on more or less a permanent basis.

This matter is not simply a "one-shot" affair. In the hearings we see the names of literally dozens of employees and representatives of important newspapers in the United States. I think there is absolutely no analogy at all between such payments to newspaper writers and contributions to the campaign of the President of the United States or to the campaign of the Senator from Oregon.

On the other hand, if the Senator from Oregon were to become a paid employee of a particular, narrow, interested group, and if he regularly accepted pay from that group, I think an analogous situation might begin to be approached. However, I doubt that the Senator from Oregon would do such a thing, although he properly can accept contributions from persons within his constituency who are interested in his campaign. I am sure all Members of the Senate have accepted contributions from persons within their constituencies who are genuinely interested in their campaigns. But I believe such contributions are different from payments which a Government agency might make to a newspaper employee or to reward that part of the press. If a Government agency is to be permitted to purchase unlimited quantities of Life magazine for an indefinite period of time, does the Senator from Oregon think that is a proper relationship? But this Agency has been doing that.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, my point is that I think the morality of the individual members of the press is equally as good as the morality of individual citizens who are in politics. I should like to emphasize the contention that it is my opinion there are no more members of the press corps who are subject to improper influence by accepting fees for writing for the United States Information Agency, than there are citizens in politics who are subject to improper influence in political life by accepting campaign contributions.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not make such a comparison; I did not make such a statement.

Mr. NEUBERGER. But indication was made on the floor of the Senate that such payments or fees to newspaper writers might result in a favorable, slanted attitude by members of the press in regard to the United States Information Agency.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is purely incidental; but let me say that so far as I could observe, every such newspaper which was brought to my attention "went overboard" in its attitude regarding the United States Information

Agency. That matter was brought to my attention.

I believe that the article, which was placed in the RECORD, about the State Department was a very fair one. However, for some reason it did not occur to the writer of the article that other Government interests were involved in that matter. Not only the article by Mr. Childs, but the articles by all the others who wrote in that newspaper during the last 10 days—and this is especially true in the case of the interview with Mr. Washburn, which was carried by the press on Monday morning—were slanted in such a way as to make it appear that almost the only Government agency involved was the USIA, and in the articles practically nothing was said about the other Government interests involved, whereas it was well known that under the gentlemen's agreement, so to speak, the question was one of allocating a limited amount of money between 3 or 4 different Government interests or agencies.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] made that point very clear several days ago, and he did so again this morning. His position happens to be the same as mine. I agree with him about the relative importance of the activity. But I did not see a single newspaper present clearly that that was what we were confronted with, although I would say that this morning the Washington Post did a good deal to explain the situation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I would say there is no more direct relationship between the attitude of various segments of the press in regard to the United States Information Agency and the payments made to members of the press by the United States Information Agency, than there is between the voting by Members of Congress on the issue of tidelands-oil disposal and campaign contributions which may have been made by very wealthy persons in the oil industry.

My claim is that I believe it is not fair to raise the ethical and moral question—which goes to the very heart of a person's integrity—about the American press and to imply that there is a conflict of interest because members of the press receive certain payments—which do not seem excessive or very large—for writing for the United States Information Agency, and not to imply, similarly, that the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives and the Governors of the various States are influenced by the infinitely larger campaign contributions they receive when they run for public office.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am not quite clear about the point the Senator from Oregon seeks to make. If he means to say that we should not discuss this matter on the floor of the Senate, and that we cannot change this situation, then I cannot agree with him. I think it is bad public policy; and so far as I am concerned, I think it should be stopped. I do not believe that a Government agency with very large appropriations should be permitted, as a practice, day after day and month after month, to

employ newspaper writers with public funds. That is the point I am making.

I make no implications; but I say that is bad public policy—just as I have said that the RFC, at the time when I had something to do with it, did not make loans to newspapers. It could be said that newspapers are as good as any other organizations; and they are. But under our policy, we did not approve of having the RFC make loans to newspapers. No one suggested that the making of loans to newspapers might undermine their moral standing.

Mr. NEUBERGER. But in this case, the names of individuals have been mentioned.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was talking about the newspapers.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I cannot believe that the attitude of these journalistic men toward public policy is for sale, or that it is influenced by having them write for the United States Information Agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, first of all, let me say that I do not want the RECORD to indicate that either the Senator from Texas or the Senator from Arkansas has said that anyone is for sale, or that anyone has acted improperly.

In response to a question, I read from the House hearings information which was not previously divulged to the Senate or to the Senate committee. It was information of which we were not aware. I do not know whether the Senator from Arkansas has studied those hearings, and I doubt that the Senator from Oregon has studied them.

I should like to point out that I think there is a considerable difference between making a contribution to a political campaign and having a person on a payroll month after month. What I seriously question is the policy of giving any bureau of the Government—much less the propaganda bureau—the authority to reach into the editorial rooms of the Nation and select special writers to write special articles, for special fees, paid for by the taxpayers. I believe such a policy should be carefully studied.

I do not know Mr. Daly, of the New York Times. I must assume, and I do assume, that he is a man of the highest integrity. I do not question his motives, or what his opinion about the USIA is.

But I do question the wisdom of a \$100 expenditure for an article on Casey Stengel and the New York Yankees. One can get from any small town daily an article about Casey Stengel and the Yankees, without digging down into the taxpayers' pockets and paying for such articles.

I said that I would not pass judgment on the matter. I assured the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from New Hampshire, when they asked the question, that the Congress should go into it further. That is what should be done. I commend the House hearing to the attention of the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Oregon, because it is very interesting to see the regularity with which some of these articles are purchased and the geographical distribution of them.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to say, in response to what the Senator from Texas said in his last statement, that I agree with him that it is bad public policy. I am not accusing anyone of influencing editorial policy. I said it is bad public policy, and I stand on that statement.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to say, if I can have the floor in my own right—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield the floor.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas has the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have the floor. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bush] had asked me to yield to him, and I shall do so briefly. Then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Can a Senator get the floor and then yield the floor to anyone he wishes to, for as long as he wants to?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President—

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator follow the rules? The Senator has been here long enough to know the rules.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may I be recognized? I do not desire to yield to the Senator from Indiana. If he desires to be heard, he can get the floor in his own right. The Senator has undertaken to himself the parliamentary responsibility for this body. The Senator from Texas asked unanimous consent—evidently the Senator from Indiana did not hear it, or recognize it, or was not in the Chamber—that he be permitted to yield to the Senator from Arkansas, without losing the floor. That is the ordinary and customary practice indulged in by Senators—I assume even by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. My point—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not want to be shouted down. If the Senator from Indiana does not know the rules, I assume the Chair will enlighten him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas declines to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Connecticut asked the Senator from Texas to yield, and reminded him that he had asked unanimous consent that he yield to the Senator from Arkansas without losing the floor. I am not anxious to hold the floor. I desire any Senator who wishes the right to get the floor to have it, but I desire to be courteous to the Senator from Connecticut and yield to him under the same agreement.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CAPEHART. The point of order is that another Senator can yield only for a question. He cannot yield to another Senator to make a speech.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the Senator from Texas was recognized under a unanimous consent to have the right to recognize and yield to other Senators without losing the floor. He first yielded to the Senator from Arkansas with the understanding he would not lose his right to the floor. He has yielded to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Chair rule on the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order of the Senator from Indiana is overruled, and the Chair now recognizes the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is the Chair stating that a Senator can yield to another Senator other than for asking questions?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas, the majority leader, procured unanimous consent for the purpose of yielding to other Senators. That request was granted. The Senator from Texas is now yielding to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. CAPEHART. I respectfully say the Senator from Texas did not ask unanimous consent to yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I respectfully differ with the Senator from Indiana. That was exactly what the Senator from Texas asked—that he might yield to me exactly as he yielded to the Senator from Arkansas. My understanding was there was no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The statement of the Senator from Connecticut is correct. The Chair now recognizes the Senator from Connecticut, pursuant to the unanimous consent understanding.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Chair. All I want to do is make a few comments on the report of the conference committee. My views on the bill have not changed. I still feel it is unfortunate that the House made such very deep cuts in connection with the budget request of the administration for the USIA. I think it is further unfortunate that the Senate made further cuts in the appropriation for that Agency. I was glad to see some of the Senate cut restored by the report which the Senator from Texas is making this morning. I assume, of course, the conference report will be adopted, and I earnestly hope that the views which have been stated in favor of these deep cuts—and I am sure they have been stated in good faith in almost every instance—may be sustained by experience. I wish to say I very much doubt they will be sustained by experience, and I am very unhappy at the prospect that the conference report will be agreed to.

I have in my hand a letter which I just received from a gentleman by the name of Herbert Maza, of Bridgeport, Conn.

I shall not read the entire letter, but only the first three brief paragraphs of it:

DEAR SENATOR BUSH: I have just finished the New York Times on the cuts in USIA, and as a former employee of that organization I would like to voice some comments which I hope you will find of value.

First of all yet me say that I can see USIA without any rosy haze and I have been convinced by criticism within and without the Agency that its administration has been subject to bias and been inefficient at times.

However, I feel that the current budget amputations are like trying to cure a cold in the head by cutting it off. I was able to see the results of the 1953 cuts in Switzerland and as an American citizen and taxpayer I was aghast at the foolishness of it all.

The gentleman who wrote the letter goes on to tell about his experiences and observations in Switzerland when he was there at the summit conference, and later in Scotland. He describes the most unfortunate results of the pennywise-pound foolishness policy with respect to the USIA program in those two countries, of which he speaks from experience at first hand.

Because I believe this letter is so interesting and so enlightening, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 28, 1957.

DEAR SENATOR BUSH: I have just finished the New York Times on the cuts in USIA and as a former employee of that organization I would like to voice some comments which I hope you will find of value.

First of all let me say that I can see USIA without any rosy haze and I have been convinced by criticism within and without the agency that its administration has been subject to bias and been inefficient at times.

However, I feel that the current budget amputations are like trying to cure a cold in the head by cutting it off. I was able to see the results of the 1953 cuts in Switzerland and as an American citizen and taxpayer I was aghast at the foolishness of it all.

In Bern the whole bottom floor of the Embassy had been emptied. Finally a Swiss was hired to read press clippings. Howard Garnish in Geneva was trying to keep his hand in, while covering the U. N. Conferences in that city. The library, which had been assembled at great cost and trouble was broken up and taken from open shelves in downtown Bern to be distributed among the Swiss universities to get dusty in the stacks. The lists of prominent and influential Swiss were put aside to gather dust and become worthless.

The experienced Swiss employees were fired, some with chagrin, which did United States relations no good. Many who had built up contacts with the United States through these offices, became quite cynical about the United States need for offices only when it wanted something—and critical of the childish and irresponsible behavior of the United States Congress.

True, we can expect the Swiss to be our friends. But they develop deep reservations that neutralize all the good work done through other channels. There was no one there to explain why we raised our tariffs on Swiss watches and cheese. They pointed bitterly to the balance of trade which was in the favor of the United States. They—especially the unemployed watchmakers—were

not surprised at the flush of posters showing an American atomic cloud rising from a skull, which were plastered all over Switzerland by the Communist Party.

The argument could have been made that the Swiss were our friends anyhow, and besides, having hard currency, they had access to American films and magazines. I was able to weigh these factors and I must say that our films, which are made for domestic dramatic sensationalism, and our magazines, which put so much emphasis on material consumption, produce a negative reaction in all classes. They enjoy them, there is no doubt about that. But their impression of America is that of an impetuous money-grubbing nation and none of our commercial outlets can counteract that.

During the Geneva Conference I could see the Tass newspapermen buying drinks for the Indian correspondents and giving them long political talks. Whereas our people from Life and AP were busy collecting hand-outs and tracking down stories and didn't waste time with the foreigners. Why should they? They weren't paid to do so and they wouldn't get any extra credits from the boss if they explained our attitudes to a Burmese newspaper correspondent. I felt sorry that my country, supposedly the richest in the world, could not keep up with the others in this political competition. I felt sorry that we had wasted so much money closing down an office so impetuously, only to have to reopen it again 3 years later—at additional expense.

My other experience with USIA was in Scotland. Here I found 1 public-affairs officer with 2 secretaries to take care of about 9 million people. Again, the Scots are our friends and most of them seem to have relatives or close connections in the States. They can read our magazines and understand our movies. But you try explaining the Blackboard Jungle to them. Try to explain a story in a magazine showing food being discarded. Try to erase the stereotype of the rich American—with big hat, eyeglasses, cigar, hand-painted necktie—trying to buy the castle on Princess Street.

It is difficult to understand that this office will now be abolished. My reaction, after 2 years' residence in Scotland, was that it should have had a branch in Glasgow on the Red Clyde (the color is for political reasons in the shipyards) and in Belfast where there was an economic recession. Dr. Selcke, the PAO, was working like the devil. I tried to help him as far as possible. But you cannot know the shame we felt during the Edinburgh festival, at the reception for the members of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra in the Royal Caledonian Hotel, when a British brigadier general stalked out (the one who organized the Military Tattoos) because when he arrived late the waiter told him there were no drinks left. The allotment for the reception covered enough for 2 or 3 drinks per person and it was unfortunate that they ran out at that time. Any of us would have been glad to pay for his drink out of our own pockets, but it was too late.

I have seen these PAO's caging lecturers, who they could not pay—at the most they could buy them a lunch, most likely out of their own pocket money—and I have felt sorry for them. By and large they are excellent people, well qualified and experienced. I have liked everyone I have met. Their wives have to work like beavers to keep up the rounds which produce so much information and essential contacts—and now all these are to be lost; the United States is to be discredited by this impulsive reaction.

I could never understand how we could keep about 4,000 United States airmen and officers at Prestwick and Kirkcubright and only 1 PAO in Edinburgh to counteract the poor impressions created by drunken sergeants and fast-driving lieutenants. A good many

of our military men were never designed for peaceful export. They hardly make friends over here and over there they are apt to be sneering and noisy in their shortsighted criticism. It would take the pay of only two majors to double the USIS office and produce a service of considerable value. Yet, somehow that has not been possible. I cannot understand it. I have seen and have measured the effects (in my mind's eye) and the shift would have certainly been worth while.

Naturally, I am not familiar with the overall picture. I have not had the privilege of seeing all United States overseas operations. So at this time I should make a reservation that perhaps overall United States policy requires such drastic action. However, if you would like the impressions of an American who was on the ground in question, all I have said above, and more, stands.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT MAZA.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the majority leader to the appropriation for representation allowances, which, as I understand, was originally recommended by the administration at \$1.6 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. \$1.2 million.

Mr. CLARK. \$1.2 million. It was cut by the House to \$600,000. The Senate restored \$200,000 of the cut.

I know I speak not only for myself but for the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and perhaps for the majority leader in regretting that cut and expressing the hope that next year we shall be able to correct this situation, which I believe causes a serious curtailment of the effectiveness of the members of our Department of State.

My question of the majority leader is: Does he believe that the House is so adamant that we are not going to be able to do anything to remedy that situation, which I personally believe to be most unfortunate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have found our colleagues in the House to be very cooperative and very concerned with the national interest, as they see it. We could not agree on this particular item.

It was the feeling of the Senator from Texas that there should be an increase in the amount appropriated by the House. But, after 5 hours and 15 minutes, he was unable to convince the House conferees of that fact; so we felt, rather than to delay action on the bill, that in this instance we would have to yield.

I may say to my friend that I have great respect for the Members of the other body who sit on the subcommittee. I shall talk to them from time to time and express my viewpoint. I hope that the viewpoint will be given due consideration.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further brief question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator for his explanation of the matter. A short

while ago the distinguished majority leader made reference to the Harvard Glee Club and the amount that was paid to advertise the Harvard Glee Club by somebody from the USIA.

Mr. President, I am keenly aware of the musical attributes and abilities of the citizens of the great State of Texas, and I know they have also made a real contribution to international understanding.

Mr. President, my view is that the Harvard Glee Club needs no advertisement from the USIA or any other group. I should like to place of record the fact that the Harvard Glee Club, in its tours of Europe and other areas of the world, has made as great a cultural contribution to understanding between the peoples of the free world as any other similarly situated organization.

If the Senator from Connecticut had not unfortunately left the Chamber, I might have made the suggestion that the Harvard Glee Club has made an even greater contribution than the Whiffenpoofs, a group to which the distinguished Senator from Connecticut belongs.

I know the distinguished majority leader intended no affront to the Harvard Glee Club, from the fine institution of which I happen to be a graduate, and that he was just commenting upon the matter when he discussed the writing up of a story on the USIA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator can go further than assuming it. It is a fact clearly in the RECORD.

In response to an inquiry, the Senator from Texas gave a listing of various articles which had been written by correspondents of various newspapers and other writers on various subjects. He stated, before he made his comment, that he did not pass judgment on the propriety of the articles. He did not question the effectiveness of the program. He did not make any unfair reflection on the Harvard Glee Club, and is certain that it is as good as my colleague from Pennsylvania says it is.

Mr. President, Senators are asking questions as to when it is expected that a vote will be reached. I am unable to tell them. However, in order that all Senators may be on notice, I believe that the Senate should order the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the conference report. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the distinguished majority leader, who was chairman of the subcommittee handling these appropriations, for bringing about a result the like of which I do not recall having seen in all my experience in the Senate. He submitted a conference report which provides lower expenditures than either the House or Senate versions of the bill.

The conference report is \$194,000 below the Senate version of the bill. It is \$908,500 below the House figure. It is \$102,758,509 below the estimates, or about 15 percent.

I commend the Senator from Texas for the capacity and diligence he has shown in presenting the report of the committee, and also in handling the

conference report. I have never known a bill to be more fully explained, in an understandable way, than the bill which was handled by the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my friend from Virginia.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to enter a dissent to the pending conference report.

This being the final legislative action upon the pending measure, I believe that certain points need to be made with respect to the USIA whether they are effective in terms of this conference report or not. We all understand that the conference report wraps up the appropriations for the State Department as well, and therefore it undoubtedly will be agreed to, because everyone wants the State Department, as well as the other agencies, to be financed.

However, it seems to me that that begs the fundamental question. It is my deep conviction that the USIA is being mutilated, against the best interests of our country. I do not question the motives or the point of view of anyone. I am expressing my own point of view.

I point out, by way of substantiation of the statement which I have made, that when we make a reduction now, we force the Agency to retrench—not to fail to expand, but to retrench—because in order to give the Agency the amount with which it operated last year, we would need to allow it \$20 million more than is allowed in the conference report. So if we wished the Agency to operate as it is now operating, it would be necessary to allow it \$20 million more. We are reducing the appropriation even further, \$10 million in terms of the conference report, below what the House allowed.

The real danger is that, being forced to retrench and dismiss employees, the Agency cannot hire them back overnight. The Agency suffered from that kind of disorganization in 1953, and it will suffer from the same kind of disorganization, in an even more critical period, in 1957 and 1958.

Bearing upon the question of mutilation—and I think that is what is involved—I wish to read to the Senate a very brief statement which was made by Tracy S. Voorhees, a highly respected public servant who served in the previous administration as well as in this administration, and other members of his group which studied USIA a year or so ago. At the request of the previous Director of the Agency, Theodore Streibert, he headed a small committee to study the problem.

This is what they said:

We have noted that Senators who have recently criticized the operation of the program will recognize the importance of the program itself. With this in mind, we stress the fact that we know of no alternative to strengthening the existing organization to the full extent possible.

If, through crippling cuts, the patient effort which has been made over almost 4 years to build this Agency from a very low start to a much more effective—although of course far from perfect—instrument is reversed, we believe that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, again soon to rebuild.

It seems to me that the arguments that we hear address themselves to the theory that Congress somehow is engaged in arms's-length trading with the USIA, and is saying that it has not justified its work, that it is not doing a good job, and therefore Congress will not give it more money. However, we are hurting ourselves if we do that, because our job is to see to it that the job is well done. We should at least give USIA what they received last year, and give ourselves or them an opportunity to reorganize their activities.

In an excellent article published in the New York Herald Tribune, entitled "Daily Communique To Tell Cold War's Progress Urged," the distinguished columnist David Lawrence analyzes the subject. David Lawrence, the publisher of U. S. News & World Report, certainly is no radical. In the article, he points out that we are just now giving notice that we are curtailing our information activities in Britain and France. He goes on to point out that those who have argued about our operations there do not realize that there are many newspapers in both countries which do not have money enough with which to pay for their own press services, and they are able to get full statements made by our President and congressional leaders only through the USIA. Here is what he says:

Meanwhile, the understanding of the American viewpoint by the British and French people is growing. Unfortunately, this is the time selected by some Members of Congress to cut down the services of the United States Information Agency. Over the weekend it was announced from London that the work of the American Agency inside Britain would have to be curtailed for budget reasons. Probably this will happen also with respect to France.

CAN'T AFFORD CABLE TOLLS

Shortsighted Members of Congress have been asking what the need is for information services to those two countries. The answer in part is that most newspapers abroad cannot afford to pay cable tolls on the full texts of America's statements of policy. The United States Information Agency provides these texts free. Also it is important for the United States Information Agency to have representatives on the spot to explain the American viewpoint to editors abroad.

In short, Mr. President, I think this is the worst kind of economy from the standpoint of the interest and national security of the United States. This must be stated.

I hope the President will immediately ask us for supplemental appropriations so this Agency is not dismembered in ways in which it cannot be restored. It must be remembered that it is often not possible to get good people back after they have been sent out into the main stream of commercial activity.

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum from which I read earlier in the day, in connection with the consideration of the conference report on appropriations for the USIA, be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The undersigned neither hold nor expect in the future to hold any official position with USIA. However, we all have had extensive experience with the United States Information Service. Mr. Dickey was first a consultant and then the Agency's general counsel for upwards of a year in 1953 and 1954. Mr. Thomason has been a consultant for a number of years. He was a member, and Mr. Voorhees was chairman, of a committee which, at the request of the then head of the Information Service, made 4 years ago a study of how it should be organized as a separate agency. The recommendations of this study were adopted.

A year and a half ago, all three of us, at the request of the Director of the Agency (Mr. Streibert), joined in a restudy to determine, after more than 2 years' operation, what organizational and other changes were called for. As a foundation for this, Mr. Dickey spent more than a month full time in interrogation of the key personnel stationed in this country or here on temporary duty during that period. After analysis of this material, and following extensive further studies by Mr. Thomason and Mr. Voorhees, a report and a series of recommendations were made to Mr. Streibert. These recommendations were, we were informed, largely adopted, with successful results. Accordingly, we all have acquired a substantial amount of knowledge concerning the information program, the Agency, and its problems.

Mr. Thomason and Mr. Voorhees also had much information about the weaknesses of the Service when it was a part of State. On account of these, and in an effort to improve the Service, we did all in our power to have it set up as an independent unit. This work was done concurrently with, but of course entirely independently of, the later phase of the year-long study made by the Senate's Hickenlooper committee. That committee, in its report of June 15, 1953, recommended approval of Reorganization Plan No. 8, which separated the Agency—except for the exchange of persons program—from State.

From our collective experience with the Agency as a result of all of the above work, we reached somewhat over a year ago certain conclusions which, we believe, possessed objectivity. Such an objective approach was furthered both because none of us at the time had or ever expected to have any official position, and because our study was made at a period when there was no public controversy whatsoever about the Agency.

As contrasted with the conditions prevailing in the spring of 1953, we found and reported an almost unbelievable improvement. The organization had been tightened up. Morale was high. Able persons had been recruited for key positions. Appointments had obviously been made on merit with little or no regard for political considerations. We found that the staff had uniformly marked enthusiasm for its work, confidence in the importance of the Agency's mission, and pride in participating in it. We repeat that these are not conclusions reached now in the stress of public controversy, but more than a year ago, and which were arrived at with no thought of their being used or needed for the purpose of defense of the Agency or of its budget.

To our mind, one of the salient improvements in the Agency in the last 4 years stems from an organizational setup which is, so far as we know, almost unique in Government agencies with world-wide operations. Under this, the Director and his alter ego, the Deputy Director of the Agency, are represented by four highly mobile Assistant Directors for Latin America, Europe, the

Mideast and Asia, and the Far East, respectively. These men have broad powers, and spend virtually half of their time in the field. They have extensive authority to correct immediately any matters which, during such trips, they find need attention. They find out at first-hand the needs of the Agency's Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) in the respective countries. Their personal reports to the Director in Washington are, therefore, first-hand observations.

As a part of this organizational plan also, the Public Affairs Officer in each country is regarded as the customer, and the function of the media in this country is to supply the services which are required by the field. This represents a maximum decentralization with a minimum of red tape and Washington organization. Our second study proved that this plan had been very effective.

We should like to stress also that there has apparently been a big stepup in the Russian propaganda program during the last several years, with a corresponding increase in the need for a larger information effort on the part of the United States. The war which we are fighting today is a war of subversion, and we all know the dangers of it. This calls for an even more adequate United States Information Service, and surely makes it imperative that the existing Service should not be weakened at a time of real crisis in the Communist war to subvert the minds of men.

We have noted that Senators who have recently criticized the operation of the program still recognize the importance of the program itself. With this in mind, we stress the fact that we know of no alternative to strengthening the existing organization to the full extent possible. If through crippling cuts, the patient effort which has been made over almost 4 years to build this Agency from a very low start to a much more effective—although of course far from perfect—instrument is reversed, we believe that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, again soon to rebuild. The Information Service was under almost continuous criticism for years when it was part of the State Department, and there was great discouragement on the part of its staff and most of those interested in it as the situation stood 4 years ago. With this in mind, another knockdown would be, we believe, disastrous.

We have seen the argument advanced that a \$90 million appropriation would be about the average which the Agency has had over several earlier years, and therefore that this should be enough. However, USIA has a much bigger opponent than it had then in the greatly stepped-up Russian propaganda effort. There is also the fact that costs, including mandatory Government salary scales, have gone up so that the same dollars cannot now buy the same end product.

Therefore, we have tried to examine the effect of the proposed cutbacks. The reduction made by the House to \$105 million could, we find, be accomplished through omitting certain programs. This, although not desirable, would not be disastrous. But cuts beyond this would mean radical reductions in force. With seniority rights, this in turn means losing able personnel more recently obtained, and expensive and inefficient shifts from country to country of personnel who have seniority rights. The direct impairment in effectiveness and morale from this would be serious enough, but even more critical is the fact that the reintroduction of such uncertainties and lack of stability would make it, we are convinced, almost impossible to recruit the kind of new personnel constantly needed in the future as replacements, or even to keep many of the ablest of the existing staff not affected by the cuts.

In summary, we believe that the issue here is not merely a routine or even a temporary one, but one which seriously affects the

security of the United States and its ability to fight the kind of war which the Communists are forcing us to fight every day.

RAYMOND R. DICKEY.

JAMES A. THOMASON.

TRACT S. VOORHEES.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I have always found the majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], a very hard-working man, and a very hard hitter. I have always enjoyed working with him, because he is a hard hitter. I believe that the RECORD should show that this afternoon he refused to yield to me, although he afterward yielded to some 6 or 7 Senators.

The majority leader is entitled to make a mistake now and then. I know I do, and I know that all of us do. However, I think that the RECORD should show that I do not believe he should have refused to recognize me when I asked him to do so.

I simply rise to say that because I can well understand why the majority leader must control the Senate. Someone must control any organization. I have no objection to that at all. However, I do believe that all of us have a right to speak our minds. I merely wanted the RECORD to show that. I have always found the majority leader to be fair. In this instance he was wrong. Being a human being, he is entitled to be wrong once in a while. I know I am wrong once in a while, too. I assure him that I will cooperate and work with him in every way in the future.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I do not have the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I am very glad that the Senator from Indiana has raised this point and said what he has said. It is very gracious of him to do it. I should like to make clear, however, for the RECORD, that what the majority leader was doing in yielding to me without losing his right to the floor was exactly what he had done for the Senator from Arkansas. He probably felt that, having done it for another Senator, he should do it for me, because otherwise there might appear the semblance of discrimination.

Mr. CAPEHART. That is what I objected to, that he did not do it for me. I have had my say. I have said that he is entitled to make a mistake once in a while.

Mr. BUSH. I think that the majority leader had a prior understanding with respect to yielding, and that is the only reason he did it. I am very glad to have cleared up that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the observation of both of my friends. I had an agreement with the Senator from Connecticut that I would yield to him. Then I asked unanimous consent that I might yield to the Senator from Indiana even before the Senator from Indiana could ask me to yield to him. I have just finished yielding

to him again. If I have offended him in any way by not yielding to him first or giving him priority, I am sorry, and I extend to him my deep regrets.

Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Kentucky. I may say to him that there are some Senators on his side of the aisle, and perhaps on this side of the aisle also, who have a very important engagement around 1 o'clock. I have agreed also to yield to the Senator from Oregon. However, I yield first to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. I shall conclude my remarks long before 1 o'clock.

At the time the bill was considered by the Senate, I joined several other Senators in the position that the cut recommended for the USIA was too great and that it would interfere seriously with the activities of the USIA. It is very difficult for us to appraise the activities of the USIA, because by its very nature, its results are not concrete. On the other hand, I believe it is possible to look at the various functions of the USIA, determine whether necessary and valuable functions have been restricted or denied by the conference. I know that members of the committee had the opportunity to study the various activities of the USIA, and that it is difficult for those of us who are not on the committee to speak in detail of them when we do not have the information of the committee.

However, I did point out in my speech in the Senate at the time the bill was being considered that it was not difficult for any of us to know that, if the cuts proposed by the committee was maintained, valuable programs of the USIA would be either reduced or eliminated. Among these, the dissemination of straight news through the press services of the USIA will be reduced, in my view.

Second, I believe that the low-cost book program, designed to give some understanding of the institutions, the thought and literature of our country to people around the world, particularly in the newly developed countries of Asia and Africa, and even Latin America, was being restricted or denied.

Third, that the opportunity for the expansion of libraries, which hold great interest in these countries, would be seriously restricted in Asia and Africa.

I have held grave doubt about any activity of the USIA which might be considered propaganda, in the sense of the popular definition of propaganda. But I believe the dissemination of straight news, the provision of libraries, and the provision of the literature of the United States are of greatest value in bringing to other people an understanding of the institutions, and life of the United States.

I noted the distinguished majority leader's statement that it is proposed to institute a study of the operations of the USIA, so that when the question arises next year there will be a clear idea of its functions and its value. I urge the Senator to take into account the fact that programs which deal with the straight news services of our country, which deal with literature, books, and libraries, can be of great value in creating better relationships with other countries, particu-

larly the newly independent countries of the world. In countries which will be governed for years by representatives of the educated classes, we must give them, and particularly their students, access to our thought—for what is known about us as a matter of truth and fact is the best way to help in understanding between countries. The people of other countries are very quick to discern that which is purely propaganda and that which is truth.

I must come back to the position I took when the bill was before the Senate. Whatever were the desires and purposes of the committee, I believe a great mistake was made when the committee reduced the opportunity of sending to the people of the countries of Asia and Africa the literature of our country, the press services of this country, and the libraries to which their students and those who are hungry for education throng.

Furthermore, I think a great mistake was made in denying the funds which would extend programs to reach into Africa and Asia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First of all, the Senator is unfamiliar with what the committee did. We did not disallow any request for Africa or Asia. On the contrary, we insisted that the USIA transfer some of its personnel in Western Europe, which at present is more than 3,000, to those areas. We did the same thing last year. We thought they were topheavy with personnel in the European theater. We thought they could very properly and appropriately transfer some of their personnel to new areas. We have suggested that they do so.

I may say, in connection with the Senator's statement, that the Administration decreased the appropriation for USIA by \$38 million in the first year of the great crusade inaugurated by the Senator's own President and the Senator's own party. In the second year of this administration, USIA received only \$79 million. The third year, they got only \$87 million. The only time the USIA received more than \$90 million since this administration came into office was when the Senator from Texas came upon the floor of the Senate and pleaded with the Senate to give the Agency another trial to pursue the very programs about which the Senator from Kentucky is talking.

If the Senator will go back and read the RECORD of the time the appropriation bill for this Agency was considered last year, he will find many Senators then questioned the wisdom of increasing the amount for this Agency above what it had been for 3 years.

If the party of the Senator from Kentucky could reduce the program by \$38 million in 1 year, I see no reason why the committee cannot use the best standards available to it. That is a matter of judgment.

The judgment of the USIA was that it would have liked to have \$156 million. But the President reduced that amount by \$12 million in his budget. After the Agency representatives testified in the

House, the House reduced the amount to \$106 million. I will not venture to say what action would have taken place if there had been a yea-and-nay vote on the matter in the House.

The conference report now provides \$96 million for this Agency. That is more than it has had for 3 of the past 4 years. It is more than the Agency had in either of the 2 years when the party of the Senator from Kentucky was in control of Congress. It is more than in any year except when the Senator from Texas came before the Senate and asked that the Agency be given another trial. I must say that I am disappointed in the action of the Agency which followed.

The chairman of the House group which must pass on these requests made a statement in 1955. I call it to the attention of Senators.

An article published in the Daily News of October 26, 1955, quotes Chairman ROONEY, commenting after a trip abroad, as saying that:

The United States Information Agency is "more interested in propagandizing the American public than in combatting communism abroad."

The New York Times of October 26, 1955, stated:

Representative JOHN J. ROONEY * * * described the United States Information Agency yesterday as "futile." He said it was more interested in propagandizing the American people than in combating communism abroad.

Of all the speeches I have heard defending the USIA, I do not believe there has been one which has been made by a Senator who heard the testimony. I do not believe there is a Senator from either party who sat in the room, or a reporter who covered the hearings, who failed to recognize that the USIA not only had not justified the budget request, but had not justified what it had received for the current year.

I appeal to Senators who take the public position that we are making drastic reductions in the Agency to recognize the fact that we are giving the USIA more than it has had for 3 years out of the past 4.

We have given them more than they received in either of the 2 years when the Senator's party controlled Congress. I heard no speeches from the Senator from Kentucky, who was then a Member of the Senate, denouncing the Appropriations Committee, which was then headed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], or denouncing, the first year, the late majority leader, Senator Taft, and the next year the present minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The appropriation for the USIA was reduced to \$79 million before it started to go up again under the Democrats. I do not say that with a great deal of pride, although I did have hope at the time that the Agency would be guided by the direction of Congress.

I say to the Senator from Kentucky that if Mr. Larson and Mr. Washburn will spend a little of their time fighting communism, and not so much of their time fighting the Committees on Appropriations of the respective bodies, I think

they will be more successful with the information program.

Mr. COOPER. I am not here as a special pleader for the USIA or for Mr. Larson or Mr. Washburn. I have taken my position because I believe that the action of the committee in restricting particular functions—the ones I have mentioned, which I considered to be straight, clear information and truth—was unwise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The committee took no such action.

Mr. COOPER. The action of the committee is harmful, not particularly to the USIA, but to the best interests of the United States. In saying that, I make no derogatory judgment of any sort regarding the purposes of the committee. But as one Member of the Senate, I say that action was unwise and could be harmful to the best interests of our country. I base that judgment chiefly on the following broad consideration: In Asia and Africa, whose people have had no association with our country, and who know little about our institutions and policies—even though we sometimes act as if we think they do—if we fail to take advantage of the opportunity to inform them about our policies and our programs and our free institutions, I think we shall be making a great mistake.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, we did no such thing.

Mr. COOPER. I realize that the Senator from Texas says the committee did not. However, when we were discussing the matter on passage of the bill I noted that the committee by its action cut off or prevented the extension of activities in Africa.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Not at all; the Senator from Kentucky is completely, 100 percent, in error.

Mr. COOPER. In what respect?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In saying that we have directed the Agency to curtail its activities in Africa or Asia. The Senator from Texas has assured the Senator from Kentucky that we have done no such thing.

Mr. COOPER. But the amounts requested by the USIA would have allowed it to extend its activities to other countries in Africa.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the USIA requested \$156 million. If that amount had been granted, I do not know what the USIA would have done with it. But the committee reached the conclusion that the USIA could do an effective job with \$96 million; and the Agency is not bound to spend that money in Asia or Africa, but it is not prevented from doing so either. That is a matter entirely within the judgment of the Agency; and the \$96 million is more than the Republican Congress allowed the Agency in either year that the Republicans controlled the Congress.

Mr. COOPER. That may be true, but it does not bear upon this issue.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the President of the United States thought he could get along with \$79 million and \$84 million and \$87 million for this agency for 3 years out of 4—and during those years we had a reasonably effective program—then what better stand-

ard can we have by which to judge the future, than to use the experience of the past?

Mr. COOPER. The amount available last year permitted certain activities to be carried on. It is only logical to conclude that if that amount is reduced, that will mean, first, that some of the activities of the agency must be discontinued and, second, that no new activities can be undertaken by it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That does not follow at all. The agency has already, as a part of its propaganda on the conference report, served notice that it is releasing 30 employees in London. That does not mean that it cannot hire 10 new ones in Africa. As a matter of fact, the committee hopes that will be done—that the agency will emphasize these new areas, where we believe we need better operations than we have had. The Senator from California very clearly pointed that out in the statement he made the other day. He said that after we have done a reasonably good job in the European theater, we believe we should shift our emphasis to other parts of the world.

The agency already is discharging some of its employees in the European theater. We think it has too many; it has between 3,000 and 4,000 employees. The agency operates approximately 65 libraries in Western Europe. We think the number of those employees should be curtailed and some of them should be transferred, and we think that is what the agency is in the process of doing now.

But not one thing in the conference report or in the bill provides that the Agency cannot increase the number of its employees in Asia and Africa, if it finds that desirable. I am not going to recommend that the Agency increase its employees anywhere, because from all the reports I have received, the Agency has had too many employees in almost every place. But certainly the USIA is not precluded from doing so; and it is very unfair to say that by this appropriation we shall have kept the Agency from employing some additional persons in Africa. Such a statement is unfair, because it is not true.

Mr. COOPER. I do not state that the pending measure will prevent the employment of anyone. I am not interested in that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Was not that the effect of the statement the Senator from Kentucky made?

Mr. COOPER. I simply question whether this reduction would make it impossible to carry on its necessary program activities—and I named the activities—and where necessary, extend them in Asia, the Mideast, and Africa.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In my opinion, the answer is "No." This measure would not prohibit the Agency from carrying them on. On the contrary, it would give the Agency ample funds to permit it to do what it wishes to do in the areas the Senator from Kentucky has discussed and in the fields of activity he has discussed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to understand, for the RECORD, whether the funds provided will make possible the construction of a suitable transmitter in the Mediterranean and the Mideast area.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They will.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And it will not in any way be limited or curtailed, but is provided for, so it can be undertaken; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Furthermore, as I understand, the conference report does not impose any limitation on the use of funds for library services, visual aids, and mobile library services which are under way in some of the countries; is that true?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In that respect, there is no limitation on the Director. That work can be carried out.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So the committee has not served notice on the Director or the Agency to curtail or eliminate any particular function, in order to meet the budget; and the use of those funds is left up to the responsible administrative officers; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would say that is generally true, the only exception being that \$350,000 was earmarked for private radio broadcasting purposes. So it is purely a matter for the judgment of the Director and those with whom he is associated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am sure the Senator from Texas knows that I have great concern, as other Senators have, with the effectiveness of the USIA. I should like to have the RECORD show that I think there has been a decided attempt on the part of our representatives in this Agency to do a good job.

I must confess that I was very much concerned about the colloquy this morning in regard to the number of the members of the press hired throughout the United States by the USIA, without saying at the same time that such persons are capable—and they are capable—and honorable—and they are honorable. I have definite feelings about this matter, and I expressed them privately to my friend, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

However, instead of continuing this discussion, let me say that I asked the United States Information Agency for certain information in regard to some of the questions asked in the Senate subcommittee hearings and in the hearings of the full Senate Appropriations Committee, particularly in the case of the employment of persons in the Beirut, Lebanon, printshop, and in the Manila printshop, and also in regard to the activities of the Communists and their propaganda activities, together with other items. I ask unanimous consent to have that analysis of the Communist propaganda activities, an analysis of certain employment figures, and also an analysis of the USIA wireless competition with American commercial services,

printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the memoranda were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES 1956—A SUMMARY

Radio (all figures in hours per week):

Russia increased 19 percent in broadcast time, to 2,097 hours per week. (Comparative VOA figure: 1,139 hours.)

Russian output to Near East doubled (from 14 hours to 28½).

Spanish to Latin America, up 50 percent.

Satellite programs to Latin America went from 20 minutes in 1955 to 19½ hours per week in 1956.

Red China began 3½ hours per week (in English) to Egypt and Central Africa.

Comparison bloc output versus Voice of America

[Hours per week]

To	Bloc, 1955	Bloc, 1956	VOA, early 1957 -
North America.....	120	242½	0
Europe.....	(1)	961	2 556½
Near East, south Asia, and Africa.....	229	241½	192½
Far East.....	(1)	414	252
Latin America.....	(1)	72	5½

¹ Not available.

² Voice of America figure includes U. S. S. R. and satellites.

Films:

One hundred and ninety-two feature films produced in 1956, up 30 percent, of which Russia produced 85 and has announced quota for 1957 of 120.

Moscow began producing in June 1956 a monthly newsreel in 30 languages.

In 1956 the bloc produced in all an estimated 500 documentaries and newsreels, a small increase over 1955. Plans for 1956, however, to celebrate 40th anniversary of October revolution, include 500 million rubles (about \$125 million at official rate of exchange) allocated for films (primarily documentaries).

Bloc countries captured 13 out of 22 awards in last Venice Film Festival, and 36 out of 179 awards at Edinburgh Film Festival.

Publications:

Soviet Union produced 613 new book titles (100 or more pages) in 27,836,000 copies in free-world languages in 1956.

Breakdown by principal languages: Copies
 Arabic (7 titles)..... 27,250
 Urdu (5 titles)..... 59,500
 English (240 titles)..... 7,743,000
 French (118 titles)..... 2,260,500
 German (151 titles)..... 16,990,100

Soviet 1956 figures for publishing of translations not available, but 1955 total of titles translated into non-Soviet languages was 29.7 higher than in 1954, including increases of 300 percent into Arabic, 150 percent into Urdu, and 82 percent into English.

Wire services:

Communist wire services and news agencies, official appendages of the total propaganda effort, stepped up activities during 1956. New China News Agency opened up in Cairo and expanded in Damascus and Kabul. TASS expanded in New Delhi, Karachi, Bangkok, Djakarta, Beirut, Cairo, Copenhagen, Kabul, Phnom Penh, and Helsinki. TASS in India doubled size of its fortnightly magazine, Soviet Land.

In Beirut alone, the estimated 1956 cost of TASS, VOKS, Cultural Center, and Najah Press (which issues a weekly magazine in Arabic), was \$410,000.

Exchange of persons:

Increased 40 percent in 1956, as number of governmental, cultural, and sports delegations traveling to and from the orbit jumped from 1,317 to 1,810. This includes a 100 percent increase in travel to and from Near East, south Asia, and Africa.

International fairs:

Communist country exhibits in international fairs in free world countries:

1954-----	\$10,000,000
1955-----	38,000,000
1956 (approximately)-----	100,000,000

Reds participated in 93 international fairs in 1956, a jump of 36 percent over 1955.

ANALYSIS OF SENATE RECORD ON UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY FISCAL YEAR 1958 APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Criticism:

That USIA employed too many people in Ethiopia.

"We found 2 USIA officers and 12 "locals" in Ethiopia, a country of 12 million people, where fewer than 100,000 speak, write, or read English, and where there are only 4 newspapers—2 weeklies and 2 bidailies—and 2 radio stations. The USIA said it had hired an assistant and needed 8 more locals to help propagandize 2 weeklies and 2 bidailies." (P. 6214 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 15, 1957.)

Analysis for the record: (See testimony of Huntington Damon, Assistant Director, USIA, pp. 1162-1167).

1. Mr. Damon testified in detail on the activities of the USIA mission in Ethiopia. He pointed out that the mission there not only provides news to 4 newspapers and 2 radio stations in Addis Ababa, but supervise 4,000 volume library in Addis Ababa with an annual attendance of approximately 50,000 and a reading room in another city. It displays exhibits and motion pictures throughout the country of approximately 400,000 square miles. It handles the exchange-of-persons program for Ethiopia, publishes a daily news bulletin, and puts out a monthly pictorial publication about economic developments in Ethiopia. The American officials travel around the country maintaining personal contact with the top provincial officials.

2. In addition to what appears in the record it is worth adding the following:

(a) The mission puts out a small illustrated daily newspaper called the "News Item". This goes to over a thousand Government leaders, schools, and other individuals and institutions throughout Ethiopia.

(b) In the last week of March, 123 motion pictures were loaned out, chiefly to schools, of which the film "Out of Hungary to Freedom" was the most popular. Films have been shown and materials given directly to the Emperor and his cabinet.

(c) In addition to the 4 newspapers mentioned by Senator JOHNSON the mission serves 11 newspapers in Eritrea.

3. It is also worth noting that Ethiopia is a country of almost 400,000 square miles and 20 million people. The total United States aid program for Ethiopia last year was \$58 million. The USIA budget was about \$110,000 in fiscal year 1957.

Criticism:

That USIA could not show that its programs were effective.

"We tried to find out whether the programs of the USIA were effective. The reply was that this year will offer a glorious opportunity to combat Communist imperialism.

"The committee consists of reasonably patient, reasonably experienced, and reasonably understanding men. But I doubt whether a single member felt that he had been given facts that demonstrated the effectiveness of USIA. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be

corrected." (p. 6941 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 15, 1957.)

Analysis of the record:

1. Measuring the effectiveness of the Agency's programs is just about the most difficult job the Agency has. There is no objective way by which to ascertain how much influence Agency activities have had on individual or public opinions. The Agency does take public opinion polls (see p. 816 of the Senate hearings), and it does analyze mail from radio listeners, but it is faced with an inherent difficulty of obtaining objective evidence of subjective attitudes.

2. Nevertheless, the record shows that there were many instances during the Senate hearings where Agency officials tried to analyze the effectiveness of particular programs.

The effectiveness of the low-priced book program was discussed at pp. 497-8 of the Senate hearings. On p. 499 Mr. Larson discussed the effectiveness of motion pictures on visits to United States of heads of other nations such as Sukarno, Nehru, and Ngo Dinh Diem. On p. 500 he told of how Nenni, the Italian left-wing Socialist leader, long a follower of Communist party line, first learned about the notorious Krushchev speech attacking Stalin through USIS. The Agency's efforts and their effectiveness in correcting distortions and sensationalism in the European press concerning the Autherine Lucy case was discussed at length and a special memorandum was inserted in the record. (See pp. 806-13 of the Senate hearings.) The effectiveness of the Agency's exhibit on the "open skies" disarmament proposal was set forth at pp. 816-17 of the Senate hearings. The fact that USIS is the second most important source of information about America for West Germans was discussed on p. 819. The effectiveness of the Sukarno film in Indonesia, seen by over 10 million people, was noted at p. 1212 of the Senate hearings.

Criticism:

The USIA wireless file competes with American commercial wire services like the United Press, Associated Press, and the International News Service.

"What was most disappointing was the competition of the Government press service with private industry. We issued warnings, and we admonished. We placed in the law a provision that the Government press service must not compete with existing news agencies.

"What did the Agency do? It added 200 employees, in defiance of the most generous friend the Agency has had." (Page 6241 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 15, 1957.)

Analysis of the record:

1. The question of competition between the USIA news file and commercial news services (INS, AP, UP) has been gone into at great length on many occasions. (See p. 513 et seq of Senate hearings.)

(a) The Agency submitted a full written statement on the matter for the record. (See p. 864 of the Senate hearings.)

(b) The commercial news services themselves were asked to comment. Their letters appear in the record (see pp. 1234-1235 of the Senate hearings). Associated Press and International News Service stated clearly that there was no competition. Only the United Press complains about the Agency's news file.

Criticism:

That USIA added 200 employees to its Press Service last year even though it had been criticized for competing with private services.

"They used a large portion of the increased appropriations to add 200 additional people, an increase of 33 percent, to the Press Service that competes with the United Press and others in the foreign field. I consider that not only disappointing, but almost insulting to the Senate.

"What do they propose to do this year? This year they want not 684, not 887, but despite all the storm that is brewing, and with all the clouds that are hanging over them, they have come before the committee to say, 'We are not satisfied with 684 or 877, we want 930 for the Press Service.'" (Pp. 6241 and 6246 of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 15.)

Analysis of the record:

1. The Agency's Press Service is one of the main administrative divisions of the Agency and is in reality a press, publications, and printing service. By far the greatest part of its resources go into supplying pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed materials, plus paper and other printing supplies for the programs of the individual posts. Agency justifications are clear on this point. It is dealt with in testimony beginning at page 1229 and continuing through page 1239.

As indicated in testimony, most of the personnel of the Press Service are actually engaged in the production of publications of various kinds. The largest single group is employed in the two regional printing centers in Beirut, Lebanon, and in Manila, Philippines, which do all the printing and publications work for USIA posts in the Near and Far East.

Others in the Press Service put out pilot pamphlets for adaptation and use by field posts, such as an illustrated pamphlet on the United States "Open Skies" disarmament proposal. Other items produced include cartoon strips, feature articles, and photographs which are used for placement by overseas posts. A major new function is the production of the Russian language magazine, America Illustrated.

Between fiscal year 1956 and 1957 no new employees were added for the purpose of expanding the wireless file, which puts out texts of official speeches and other materials used by posts overseas, and which is the operation occasionally criticized as competing with private news sources.

2. The figures given in the above quoted statement are not accurate. Last year, the Agency requested 840 positions for the Press Service.

Primarily because the publication of America Illustrated¹ was undertaken during fiscal year 1957, the Agency initially increased the number of authorized positions in the Press Service to 877 during the course of the year. However, 42 of these positions were eliminated before they were filled, and the Agency actually added 151 positions to the Press Service, instead of the 200 referred to in the statement. (See p. 845 of Senate hearings.)

Of the 151 increase, approximately 100 were for the regional printing centers in Lebanon and the Philippines. The balance were for America Illustrated (37), for the production of so-called pilot pamphlets, which are prepared centrally and then sent to field posts for local adaptation and printing in numbers required (4), and the balance for several functions, including a central reproduction shop (mimeographing and multilithing) which is operated by the Press Service for the Agency as a whole.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to conclude my part of the discussion regarding the practice of the United States Information Service to employ, from time to time, journalists on the staffs of various United States newspapers, in order to have them write various articles and essays used by the United States Information Agency.

I was pleased to hear the able Senator from Texas announce that he was with-

¹ Russian language pictorial for distribution in Soviet Union.

holding judgment until a further examination of the matter could be made. I believe that is an advisable policy. In my opinion, the average journalist is honest and ethical, and I do not believe his political views will necessarily be influenced by what he has written for the United States Information Agency.

As I stated previously, undoubtedly some Members of the Senate continue associations with legal firms that enjoy retainers from corporations and other groups which have contacts and problems with the Federal Government. However, I would not like to think that Senators were unduly influenced by that situation.

The Senator from Texas said we should note the geographical distribution of the newspapermen employed. I would remind him—and I am sure he would agree with me on this point—that if the United States Information Agency is to present abroad an accurate picture of life and culture in the United States, it is necessary that those who provide that information and material be selected somewhat on a broad geographical basis, so that the entire nation—throughout its length and breadth—will, as a result, be portrayed.

In conclusion, I would add this one comment. I believe the tendency of this kind of employment must be analyzed, when we examine it for any possible sinister purposes or any result which would jeopardize a free press in this country. If the men were employed to write political tracts, to write material favorable to the United States Information Agency, to take a side in partisan politics, I think that is one thing, and I certainly disapprove of it. If they were hired merely to portray what life is like in the United States—whether it is about athletics, music, geography, recreation, scenery, or wildlife—I would say that is quite a different thing than employing them to take a side in some partisan political matter, to urge some particular Government appropriation, or to take the side or slant or bias of some particular agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is aware, of course, of the Agency head's reputation in that regard, is he not?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am perfectly aware that the so-called No. 1 "modern Republican" heads the United States Information Agency. I think the President of the United States made an error in placing at the head of that certain Agency someone who is as partisan and as political a figure as is Mr. Larson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not talking about the President's right to appoint him; I am talking about what he said on political subjects since he has been in the Agency. The Senator from Oregon was talking about persons writing on political matters. I am asking the Senator whether he is aware that Mr. Larson has been expressing his political views since he has been in the Agency.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am quite familiar with that fact. I am not familiar with the list the Senator from Texas

has, because I have not seen it, but it is my hope that these journalists or writers have not been employed to write political tracts or partisan material.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. So far as the Senator from Texas is aware, that is not the case, and he made no such statement.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am pleased to hear that. I know the Senator from Texas will look into the matter judiciously and fairly, because that is the way he searches into everything. I was glad to learn that the Senator from Texas is withholding final judgment in this situation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in response to the question of the Senator from Minnesota, I stated, so far as I recall, there was a provision in the bill that required the USIA to spend not less than \$350,000 for private radio broadcasting purposes in South America. We expect them to expand the coverage in that area.

We provided funds necessary to begin construction of the transmitter in which the Senator from Minnesota was so interested.

We also felt the Agency could properly use the new medium of television. We hoped it would place minimum reliance on private programs, particularly where television goes behind the Iron Curtain. We doubted the wisdom of its trying to go into the producing business, so as to become a second Hollywood.

We are concerned that the Agency is using more than 40 percent of its money for employees in personal services. We are concerned that the Agency seems to employ more people in Western Europe each year, instead of fewer. Instead of shifting emphasis, the Agency wants to employ more than were employed in the highest year, instead of the average for all the years or the number employed in the lower years.

How far we can go in increasing the appropriation, I do not know; but I hope the Foreign Relations Committee will make a careful study of the work of this entire Agency and will come up with a legislative recommendation for the Congress.

I assure the Senator that no Member of the Congress is more interested in an effective information service, and to make certain that correct information will be disseminated to all corners of the world, and that we will be pictured in the true light. I do not think that is being done at the present time.

Mr. President, if there are no further statements to be made, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pastore in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have the yeas and nays?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent holding hearings for the Senate Interior Committee.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 2, as follows:

YEAS—75

Allott	Fulbright	Morse
Barrett	Goldwater	Morton
Beall	Gore	Mundt
Bennett	Green	Murray
Bible	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bush	Hill	Potter
Butler	Holland	Purtell
Byrd	Hruska	Revercomb
Capehart	Humphrey	Robertson
Carroll	Ives	Russell
Case, N. J.	Jackson	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Scott
Chavez	Kefauver	Smathers
Church	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Clark	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Cooper	Knowland	Stennis
Cotton	Kuchel	Symington
Curtis	Lausche	Talmadge
Dirksen	Long	Thurmond
Douglas	Malone	Thye
Dworshak	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Flanders	McClellan	Yarborough
Frear	Monroney	Young

NAYS—2

Javits

Neuberger

NOT VOTING—18

Aiken	Hennings	McNamara
Anderson	Jenner	Neely
Bridges	Johnston, S. C.	Payne
Carlson	Langer	Saltonstall
Eastland	Magnuson	Sparkman
Ervin	Mansfield	Wiley

So the report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6871, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
May 29, 1957.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 27 and 30 to the bill (H. R. 6871) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GEORGE M. HUMPHREY

During the consideration of the Conference report on House bill 6871.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I should like to advert to another matter, which I hope may appear in the RECORD not in sequence here, because it does not relate to the pending business.

I invite the attention of the Senate to a news dispatch which has just been handed me, which says that the Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey resigned today and that President Eisenhower nominated Robert B. Anderson, former Secretary of the Navy, as his successor.

Mr. President, this means the loss of a very great man to the Cabinet of the President of the United States. I have had the very great privilege of the friendship of this man for many years, even before he came to Washington, but my estimate of him has increased enormously since he has been the Secretary of the Treasury. He has been referred to by men in both parties, and by writers who both favor and disapprove of the Eisenhower administration, as the strong man of the Cabinet. Indeed, he has been a very strong man in the Cabinet.

Secretary Humphrey has been an excellent witness before the committees of the Congress of the United States. Whether the Senators agreed with him, or whether the Representatives agreed with him, they have all agreed with each other that he has been honest, forthright, clear, and steadfast in his views, as he has expressed them before the committees of both the House and the Senate. He did much to arrest the inflationary trend which was plaguing this country at the time of the 1952 election. He has stood solidly behind, at most times, the Federal Reserve Board, which, in its objective and independent way, has done a great deal to arrest the inflationary trend in this period. He introduced, and laboriously presented to the Congress, a tax revision bill which was passed in 1954, which resulted in the largest tax reduction ever given to the people of the United States, a tax reduction in one bill of approximately \$7.4 billion.

Now he has chosen to retire to private life. Mr. President, I could not fail, because of my great respect for him, and my high appraisal of his value as a servant of the people of the United States during his incumbency in the Cabinet, to express these views this morning.

I notice also that Randolph Burgess, who has been the Under Secretary of the Treasury, will retire. I feel that by his retirement the Government will lose another very valuable public servant. Probably no man could have been better fitted by experience for his work as Under Secretary than was Randolph Burgess. He had spent many years in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and later was an officer and director of one of the great banks of the United States, now known as the First National City Bank of New York. I also express my regret that this very estimable gentleman is to give up his position in the Treasury Department.

Finally, Mr. President, on this subject, I may say that I regard with most favorable approval and anticipation the appointment of Robert B. Anderson, formerly of Texas and now of Connecticut, as the new Secretary of the Treasury. If I may have the attention of the majority leader, I should like to say to him that we in Connecticut have welcomed the residence of this great citizen, who left Texas to move east for personal reasons. It is very gratifying to me, as a close neighbor of Robert Anderson in Greenwich, Conn., to realize that he has been selected by the President to become the next Secretary of the Treasury. His distinguished record in Washington during the earlier days of this administration, as Secretary of the Navy and then Deputy Secretary of Defense, speaks for itself. He has earned already the respect and admiration of this community, and, I believe, of the Members of Congress in both parties.

Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished majority leader for his courtesy in yielding to me.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I very deeply regret the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey. As a member of the Senate Committee on Finance and as the Chairman, I have been closely associated with Mr. Humphrey for the past 5 years. I regard him as a man of great ability and of superior patriotism. He has rendered outstanding public service and will be sorely missed.

I have known well his successor, the former Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert Anderson. I regard him as well qualified, and an excellent choice for the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION TO MEET TODAY DURING THE SESSION OF THE SENATE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the Committee on Rules and Administration

did not furnish its agenda this morning, which included certain amendments to rule XXII of the Senate rules. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the committee may meet this afternoon, during the session of the Senate.

Mr. TALMADGE. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

PROGRAM TO SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION AND TO DO EQUITY TO INDIANS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, as chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, I am attempting to save the vast natural resources of the Klamath Indian Reservation and, at the same time, to do justice and equity to the Indian families whose welfare is involved.

Toward that end, I have introduced—for my senior colleague [Mr. MORSE] and myself, Senate bill 2047, which sets up an orderly program for husbanding these resources under effective custodianship, and also reimbursing the Indians adequately.

I am happy to report to the Senate that this bill of ours has been endorsed by two prominent newspapers of my State—the Bend Bulletin and the Oregonian, of Portland. Their editorials of May 10 and May 25, 1957, are entitled, respectively, "Klamath Termination Proposal" and "Klamath Program Sound."

Particularly, I wish to call attention to the concluding paragraph in the Oregonian's editorial, which emphasizes that the liquidation bill of 1954 was perhaps unduly hasty and jeopardized the tribal lands and timber of the reservation, as well as imperiling the economy of southeastern Oregon.

I ask unanimous consent that both editorials be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Bend (Oreg.) Bulletin of May 20, 1957]

KLAMATH TERMINATION PROPOSAL

Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER has come up with the only legislative proposal to see the light of day regarding the final disposal of the lands of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

NEUBERGER's proposal, announced in Washington, Thursday, provides that the lands of the reservation shall be divided into three classifications. One class is for timber lands, one class is for marsh lands and one class is for farming lands.

Under the NEUBERGER pitch, timber and marsh lands will be bought by the Federal Government. Farming lands will be appraised and sold to the highest bidder.

Timber lands will be turned over to the United States Forest Service for management. Marsh lands will go under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

This newspaper has been long worried about the Klamath termination, and what it will do to the timber and the members of the tribe.

NEUBERGER's proposal is the most sensible to see the light of day. We hope it can be adopted by Congress without the too-long delays which sometimes characterize congressional action.

[From the Portland Oregonian of May 25, 1957]

KLAMATH PROGRAM SOUND

Orderly disposal of tribal forests and lands of the Klamath Indian Reservation to assure protection and perpetuation of all natural resources as well as proper payment of the Indians who choose to sell is the goal of legislation now in Congress. It is essential that Congress complete action on two bills introduced by Senators NEUBERGER and MORSE at this session.

The legislation will put into effect the recommendations of a team of management specialists that surveyed the situation after Congress acted too hastily on the Klamath liquidation bill.

Senate bill 469, adopted in that body this session, will delay liquidation of reservation lands and timber until the end of the second session of the 85th Congress. The House should accept this delay without crippling amendments.

Senate bill 2047, introduced this month, would prevent helter-skelter sale of Indian lands and forests to private buyers with such consequences as these: Destruction of the sustained yield program of logging of Indian timber, which has accounted for 24 percent of the lumber cut in the Klamath Basin; dumping of around 2,700,000,000 of the 3,800,000,000 board feet of tribally owned timber suddenly on the market, with consequent depression of prices and ruinous effects in the industry; loss of 70,000 acres of the finest waterfowl nesting area of this region; and serious depletion of the water supply on which Klamath Basin agriculture depends.

S. 2047 provides for Federal purchase of the tribal lands and forests and full payment within a year of the 70 percent of the Indians who wish to withdraw from the reservation. It provides further, for:

1. Transfer of timberlands to the national forests within the Department of Agriculture, from which consolidation continued sustained yield cutting would be permitted—this providing an annual harvest of more than 60 million board feet of Ponderosa pine forever.

2. Sale of lands other than timberlands on a competitive bid basis, with priority purchase allowed to members of the Klamath Tribe.

3. Transfer of administration of the 70,000-acre Klamath marsh to the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service for waterfowl sanctuary and nesting purposes. This provision is strongly indorsed by the Oregon Game Commission and wildlife conservation groups.

Those who have studied the Klamath Reservation program impartially, seem to be in agreement that the original legislation providing for liquidation of tribal lands and forests in private sales would cause irreparable harm to the Indians, to Oregon's economy, to the long-range timber supply of Klamath Basin mills, to the basin's water supply, and to waterfowl and wildlife. These two new Senate bills should have vigorous support in the State of Oregon.

FOREIGN AIRLINES OPERATING IN UNITED STATES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have been disturbed about the tendency and the policy of the State Department of late in granting air rights within the United States to foreign aviation companies. This problem is intensified by virtue of the fact that those foreign air carriers in the main are socialistic enterprises, owned and operated by their respective governments, and subsidized by their governments. Obviously, that kind of an arrangement, when it is brought into competition with private

enterprise on this continent, and American-owned and operated airplane companies, creates a situation which is quite serious and formidable.

I suggest that the State Department scrutinize carefully such requests before granting any more of them.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a short statement I have prepared on this subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MUNDT

I have recently seen press reports that negotiations are now in progress between the Governments of the United States and Australia in which Australia is seeking additional air rights from the United States. I hope that the Department of State will not accede to any such request from Australia.

The policy which the Department of State has pursued over the past few years of giving away valuable air rights to foreign countries holds a quick promise of seriously damaging United States' interests. First, there was the agreement with Germany in 1955, which was criticized by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and which resulted in the report on international air agreements of that committee. But it was utterly disregarded in the negotiations with the Netherlands in March and April of this year. It was disregarded despite renewed protests of distinguished Members of both the Senate and the House against the action which it was proposed to take.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, an arm of this Congress, charged with the responsibility of insuring the sound development of our United States international air transportation system, likewise opposed the action taken in the agreement with the Netherlands.

Recent press reports indicate that the Department of State is considering, or has even already decided—this time in the case of Belgium—upon a further weakening of our strength in the air.

Australia is our friend. But we should not required, in the maintenance of our friendship with Australia, or with any other country, to grant air transport rights which are not based upon sound economics and which threaten the ultimate impairment of our own strength. Our easy policy results only in further unwarranted demands by an increasing number of countries. The aggregate impact of a favorable response to these demands will result in our air transport following the decline of our merchant marine.

If the United States continues to give away valuable air rights it will decrease the ability of its own international air transportation system to grow. Aircraft which might have been operated by the United States-flag carriers, and which might have been a part of our military reserve fleet, will instead fly the flags of foreign governments. American labor which might have been trained and employed by United States airlines in the operation and maintenance of these aircraft will find that its services are not needed by the United States. Instead, foreign labor, trained and employed by foreign airlines in distant countries, will replace this need. Our defense will be affected. Additional necessary aircraft and trained personnel will have to be provided in other ways at a cost to the American taxpayer.

I repeat that I hope the Department of State will make no additional route grant to Australia.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF AIRPORT TRANSPORT RIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I understand that consultations are now being held between the United States and Australia concerning the matter of air transport rights. I am informed that Australia is asking to extend its present service from Sydney to San Francisco to go beyond to New York and on to London and around the world.

I hope the Department of State does not follow its past policy of yielding to nearly every demand made by a foreign country for air routes. I believe that the request of Australia should be denied. The present agreement between the United States and Australia already provides a reasonable exchange of economic benefits for the two countries. Any additional grant would seriously disrupt this balance of benefits and give Australia a decided advantage.

While it is not to Australia's discredit, the simple fact of the matter is that Australia has no air transport rights to offer to the United States which could be considered as an equitable exchange for those which would be given to Australia in providing it with an opportunity to operate across the United States and beyond New York in the great transatlantic market.

The United States today has an international air transportation system of which it may well be proud. It meets the commercial needs of our Nation. It serves throughout the world as a symbol of the success of our free enterprise system. The Department of State, however, by its recent actions, is undermining the strength of that system. There must be no further delay in putting an end to the pursuit of this policy.

HOUSING ACT OF 1957

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). Morning business having been concluded, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6659) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, to improve the availability of mortgage credit, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments proposed to the committee substitute by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] for himself and other Senators, inserting a new section on page 42, after line 9, and to renumber the succeeding sections.

Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RADIATION FALLOUT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before I turn to the amendment which is the pending question before the Senate, I wish to make a few insertions in the RECORD, and to make some brief comments on each.

Public Law 85-49
85th Congress, H. R. 6871
June 11, 1957

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

Departments of
State and Justice,
the Judiciary, and
Related Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1958.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed fifteen, of which three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$98,088,500, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission

60 Stat. 999.

60 Stat. 713,
714.

40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 62.

71 Stat. 55.
71 Stat. 56.

62 Stat. 825.

5 USC 1701.

(except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

60 Stat. 1026. Representation allowances: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$600,000.

44 Stat. 403. Acquisition of buildings abroad: For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,500,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,012,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

42 Stat. 24. Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

60 Stat. 1019. Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$1,667,000.

Extension and remodeling, State Department Building: For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

71 Stat. 56. Contributions to international organizations: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$35,899,243.

71 Stat. 57. Missions to international organizations: For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,357,500.

60 Stat. 999. International contingencies: For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been

40 Stat. 1270.

provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; 60 Stat. 999. contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,500,000, 40 Stat. 1270. of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment. 60 Stat. 1026.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 24 Stat. 1011; between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other 26 Stat. 1512; laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary 35 Stat. 1863; and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation 34 Stat. 2953; and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, 48 Stat. 1621; flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, 59 Stat. 1219. boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 64 Stat. 846. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and leasing of private property 68 Stat. 1114. to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

Operation and maintenance: For operation and maintenance of objects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,533,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande 71 Stat. 57. bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions 71 Stat. 58. contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

Construction: For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 49 Stat. 660. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), 55 Stat. 338. September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated 64 Stat. 846. in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$300,000, to remain available until 59 Stat. 1219. expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements

have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

1 UST 694. For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$330,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

71 Stat. 58.

71 Stat. 59.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

70 Stat. 9. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of
22 USC 268 January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized
note. by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but not to
60 Stat. 810. exceed ten temporary employees at any one time, at rates not to
exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose
of this appropriation; \$1,344,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress; \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

International educational exchange activities: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; \$20,800,000, of which not less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,387,500 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

62 Stat. 6.
53 Stat. 1290.
60 Stat. 754.
63 Stat. 630.
64 Stat. 1081.
60 Stat. 999.
60 Stat. 810.
31 USC 529.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

Security guard services.
71 Stat. 59.
71 Stat. 60.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Restrictions.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

UN Membership,
Communist China.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and per-

Transportation costs, etc.

sonal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

Citation of title. This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1958".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,250,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529); \$10,800,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$15,000; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,150,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil-service and classification laws, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.
63 Stat. 686.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$220,000.

62 Stat. 1231;
70 Stat. 513.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$101,450,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Director.
Compensation.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

Limitation.
71 Stat. 61.
71 Stat. 62.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for

expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty-one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed three for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,600,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

Aircraft.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-four (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$32,200,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

71 Stat. 62.

71 Stat. 63.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,550,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,935,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

40 Stat. 411.
50 USC app. 1.
69 Stat. 562.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Attorneys.
License re-
quirement.

SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement
to U.S.

SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Attendance
at meetings.

SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

71 Stat. 63.
71 Stat. 64.
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

Uniforms.

68 Stat. 1114.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1958".

Citation of
title.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,238,000.

Printing and binding Supreme Court reports: For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including \$4,200 for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$62,500.

Care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$218,200.

Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$5,835.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$307,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$677,010: *Provide* That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$810,855.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Su-

preme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$8,800,000. 62 Stat. 903.

Salaries of supporting personnel: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$18,473,200: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial conference if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum. 69 Stat. 172. 5 USC 1113.

Fees of jurors and commissioners: For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,250,000. 63 Stat. 967. 5 USC 1121-1125.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses: For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any one case, \$2,780,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. 62 Stat. 815.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts: For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$840,450. D.C. Code 21-308.

Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed \$1,699,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act. 71 Stat. 65. 71 Stat. 66. 60 Stat. 326.

Expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,199,700, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)). 39 USC 355. 60 Stat. 327.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Reimbursement
to U.S.

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

U.S. Court of
Appeals, reports.
Citation of
title.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958".

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

67 Stat. 642.
5 USC 133z-15
note.
62 Stat. 6.

60 Stat. 999.

20 Stat. 216.
60 Stat. 810.
62 Stat. 983.

60 Stat. 809.
31 USC 529.

71 Stat. 66.
71 Stat. 67.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of

properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$95,100,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities: For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land

63 Stat. 166.

5 USC 835 note.

Information es-
tablishments
abroad.

63 Stat. 384.

71 Stat. 67.

71 Stat. 68.

Acquisition and
construction of
radio facilities.

47 Stat. 412.

and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C. 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of amounts made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head "International information and educational activities" in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this appropriation.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

70 Stat. 778.
22 USC 1991
note.

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$12,400,000, of which \$6,500,000 shall be available for the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

60 Stat. 810.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$557,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

71 Stat. 68.
71 Stat. 69.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

June 11, 1957

-15-

Pub. Law 85-49
71 Stat. 69.

SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay any expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958".

Approved June 11, 1957.

